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eab/
10/6/55

The attached lists from Mrs. Knox's office received the Atlanta Citizens Defense Comm. Statement to the Atl. Const. - Sept. 17, 1958

(NOTE: Not all on each list received the statement; those who did are so indicated)

For statement see: Violence and ~~Intimida-tion~~ Vandalism - "Perry Homes Incident", Atl. Ga.

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March 6, 1957

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Rev. James M. Moore
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February 24, 1964

Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Vernon:

To add to the files for Partners for Progress. The Executive Committee will meet Tuesday February 25th. The women who have accepted to serve are:

Hermie Alexander
Phoebe Franklin
Mary Burge
Mary Green
Mrs. Gunning (Catholic Women)
Mrs. Janus (Council on Jewish Women)
Nancy Narmour
Judy Neiman
Hilda Wilson
Grace Hamilton
Muriel Lokey
Nan Pendergrast
Mrs. Fred Patterson
Mrs John Patton will also be asked.

I think this is a good committee. They decided not to ask either Eliza or me. I shall try to work with them for a while longer. I believe they are over the hump and can soon work under their own steam. They will continue to need guidance, however.

If and when you give the check to them for activities would it not be wise to send the check to Grace for her to give to the group since she is on your executive committee? She needs your support. She has taken a beating from those feeble minded, paternalistic, well meaning white women. I hate to see her join the black muslim fold.

I am going to try to push this group ahead a little longer. I sincerely hope they will soon have some means for typing and mailing. My secretary is terribly overburdened lately with our increased work load as well as the necessary typing for the ladies.

Good luck to you and the SRC. Times change too fast to keep ahead of the new needs.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Frances Pauley,
Executive Director

FP/es

LWDV
PA
PW

BY-LAWS
PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS
Adopted February 20, 1964

ARTICLE I

Name and Headquarters

Section 1. Name. The name of this organization movement shall be: PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS.

Section 2. Headquarters. The headquarters shall be in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, or at any location within the greater Atlanta Metropolitan area selected by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee shall have the power to use donated space, or to rent space if money is available for that purpose.

ARTICLE II

Purpose and Policy

Section 1. Purpose. PARTNERS FOR PROGRESS shall be comprised of Metropolitan Atlanta Women's organizations and individuals in related capacities grouped together to support and encourage the extension of equal opportunity in business, government and community affairs, through cooperative and coordinated activity to influence public opinion by women's civic, cultural, professional and religious groups.

Section 2. Policy. It shall provide ways to involve all interested individuals and organizations in activities designed to create a climate of public opinion supporting progress toward the abovementioned goals. Direct action to achieve legislation shall not be the policy.

ARTICLE III

Supporters

Section 1. How composed. Any person or organization or agency subscribing to the purpose and policy of the movement shall be eligible for association, but the Executive Committee shall have the right to refuse support of any kind from organizations, persons or agencies not in accord with the purpose as stated in Section 1, Article II.

Section 2. Types of Supporters: A. Official representatives of organizations. These shall be designated by organizations, committees or groups desiring to provide official support. Such representatives may serve as members of a Board of Directors, with power to vote. Organizations having such representatives shall be expected to provide financial support or its equivalent (such as space or services), the kind and amount to be determined by the Board of Directors and mutual consent or the participants in such support.

Official support of the purpose of Partners for Progress does not obligate the organization or committee to participate actively in every undertaking of the movement. Each such organization shall maintain its freedom of choice to cooperate or not as it may determine.

B. Individual supporters: There shall be no official "membership list" as such. Individuals may lend support through participation in activities undertaken by Partners for Progress and/or by monetary contributions, in amounts and classifications to be determined by the Executive Committee of the Board.

ARTICLE IV

Officers and Organization

Section 1. Officers

A. Officers shall be: Chairman, three or four Vice-Chairmen, Secretary and Treasurer. Originally, these shall be proposed by the Steering Committee and approved by majority vote of organization representatives and individuals attending a meeting called for the purpose of launching Partners for Progress.

B. In case of vacancy of office, The Board of Directors shall have the power to fill the post for the remainder of the year, the Chairman having power to fill the post until the Board can act conveniently.

C. Terms: Officers shall serve for one year from the date of official organization (or until such time as the Board recommends disbanding), at which time official representatives and individual supporters shall by majority vote select officers if it is determined that Partners for Progress should continue.

Section 2. Board of Directors

Composition. The Board of Directors shall be the officers and the official representatives of supporting organizations, and such key committee chairmen as the above shall elect.

Meetings. The Board of Directors shall meet at such times as the Executive Committee shall deem necessary, and shall meet at least four times a year, the times to be determined at its first meeting.

Duties.
1. Initiate Activities.
2. Plan and assist in financial support, including plans for staff in the kind and amount determined by it.
3. Determine powers of Executive Committee beyond those set forth in these by-laws.

Section 3. Executive Committee:

1. Composition. The Executive Committee shall be the officers and whatever working committee or division chairman the officers name.

2. Meetings. The Executive Committee shall set up its own schedule of meetings.

3. Duties. 1. Carry out work recommended by Board.

   2. Determine and appoint committee heads and members as necessary to carry on activities.

   3. It shall be free to determine specific activities in line with the general purpose and policy and/or in line with Board direction.

ARTICLE V

Finances

Section 1. Source of Funds:

Funds may be raised from individual contributions and/or accepted from foundations and grants. All such contributions shall be channeled through a tax-exempt agency selected for that purpose by the Executive Committee.

Section 2. Expenditure of Funds:

The treasurer shall be responsible for payment of incurred expenses, and shall present each Executive Committee and Board meeting with an account of income, expenditures and balance on hand; and shall present such figures to appropriate membership meetings.

Section 3. Disposal of Funds Upon Disbanding:

Any funds remaining for use by the movement at the time of voting to disband shall be retained by the agency holding the funds/or, in case of grants by foundations, shall be returned to that foundations.

ARTICLE VI

By-Law Amendment:

By-Laws may be amended by giving participants prior notice of proposed amendments, and notifying them of the intention to vote upon this matter at a meeting of supporters called for that or other purposes. A majority of those present and voting shall constitute sufficient vote to amend the by-laws.

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State councils
Cr. ref. Atlanta Council

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5 Forsyth Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

March 26, 1965

Dear Council Member:

For the past four years, officers and staff members of the Georgia Council on Human Relations have been meeting, both formally and informally, with their opposite numbers in the Atlanta Council on Human Relations. These meetings were arranged in an effort to resolve fundamental differences between the two groups -- both financial and methodological.

The financial differences arose because of Atlanta's unique situation among affiliated Georgia groups. It alone has a professional staff, paid for by the gift of a single outside organization. That, coupled with finding a formula to fairly apportion financial resources, poses problems which seemed at the outset, as they seem today, insuperable.

But perhaps even more important, has been the divergent outlook on methods of operation. Other affiliated Councils have been organized on a neighborhood basis, undertaking projects which call for day-to-day member participation. The Atlanta Council, perhaps because of the availability of professional direction, functions on the staff level. Both of these approaches are valid. Both, perhaps complement each other. But we have not been able, over a four year period, to dovetail our operations with Atlanta, or to evoke from each other what each feels are essential actions and attitudes in the Atlanta area. Because of this, we have in effect been operating as two independent agencies for the past four years.

For these reasons, after careful consideration of the alternatives, the Board of Directors of the Georgia Council voted at its meeting of March 20 that each organization should go its own way - operating their individual programs, each without inhibiting the other. We wish the Atlanta Council well in its activities and are hopeful that a formal separation will lead to improved informal cooperation between us

You will shortly be hearing from the Georgia Council outlining our plans for future programs in the Atlanta area.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph M. Hendricks

Joseph M. Hendricks
President

DR. LIONEL NEWSOM, CHAIRMAN
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. A. J. MCCLUNG, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

The

GEORGIA COMMITTEE on Interracial Cooperation

invites you to work with an organization dedicated to

BUILDING A GREATER GEORGIA

AFFILIATED WITH THE
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation

is an organization composed of Southerners of both races working together in the interest of all the people of Georgia. The Committee was organized in Atlanta in 1919 by a group of Southern white men in an effort to dispel suspicion and distrust between white and Negro citizens and replace it with mutual understanding and respect. Today the Committee is composed of parents, educators, clergymen, church women and laymen, business men, people in various professions, lawyers, doctors, labor representatives; in fact, ANYBODY who believes that

> *"the Georgia of the future toward which our efforts are directed is a Georgia freed from the stultifying inheritances of the past. It is a Commonwealth where the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race; where a common citizenship will work in democratic understanding for the common good; where all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; where all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law; where there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education or other public services; where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit, and will no longer be imposed; where, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self-respect, in recognition of his creation in the image of God."*

The Committee Works

- Through careful study; collecting facts about our state's health, housing, education, law enforcement and other public services; and making these facts available to interested persons.
- By getting responsible citizens of different races and creeds together to discuss community problems as revealed by the facts and to work out solutions consistent with democratic and religious ideals and principles.
- By providing consultation services to local community groups attempting to find answers to their own problems.

How You Can Help

- The Georgia Committee is based firmly on the belief that problems of Georgia can best be attacked by Georgians who are willing to admit our shortcomings and join together in a constructive effort to overcome them.
- The Committee welcomes support and understanding from all sincere individuals and organizations.
- If you live in Georgia, join your community chapter of the Georgia Committee.
- Organize people who are sympathetic and aware of the need for better human relations.
- Use your organization as a means of getting the facts on your immediate community situation.

OFFICERS OF THE COMMITTEE

Dr. George E. Clary, *Chairman*

Dean B. R. Brazeal, *Vice Chairman*

Dr. J. McDowell Richards, *2nd Vice Chm.*

Mr. L. D. Milton, *Treasurer*

Executive Committee

Dean B. R. Brazeal
Dr. G. E. Clary
Mr. Robert Cousins
Dr. Benjamin Mays
Dr. J. McDowell Richards
Dr. Monroe F. Swilley

Professional Staff

Dr. Guy H. Wells,
Executive Director

Dr. Mozell Hill,
Associate Executive Director

Mrs. Luesta Knox,
Secretary

Membership Blank

Believing in aims and principles of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, I would like to become:

☐ A Member. (Has full membership rights and receives all publications and reports of the Committee.) Dues $5.00.

☐ A Member jointly with husband or wife. (Both have full membership rights and jointly receive a copy of all reports and publications of the Committee.) Dues $8.00.

☐ Student Member. (Receives the publications of the Committee but does not have full membership privileges.) Dues $1.00.

☐ Contributing Member. (An individual who contributes more than membership fee.) $10.00 or more.

☐ I enclose_____ ☐ Bill me_____

NAME_____

STREET_____

CITY_____

Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation

63 Auburn Ave., N. E. Atlanta, Ga.

THE GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Members of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation called on Governor Griffin on Monday, October 31, 1955, and asked him to appoint a bi-racial committee which would have the responsibility of studying all aspects of the race problem and advising him and the legislature on effective means of dealing with the problem.

The Governor told the group of educators and ministers that he would not appoint such a committee as he did not "think any useful purpose could be served by such a committee."

The group which called on the Governor included Dr. Guy Wells, executive secretary of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation and president emeritus of Georgia State College for Women; Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick, Athens minister and president of the Georgia Council of Churches; Dr. E. G. Mackay, superintendent of the Oxford Methodist District: Dr. George E. Clary, executive secretary, Southeastern Jurisdictional Conference, Methodist Church; Mrs. Stewart Colley, Georgia Council of Church Women's president; Dr. J. McDowell Richards, president, Columbia Theological Seminary; and Dr. Monroe F. Swilley, pastor of Second Ponce de Leon Baptist Church.

Although not present at the conference with the Governor, Bishop Arthur J. Moore met with the Georgia Committee members in a pre-planning session and concurred with the proposed program presented to the Governor.

The Georgia Committee delegation also pointed out to the Governor the purpose of the group they represented and advocated legal procedures that would allow local determination and resolution of the school segregation problem. They pointed out that the plan of resolving problems at the local level is a "democratic one."

The Governor said he does not plan to give any encouragement to the abolition of segregation in the schools. He said, "I don't want to be arbitrary but I am not going to appoint such a mixed group."

Dr. Kirkpatrick said the proposed committee would give Negro citizens as well as white persons on both sides of the issue a chance to be heard.

Governor Griffin said, "I don't care what the Supreme Court says, I will cut off funds to any schools and close them before we have integration here."

When the Governor reiterated that he would not appint a committee and said that he had taken an oath to uphold the Constitution of Georgia, Dr. Wells reminded the Governor that he also took "an oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States."

Dr. Mackay, during the conference, criticized Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook for his recent pronouncements describing those favoring possible integration as "fuzzy intellectuals and do-gooders." Dr. Mackay said the Attorney General had "insulted every clergyman in Georgia."

We, the Methodist ministers of Atlanta, wish to express our approval of the Mayor's statement that the City of Atlanta will "do the right thing" concerning the recent order to permit Negro citizens to use the municipal golf courses on the same basis as other citizens.

We stand ready to give the City of Atlanta any assistance we can render in meeting this new legal requirement in a mature and Christian spirit.

As the Mayor said, "Atlanta has a good reputation before the nation and we hope to preserve it." We speak only for ourselves, as individuals and ministers of the Gospel, but we are convinced that many Atlantans share our resolve that we shall make the adjustment required in a manner befitting our great city.

Respect for the law is fundamental in our religious and democratic heritage. Let us, in calmness and in dignity, demonstrate our capacity to meet this responsibility.

Presented and passed without objection by
the Methodist Ministerial Association of Atlanta,
November 14, 1955.

(Signed) John B. Tate, President.

(Signed) George Wannamaker, Jr.,
Secretary-Treasurer.

G E O R G I A
Committee on Interracial Cooperation

63 Auburn Ave., N.E.

Atlanta, Ga.

A committee of forward looking citizens devoted to building a greater Georgia through discussion, study, and action.

Vol. 1. January, 1956 No. 1

N E W S L E T T E R

COMMITTEE HAS CONFERENCE WITH GOVERNOR GRIFFIN

On Monday, October 31, 1955, members of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation called on Governor Griffin. They asked the Governor to appoint a biracial committee for the purpose of studying all aspects of human relations and advising him and the legislature on effective means of dealing with the problem.

Governor Griffin told the group of educators and ministers that he would not appoint such a committee because he did not "think any useful purpose could be served by such a committee." The Governor took the position that he does not plan to give any encouragement to the abolition of segregation in the schools. He said, "I don't want to be arbitrary but I am not going to appoint such a mixed group."

The group which called on the Governor included Dr. Guy Wells, Executive Secretary of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation and President Emeritus of Georgia State College for Women; Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick, Athens minister and president of the Georgia Council of Churches; Dr. E. G. Mackay, Superintendent of the Oxford Methodist District; Dr. George Clary, Executive Secretary, Southeastern Jurisdictional Conference, Methodist Church; Mrs. Stewart Colley, Georgia Council of Church Women's Presidents; Dr. J. McDowell Richards, President, Columbia Theological Seminary; and Dr. Monroe J. Swilley, Pastor Second Ponce De Leon Baptist Church.

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During the conference, Dr. Mackay was very critical of Attorney General Cook for his recent pronouncements describing those favorable to integration as "fuzzy intellectuals and do-gooders." Dr. Mackay said the Attorney General had "insulted every clergyman in Georgia."

DIRECTOR THANKS THE GOVERNOR

November 3, 1955

Honorable Marvin Griffin
Governor of Georgia
State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Governor Griffin:

I want to thank you for the courteous hearing you gave our group last Monday. While we differ on the way to handle this problem, I think it definitely worthwhile to discuss these issues with each other.

If we could just develop an atmosphere of free discussion without fear of reprisal over the state it would go a long way toward solving our difficulties, and that was the main reason we advocated the creation of a state-wide advisory group.

We also believe that it is truly democratic to allow local communities to solve their problems according to the climate of public opinion in those communities.

Our Georgia Committee would like to be helpful in any way that we can.

Sincerely yours,

Guy H. Wells

GHW/lk

"Law Is Every Citizen's Duty"

Every expression on this subject which has been presented to this convention, and approved, has challenged us to continue to exercise a spirit of kindness and compassion, of sympathy and understanding toward all races.

Whatever transition is made from the widely accepted principle of segregation to the principle of integration will have to be made in the increasing light of day-by-day understanding and acceptance. ...

We would reaffirm the statement approved last year which said: "These issues should be met by Christian men and women on the basis of spiritual teaching that every man is embraced in the love of God, every man has value in the sight of God, and every man is included in the plan of God."

We appeal to all responsible leaders whose views and statements help in molding public opinion to speak in a calm and deliberate manner, based on the inner conviction that the upholding of law and order is every citizen's duty."

Report from the Georgia Baptist Convention

* * * * * *

"Respect for the Law Is Fundamental
in Our Religious and Democratic Heritage"

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"We stand ready to give the City of Atlanta any assistance we can render in meeting this new legal requirement in a mature and Christian spirit.

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"Respect for the law is fundamental in our religious and democratic heritage. Let us, in calmness and in dignity, demonstrate our capacity to meet this responsibility."

"Presented and passed without objection by
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November 14, 1955."

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
ELECTED AT ANNUAL MEETING NOVEMBER 17, 1955

Officers

Chairman Dr. George F. Clary

Second Vice Chairman Dr. J. McDowell Richards

First Vice Chairman Dr. B. R. Brazeal

Secretary Mrs. A. A. McPheeters

Treasurer Mr. L. D. Milton

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

New Members

Dr. W. L. Graham, Augusta
Mr. Harold Stinson, Keysville
Dr. F. D. Funderburg, Monticello
Dr. Marcus Hutto, Bainbridge
Mr. D. P. Melson, LaGrange
Captain Frank Spencer, Savannah
Rev. Wm. Erwin, Statesboro
Dr. Wm. Kirkland, Milledgeville
Rev. Durward Cason, Hapeville
Dr. Herman Turner, Atlanta
Mrs. B. E. Mays, Atlanta
Mr. C. A. Scott, Atlanta
Rev. H. C. McEwen, Atlanta
Dr. A. E. Manley, Atlanta
Dr. A. N. Whiting, Atlanta
Mr. Warren Cochrane, Atlanta
Mrs. John M. Alexander, Atlanta
Mr. J. Frazer Durrett, Atlanta

Old Members

Mrs. Carlton Binns, Atlanta
Bishop J. W. E. Bowen, Atlanta
Dr. T. H. Brewer, Columbus
Mrs. Stewart Colley, Grantville, Ga.
Mrs. J. W. Daniel, Clanton
Mr. W. C. Ervin, Augusta
Mrs. A. A. Hardy, Thomson
Mrs. Herman Heyman, Decatur
Mrs. Lois Holsey, Macon
Dr. Judson Jackson, LaGrange
Mrs. S. B. Kitchens, Lafayette
Dr. E. G. Mackay, Oxford
Dr. Harrison McMains, Atlanta
Mrs. Spann Milner, Atlanta
Dr. Rembert Sisson, Atlanta
Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta
Attorney A. T. Walden, Atlanta
Mrs. W. W. Weatherspool, Atlanta
Dr. Samuel Williams, Atlanta

CENTRAL OFFICE STAFF

At its September 30 meeting, the Executive Committee reappointed Dr. Guy H. Wells to the position of Executive Director of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation. Dr. Wells was commended by members of the Committee for the very fine work he has done in the development of community organizations throughout the state.

Mrs. Luesta Knox was reappointed secretary to the professional staff. Notice was also given to the excellent work of her office.

Dr. Mozell Hill, Professor of Sociology at Atlanta University, was elected Associate Director at this meeting. In addition to assisting Dr. Wells in the

development of committees in local communities, Dr. Hill will be primarily responsible for the following activities:

(1) Coordinating consultant program.

(2) Assisting local groups in conducting studies (collecting facts about local community conditions).

(3) Helping local discussion groups to interpret facts and to work out action programs consistent with democratic and religious ideals and principles.

THE CONSULTANT PROGRAM

The following persons have been selected to serve as consultants:

Dr. G. McLeod Bryan, Religious Consultant - Mercer University

Dr. Edward K. Weaver - Atlanta University

Dr. B. R. Brazeal - Morehouse College

Reverend Lucius Pitts - Georgia Teachers and Education Association

Dr. Richard Henderson - Emory University

Mr. Whitney Young, Atlanta University School of Social Work

The main purpose of the consultant program is to carefully collect facts as a background for sound community action on health, housing, education, law enforcement and other public services. In order to facilitate this purpose, the Committee will provide consultation services to interested community groups.

The Consultants will hold meetings periodically to discuss among themselves, and with representatives of SRC staff, the best methods of procedure. It is hoped that at such meetings the consultants will have opportunity to learn about methods and techniques that have been successful in other areas of the South.

In general a consultant will be selected to visit communities in which he feels he can work most effectively. Also, local community groups might request the services of certain consultants and staff members.

The consultants' roles will revolve around three procedures:

1. Development of an acquaintance with and fact about local community problems
2. Development of interest and a problem-solving consciousness among local citizens for positive action in human relations
3. Coordination of work in local community with program (aim and objectives) of GCIC and SRC

ATTACKS ON SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL AND
GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

"There is presently a concerted attempt by official leadership (in the deep South) to stamp out independent thought and stifle all dissent with respect to school segregation ..." -- SRC

Harold Fleming, Assistant Director for Information of SRC, in a memorandum dated December 1, 1955 addressed to the Directors of Affiliated Organizations, points out that "in recent weeks the tempo of attacks on our movement has accelerated." The attacks have come mainly from three sources.

"(1) Georgia's Attorney General Eugene Cook, in a speech attacking the NAACP, took a sideswipe at the Southern Regional Council and the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation. The burden of his charge was that a lot of good, gullible people are being duped by 'sinister elements' of doubtful loyalty. In view of Mr. Cook's reputation, this has not excited anyone much in Georgia. However, Mr. Cook may very likely publicly elaborate this attack, and some of you may expect to find it echoed by segregationist groups within your respective states. We have prepared a fairly lengthy document in reply to the Cook charges....

"(2) The Hearst newspapers have been waging a campaign against the Fund for the Republic, in the course of which they are systematically sniping at all of the groups who have accepted money from the Fund. As part of this crusade, the New York Journal-American and other Hearst papers on November 7 ran a libelous article accusing 21 SRC Board Members of 'past procommunist affiliations.' The possibility of legal action is under consideration, and efforts are underway to get our story widely and favorably told in national media. Meanwhile, the Hearst attack has been used in at least two instances as a weapon against state organizations affiliated with SRC....

"(3) As most of you already know, a Georgia politician named Roy Harris has for some time been keeping up a drum fire of fantastic charges against the SRC, as against everybody else who favors desegregation. Harris's personal paper, The Augusta Courier, travels in white citizens council channels. Therefore, his charges can be expected to crop up wherever people related to us are doing good work."

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL AND
GEORGIA COMMITTEE ANSWER ATTACKS

SRC Statement to the Press

"Any charges that the Southern Regional Council has Communist connections or is influenced by Communist ideas are poppycock. The Southern Regional Council is made of reasonable, tolerant, and forward-looking citizens who wish to see the states in the South do a sober, responsible job of accommodating themselves to the changes in the world around us. As to investigations, they are perfectly welcome. We have nothing to hide. All that will result will be red faces for those who set on the investigators.

"The Southern Regional Council is made up of some eighty people who are members of its Board of Directors. Some of them are white and some are Negro. All of them are distinguished for their active and thoughtful careers within the South. What a tragedy for a state attorney general, sworn to uphold the law, to attack one of the few efforts which proceeds within the South to deal truthfully and in mutual respect with the problems which the region confronts! Watch the birdie. Who is proposing conduct subversive of the Constitution and courts of our land?"

GCIC Statement to the Press

"For the Attorney General to label the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation a 'front' organization is not only ridiculous, but it is a libel on those Georgia leaders he labels as 'dupes' and on Georgia officials as well.

"True, the Georgia Committee is composed of 'some of Georgia's most distinguished clergymen and most prominent civic and social leaders.' And it is these same leaders who make up the board of directors and the executive committee of the group. It is these same leaders who plan and direct the policy and program of the Georgia Committee and are sincerely trying to help solve a difficult Southern problem.

"The Georgia Committee has a history dating back to 1919. If, as the Attorney General claims, an investigation is being made of the Georgia Committee, why should it come at this time? The answer is obvious when one stops to consider the fact that there are some irresponsible people today who claim the Supreme Court of the United States is under the influence of Communists. Who could better claim the label of subversive -- those who seek to uphold the supreme law of the land or those who seek to circumvent it? The Attorney General is seeking to delay the solution and impugning the motives of those who seek to help work out a solution.

"On a monument to the British soldiers who died on King's Mountain, S. C., is this inscription, 'They came 3000 miles to keep the past on the throne.' There are still those who fight to keep the past on the throne.

"The Georgia Committee will welcome any investigation by <u>responsible</u> people. It has nothing to hide."

Guy H. Wells
Executive Director

MACON COMMITTEE PLANNING STUDY

The Macon Committee on Interracial Cooperation has plans underway for conducting a community study to begin early next year. The exact focus of the study has not been decided upon, but it will be a fact-finding study in the light of problems that the community faces. In November, Mr. William Lundberg, Director of the Macon Planning and Zoning Commission, addressed the Macon Committee on the problems of selecting relevant questions and areas for study. His talk was mimeographed and distributed to the over one hundred members of the Committee. Mrs. Emmett S. Johnson of Wesleyan College and Mrs. Lois M. Holsey, a professional social worker in the community, have provided the leadership for this study activity. On December 19, the Committee met at the Stewart Chapel. Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Crowell were guests. Dr. Crowell is Professor of English at Fort Valley State College and his wife is from India. Mrs. Crowell was the speaker.

ANNUAL MEETING

The Georgia Committee held its annual meeting on November 17, 1955. After a devotional period, reports were heard from local units throughout the state. Mr. John A. Griffin presented a brief analysis of the purposes and activities of the Fund for the Republic. Mrs. Cassandra Maxwell Birnie, Attorney at Law, reviewed the recent court decisions on segregation. The Reverend Clarence Jordon presented to the group a provocative and inspiring talk on "an action program." Several college students were in attendance at the meeting and made pertinent comments regarding their views on human relations.

The meeting was chaired by Dr. Clary and brief reports were given by Dr. Wells, Dr. Hill and Dr. G. McLeod Bryan of the central staff.

STATE ORGANIZATIONS AND GROUPS

GCIC has organized community units in ten counties scattered throughout the State of Georgia. Members can be found in over fifty counties in the state.

In an effort to strengthen our local organizations, Dr. Wells visited and talked with clubs, organizations and church groups in the following communities: Athens, Thomson, Macon, Glennville, Milledgeville, Statesboro, Norman Park, Moultrie, Oxford, Manchester, Atlanta, Americus, Albany, Fort Valley, Rome, Savannah, College Park, Elberton, Cartersville, and Monticello. Dr. Hill and Reverend Pitts accompanied Dr. Wells on several of these trips.

OUR FINANCIAL SITUATION

The budget for 1955-56 of the Georgia Committee requires that we raise $5,600, if our financial obligations are to be met in full. During the months of October and November we raised only $600 which leaves a balance of some $5,000 to be raised between December 1, 1955 and September 30, 1956. Accordingly, we must average a little over $400 per month for the remainder of the fiscal year. This money must be raised if we are to qualify for the coming year for a grant from the Ford Foundation and the Southern Regional Council.

We are confident that we can reach our goal, but the main answer lies in increasing our membership.

HOW YOU CAN HELP US

- o Join your community chapter of the Georgia Committee.
- o Help us to increase membership by organizing people who are sympathetic and aware of the need for better human relations. Ask your friends to make contributions.
- o Send us news on human relations activities and problems in your community.
- o Send us the names of persons who would like to receive the Newsletter.
- o Write letters especially to Governor Griffin, Attorney General Cook and your representative expressing your views on race relations in Georgia.

Suggested Readings

We recommend for your reading:

The New South, published monthly by the Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Georgia

The Southern School News, published monthly by Southern Education Reporting Service, P. O. Box 6156, Acklen Station, Nashville, Tennessee

The Strange Career of Jim Crow by C. Vann Woodward

Citizens Guide to De-Segregation: A Story of Social and Legal Change in America by Herbert Hill and Jack Greenberg

Prejudice and Your Child by Kenneth Clark

GEORGIA

COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

63 Auburn Ave., N. E.

Atlanta, Ga.

A Committee of forward-looking citizens devoted to building a Greater Georgia through discussion, study, and action.

Vol. 1 March, 1956 No. 2

N E W S L E T T E R

Letters to Editor - From Wesleyan Christian Advocate, Feb. 16, 1956

As tensions increase and tempers grow hot, what is most needed in Georgia today is dedicated Christian men and women in every community who will meet together and face the whole problem of segregation sanely and honestly. From such meetings a workable agreement will inevitably come. We need greatly in Georgia a group qualified to appraise and evaluate the changes proposed for our schools; we need to know what we can do to prevent our children's educational birthright from being sold for a mess of political pottage. It is sad that we do not have a free press to lead us in this discussion. Thank God for those few courageous editors who have spoken out and interpreted the meaning of the bills passed by the legislature and the real significance of the rabble-rousing meetings.

It is also encouraging that all of our religious groups of every faith have committed themselves to the principle of government by law and compliance with the decisions of the Supreme Court. There is danger, however, as a minister of Atlanta recently said, that our "churches sit and rot."

The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation is an old organization dating back to 1919 when under the leadership of great Christian men like Dr. Ashby Jones, Dr. Plate Durham and Dr. Will Alexander a start was made on the problem of racial relations. Then and now this group was and is committed to the Christian ethic and the democratic process of moving only as fast as the state and local communities can wisely move. Progress can be made only as fast as the people become informed and as they accept racial justice as a Christian duty.

The Georgia Committee now has a group of qualified consultants whose services are available to any church or community for the asking. These consultants are Dr. Mozell Hill, Professor of Sociology, Atlanta University, and Associate Director of the Committee; Dr. G. McLeod Bryan, Professor of Christian Ethics, Mercer University, and religious and educational consultant of the Committee; Dr. B. R. Brazeal, Dean of Morehouse College, Mr. Whitney Young, Dean of Social Work, Atlanta University; Dr. Richard Henderson, Professor of Education, Emory University; Rev. Lucius Pitts, Executive Secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association; and Dr. Edward K. Weaver, Professor of Education, Atlanta University.

Any group wishing to avail itself of these services may write to the state office at 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta.

THE CHURCH SPEAKS

The United Church Women of Georgia passed two resolutions during its most recent meeting here in Atlanta attacking the passage of the private school bills and the libel measure. In regard to the libel bills, the organization said it "deplores" the introduction of statures which would curtail or deny freedom of speech; and it felt that the private school bills would undermine our school code. "We affirm," the organization declared, "our belief in the properly authorized school administration as set up in our school code...."

"The Church in the South must create a new society" states Dr. Holmes Ralston, Southern Presbyterian minister. "It is essential," he says, "that Christians of both races should come together in Christ and realize in Him a unity that goes deeper than the division of race...."

The Rt. Reverend Randolph R. Claiborne, Bishop of the Atlanta Diocese of the

Episcopal Church during a business session of the 49th annual meeting, expressed "deep concern" for the trends developing in Georgia, which have "dangerous implications for the welfare of our people and the future of our state." "... in its official diocesan life (the church) still stands on the proposition passed unanimously last year that segregation, on the sole basis of race, is inconsistent with the principles of Christian religion," he said.

Methodist bishop Arthur J. Moore and Dr. Louie D. Newton, distinguished Baptist clergyman, commended the small group of legislators who protested the private school plan. They urged that "no hasty or unwise action" be taken on the measure. In a joint statement, they said: "In the broad field of racial relations, the questions are too many and complex to permit of quick and easy answers .... If America is to have long life and fulfill its God-given destiny, our public schools are essential."

Doctors Brewer and Mackay

During the month of February, the State of Georgia and G.C.I.C. lost two of its distinguished citizens and servants -- Dr. T. H. Brewer and Dr. E. G. Mackay. Both served on the Executive Committee of G.C.I.C. and contributed many years of unselfish work toward our program of building better human relations in the state. They attended the last meeting of our executive committee and made vital and effective suggestions for the Committee. Dr. Brewer was an outstanding physician and citizen of his community, Columbus, Georgia; and Dr. Mackay was District Superintendent of the Decatur-Oxford district of the Methodist Church. He was the father of Mr. James Mackay, the liberal and forward-thinking representative of DeKalb County."

G.C.I.C. Board Meeting

The Executive Board of G.C.I.C. met on January 31, 1956. This was the first meeting since the election of new members and the response was both enthusiastic and fruitfully practical. The Board heard reports from consultants of their meetings, plans, and program activities. The meeting was well attended and virtually every person present contributed to the general discussion in which there was a healthy difference of opinion freely discussed.

The following subcommittees were appointed:

Administrative:

Dr. G. F. Clary, Chairman, Dr. B. R. Brazeal, Dr. J. McDowell Richards, Mr. J. Frazer Durrett, Mrs. Spann Milner and Dr. Harrison McMains

Finance:

Dr. J. McDowell Richards, Chairman, Dr. Herman Turner, Dr. E. C. Mackay, Mr. L. D. Milton, Dr. D. V. Cason, Mrs. B. E. Mays, Mr. C A. Scott, Dr. Rembert Sisson, Mrs. Rufus Clement, Dr. F. D. Funderburg, and all local chairmen.

Program and Planning:

Dr. B. R. Brazeal, Chairman, Reverend Samuel Williams, Mrs. Carlton Binns, Mrs. M. E. Tilley, Rev. D. P. Nelson, Dr. A. E. Manley, and Colonel A. T. Walden.

Consultant Activities

The Consultants of G.C.I.C. met for the first time as a group on December 19, 1955 to initiate plans for setting up a sound consultant program. After much give-and-take discussion, it was agreed that the chief contacts might begin with church people as well as with those who participate in civic organizations. The consultants felt that three initial steps might be taken.

1. Reorganizing units of the Georgia Committee that once were active, but are now inactive.

2. Stimulate more vigorously the units that are now active; and

3. Organize new units.

The over-all effort of consultants will be to provide a healthy climate in which people would feel free to participate without being blacklisted by their fellow citizens. Thus it will be necessary to move expeditiously but at the same time, to carefully orient people in communities to the purposes of G.C.I.C.

Future program activities of consultants will consist of the following:

1. Development of community education programs through organization of discussion groups.

2. Mobilization of leading ministers and laymen, to make clear the official Christian position.

3. Social action programs in terms of Christian faith and Democratic principles

4. Vacation conferences for ministers and educators.

5. Workshop conferences and institutes for staff and lay members.

6. Fact finding studies for directing future action.

State Office Activities

During the month of January, Dr. Guy H. Wells, longtime Georgia educator and now Executive Director of G.C.I.C., held several conferences with the Fulton and DeKalb County representatives about proposed legislation affecting the right of organizations such as G.C.I.C. to continue to operate as they have in the past. These conferences were successful in that the Representatives assured Dr. Wells that they would defend the Committee against attacks and investigations and that the membership had nothing to fear from the legislature.

Dr. Wells made numerous important appearances before clubs and organizations throughout the State of Georgia during January and February. He spoke before the Brunswick Rotary Club, candidly discussing the basic problems of segregation, desegregation and integration. The response at this meeting was enthusiastic and gratifying. Dr. Wells also spoke before the Lions Club of Athens, Georgia. Miss Irene Osborne and Mr. Fred Routh accompanied him on this trip.

On Thursday, February 16, Dr. Wells addressed the Rotary Club of Albany, Georgia. He pointed out to the group that the South cannot indefinitely ignore the national and international implications which are inevitably involved "in current issues." "We need the sympathy and support of (the) non-white peoples," said Dr. Wells, who made it clear that he was "not endeavoring to say the things which the average Southern audience would applaud, but was telling the truth" as he saw it. In Savannah, on Monday, February 23, Dr. Wells told the Chatham County Christian Ministerial Association that the issues which the South faces today are a "challenge to Christianity." He said that "ministers should get together and take a common stand on the matter...."

Rev. Lucius Pitts, Consultant and new Secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, was responsible for an opportunity for Dr. Wells to Address a regional meeting of the organization. More than a thousand teachers were in attendance and the response to Dr. Wells' remarks was very good. Dr. Wells plans to meet with all regional groups of teachers in other parts of the State.

Mrs. Luesta Knox, Secretary of G.C.I.C., says that she would like to receive more letters from our members and units throughout the state. Let's all cooperate by sending in news about the goings on in our communities.

During January and February most of Associate Director Dr. Mozell Hill's work has been with consultants and groups in the Atlanta areas.

Just Married

On November 26, 1955 Dr. Guy Wells and Mrs. Ouida Brannen Peacock of Statesboro, Georgia were married. The newly elected couple took a wedding trip to Mexico during the first two weeks of December. They are making their home in Atlanta, Georgia for the present.

Dr. and Mrs. Wells wish to thank those members of G.C.I.C. who contributed so generously toward the wedding gift, an automatic toastmaster, which they found on their return from Mexico.

Dr. Wells to Visit Holy Land

On April 15, Dr. and Mrs. Wells will leave for a six weeks trip to the Near and Middle East. They will travel in the Holy Land and other countries in this area. Dr. Wells will be visiting as an observer for the State Department which he served as an educational consultant in Libya in 1953-54. His observations in this part of the world should prove stimulating to us as they have bearing on what we do in Georgia in the field of race relations -- good or bad -- around the world.

Miss Osborne

Miss Irene Osborne, S.R.C. Consultant, worked with our state office staff during the week of February 20. She conferred with members of the office staff and consultants as well as with key members of the state organization.

Macon Committee

Dr. Thomas Gossett of Wesleyan College and Reverend Charles Ward, local minister, were elected cochairmen of the Macon Committee on Interracial Cooperation at its monthly meeting January 16, 1956. Dr. Wells, Fred Routh and Mozell Hill were in Macon for the meeting at which time the new officers were installed. Each spoke briefly to over one hundred persons present.

The Program Committee of the Macon Committee has decided to launch a study of the economic problems confronting the community. Dr. E. K. Weaver, Consultant, is working with the group along with Dr. McLeod Bryan, religious consultant, in designing the over-all study. Mrs. Emmett Johnson and Mrs. Margaret Holsey are spearheading the study which in the end will involve the entire Macon Committee.

The Mayor of the City of Macon, the Honorable B. F. Merritt, Jr., spoke at the February 20 meeting of the Committee.

Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

The Fulton-DeKalb unit of G.C.I.C. met on February 14 to reorganize the Committee and to expand its area of operation to include the entire metropolitan area. The group unanimously agreed to change its name to the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations. The following officers were elected:

Rev. Glenn O. Canfield, Chairman
Rev. Samuel Williams, Cochairman
Mrs. F. P. Drake, Cochairman
Mrs. Bettye Glauster, Secretary
Rev. James L. Welden, Treasurer

Mr. Whitney Young and Dr. Richard Henderson, consultants, are working up close with the reorganized Atlanta Council in an effort to formulate an active program of promoting better human relations in our great city. The officers, G.C.I.C. staff, members and consultants are meeting fortnightly talking through a realistic program in anticipation of a meeting with the entire membership in the next few weeks.

Questions that may aid us in evaluating our community programs.

1. Is the program oriented to the main challenge facing the state at this time?

2. How practical is the program in terms of the committee's staff and resources?

3. To what extent does the program involve lay community leadership?

4. Does the program aim at developing processes which in themselves lead to the elimination of racial distinctions?

5. Does the program make use of S.R.C. and G.C.I.C. materials and resources?

6. Does the program tend to strengthen the representation of the state organization?

7. Does the program seek to create a basis for self support?

If you can answer all these in the affirmative, then your community program is moving in the right direction.

Attorney General Speaks

The Attorney General of Georgia on Friday night, February 17, predicted that most of the laws passed by the Georgia legislature to maintain segregation "will be stricken down in due course." See Atlanta Constitution, February 18, 1956.

Our Financial Situation

Mr. Morton Weiss is the G.C.I.C. representative on the financial committee of S.R.C. There is an agreement between S.R.C. and G.C.I.C. that one half of the contributions collected by Mr. Weiss will be funneled to our state organization. Every member should get to know Mr. Weiss and lend him every assistance possible.

Our financial situation continues to be critical. Our membership for 1955-56 is lagging. You can assist by helping us increase and expand our membership.

Suggested Readings

The New South, published monthly by Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia

Public Education in the South Today and Tomorrow by Ernst W. Swanson and John A. Griffin

Race Relations Law Reporter, Vanderbilt University School of Law, Nashville, Tennessee

Southern School News, published monthly by Southern Education Reporting Service, P. O. Box 6156, Acklen Station, Nashville, Tennessee

ASK YOUR FRIENDS TO JOIN

Membership Blank

Believing in aims and principles of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, I would like to become:

☐ A Member. (Has full membership rights and receives all publications and reports of the Committee.) Dues $5.00.

☐ A Member jointly with husband or wife. (Both have full membership rights and jointly receive a copy of all reports and publications of the Committee.) Dues $8.00

☐ Student Member. (Receives the publications of the Committee but does not have full membership privileges.) Dues $1.00

☐ Contributing Member. (An individual who contributes more than membership fee.) $10.00 or more.

☐ I enclose_____ ☐ Bill me_____

NAME_____

STREET_____

CITY_____

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia

GEORGIA
COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

A committee of forward-looking citizens devoted to building a Greater Georgia through discussion, study and action. The organization is composed of Southerners of both races working together in the interest of all the people of Georgia for the purpose of developing mutual understanding and respect for human dignity.

Vol. 1 May, 1956 No. 3

NEWSLETTER

ANNUAL SOUTH GEORGIA MEETING OF THE GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

The Annual South Georgia meeting of the G.C.I.C. was held in Christ Episcopal Parish House in Macon, Georgia on May 2, 1956. The theme of the meeting was: Improving Human Relations Through Christianity and Democracy. The highlights of the meeting were an address by Dr. Benjamin Mays, President of Morehouse College, an afternoon workshop on Opening Channels of Communication with Dr. G. McLeod Bryan serving as moderator of a panel of speakers, and an evening panel during which time Dr. Guy Wells, Dr. Fred Routh and Col. A. T. Walden were the principal speakers. The participation of the membership at each of these programs was both enthusiastic and appreciative.

"There is so much emotionalism in the field of human relations," declared Dr. Mays, "that it is now time for somebody to begin talking sense.... Our greatest fears are the fears of things that never happen.... We should start telling people the truth and honestly interpret the situation (in the South) as it actually is.... If we recognize the facts, we would not be so jittery. Let us define the issues.... Let us talk more and strengthen communication by getting people together to sit down and talk about local problems."

Finding lines of communication and keeping the channels open was the focus of the workshop during the afternoon. Mrs. Richard Burts of the Macon League of Women Voters discussed how the league, working through democratic processes, is making contributions toward keeping a free-flowing discussion in the community and is helping to promote local consensus on specific issues.

Dr. William Hinson believes that we must begin with a theological basis in setting up proper lines of communication: The oneness of all men as created by God is the foundation upon which genuine communication rests. "Love thy neighbor and making ourselves the neighbor of everyman is a Christian imperative." Communication must take a personal form -- understanding and acceptance; this can be accomplished best in small groups ("Fellowships of Concern") where people come together and share problems with a sense of commitment and dedication.

Mr. Burt Strudy, editor of the Macon Telegraph, discussed some of the soul-searching and personal inquiries that editors of leading newspapers are making in an effort to deal fairly, honestly and justly with problems of mass communication. "Most editors are conscious of their limitation on reporting to readers on developments in the field of human relations."

Finally, Mrs. Harry V. Richardson spoke briefly on problems of "opening channels of communication through social and civic organization." She emphasized love, patience, and a sense of dedication on the part of the leaders of such organizations as the Y.M. and Y.W.C.A., Junior Chamber of Commerce, fraternal orders, labor organizations, church groups, and political parties are the necessary ingredients for effective leadership in human relations.

MACON COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

The Macon Committee is conducting a study of employment practices in its local community and how it affects minority peoples, particularly Negroes. Dr. Lundberg of the City Planning and Zoning Commission and Dr. Margurite Woodruff, Professor of Sociology at Mercer University, have supplied the study group with relevant statistical data and the group is getting excellent cooperation from the Macon Housing Authority and the Macon Board of Realtors who are both interested in specific urban redevelopment programs for the city.

Dr. Thomas Gossett, Reverend Charles W. Word, Mr. Frank J. Hutchings, Mrs. F. M. Mosley, Mrs. Emmett S. Johnson, Dr. Margurite Woodruff, Mrs. Lois M. Holsey and Mr. W. B. Sheftall are spearheading this activity. So far, the committee has been given splendid cooperation by city officials.

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations, the newly reorganized Atlanta unit of G.C.I.C., has been holding biweekly meetings in an effort to formulate its program for the coming year, and in order to expand G.C.I.C. membership in the metropolitan Atlanta area. At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee, it was "resolved that the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations will follow the Constitution of the Georgia Committee...."

Three functioning committees are now operating: the Executive Committee, headed by the Chairman, Reverend Glenn Canfield; the Membership Committee, chaired by Mrs. F. P. Drake and the Activities Committee, lead by Reverend Samuel Williams.

A general membership meeting has been set for June 12, 1956. Reports will be made to the general membership for approval and adoption. At this meeting members will be requested to indicate the particular activity in which they would like to work. The central over-all purpose of the program will be focused around strengthening communication in human relations in the Atlanta areas for alleviating fears, anxieties and the heightening tensions developing between the races.

The Council is also planning a one or two-day conference during the summer months for learning more about appropriate strategies, techniques and the indicated approaches to the field of human relations in the Atlanta area. The Council will request consultant services from S.R.C. for this conference.

THE CITIZENS OF GEORGIA AND THE NATION HAVE
RALLIED BEHIND DR. GUY WELLS

The membership is already fully aware of the attacks made on Dr. Guy Wells as Executive Director of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation for his position in calling for compliance with the Supreme Court Decision. Dr. Wells has received hundreds of telegrams, telephone calls, letters and visits supporting his stand. Below are excerpts from a few of the letters received, representative

of the sentiment expressed by thousands of citizens:

"... I want you to know that my sympathies are with you and that I admire your courageous stand."

"... For the sake of our foreign policy, I hope we can begin practicing more democracy...."

"... Be not dismayed. Right is on your side. Eventually the children of those who accuse you will stand up and thank you...."

"Our class, the war years class (1945), will always treasure our pleasant days.... As our college leader, you never let us down -- so you'll always be our favorite president -- and the President Emeritus...."

"It is not only an attack on you and on your integrity; it reaches out into liberties of men to say and think as free American citizens....

"... It is gratifying to know that there are some who, like you, are not afraid to let their convictions be known."

"I am an American, I salute you as a fellow Georgian; I congratulate you for being a voice (crying in the wilderness as it were) for the sacredness of the individual."

ACTIVITIES OF CONSULTANTS

The staff and membership was sorry to hear of the resignation of Dr. McLeod Bryan, our religious consultant. Dr. Bryan is leaving his post at Mercer University and his new assignment will take him to the State of North Carolina. However, during the 1956 summer session at Mercer University, Dr. Bryan will conduct a seminar in Human Relations. We anticipate excellent results.

Mr. Whitney Young and Dr. Richard Henderson have been working very closely with the various committees of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations. Mr. Young has also been meeting with religious groups, particularly the Atlanta Council of Churches and several other key organizations in an effort to interpret the program of the Georgia Committee.

Dr. E. K. Weaver met with the Men's Progressive Club of Gainesville, Georgia on April 9. The subject of this meeting was Citizenship, Voting, and Registration. Dr. Weaver continues to work with the Macon Committee, giving them encouragement and support in their community study program.

Dr. B. R. Brazeal is most enthusiastic about his work with the Atlanta Collegiate clubs and his activities with an adult education project in Carrolton, Georgia.

Reverend Lucius Pitts, one of our valued consultants, is carrying on effective work with educational groups.

The work of Dr. Mozell Hill has centered around the organization and coorination of the consultant program. However, during the past sixty days, the major effort has been directed toward revitalizing and expanding the activities of the Greater Atlanta Council.

S.R.C. STAFF HELP

During the past month, the work of the Georgia Committee has been strengthened at various points due to the timely suggestions of Harold Fleming, George Mitchell and Fred Routh. Each has attended meetings of the various working committees of the greater Atlanta Council.

Thanks is also due Miss Irene Osborne for her enthusiastic participation in our planning sessions and for the enrichening and provocative suggestions for building our program of Human Relations in the State of Georgia.

SUGGESTED READINGS

Look Magazine (April 3, 1956); "The South vs. The Supreme Court"

The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (March 1956). Harold Fleming, Irene Osborne, Mozell Hill and Hylan Lewis have articles in this special issue on "Racial Desegregation and Integration."

The New South -- published monthly by the Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

Southern School News -- published monthly by Southern Education Reporting Service, P. O. Box 6156, Acklen Station, Nashville, Tennessee

HOW YOU CAN HELP

The impact of the program of G.C.I.C. can be greatly extended through an increase in membership. ASK YOUR FRIENDS TO JOIN. One suggestion is that each member can help to build the organization by inviting friends into his home and asking one of the officials or consultants in to brief those present about the origin, aims, purposes and accomplishments of the Georgia Committee.

Membership dues are $5.00.
Husband and wife may take out a
joint membership for $8.00.

For particulars write:

The Georgia Committee on Interracial
Cooperation, Room 424, 63 Auburn
Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Georgia

Vol. 2 No. 2

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Room 424
Atlanta, Georgia

A voluntary organization composed of Georgians dedicated to help BUILD A GREATER GEORGIA, through strengthening Democracy and extending human understanding among all persons in our GREAT COMMONWEALTH.

N E W S L E T T E R

March, 1957

Freedom Calls for Eternal Vigilance

"We do not lose freedom in a fell swoop, overnight. We lose it by ignoring the nibbling on it, ignoring the petty, seemingly unimportant tampering with its over-all structure...." -- From an editorial, The Daily Times and the Gainesville Eagle, Friday, February 8, 1957.

Fund-Raising Drive Set for March 15. Mr. T. M. Alexander, prominent Atlanta business man, and Reverend Lamar Clements, Director of Social Service, The Christian Council of Atlanta, co-directors of a state-wide finance-membership campaign for G. C. H. R., have set Friday, March 15, as the kick-off day for launching a two-week drive to raise fifteen thousand dollars, the approved budget for operational expenses of the Council for 1957.

The campaign, under the able and distinguished leadership of Mr. Alexander and Reverend Clements, will have the support of influential citizens of Georgia; they constitute a state-wide Fund-Raising Finance Committee:

Dr. B. R. Brazeal, Dean, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. Warren Cochrane, Executive Secretary, Butler Street Y.M.C.A., Atlanta, Georgia
Mrs. F. D. Drake, Atlanta, Georgia
Dr. F. D. Funderburg, Physician, Monticello, Georgia
Mrs. D. M. Howell, Augusta, Georgia
Mr. W. C. Irvin, Business Manager, Payne College, Augusta, Georgia
Dr. Judson Jackson, Pastor, Southwestern La Grange Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia
Dr. M. L. King, Sr., Pastor, Ebeneezer Baptist Church, Atlanta, Georgia
Mr. L. D. Milton, President, Citizens Trust Co., Atlanta, Georgia
Reverend Lucius Pitts, Executive Secretary, G. T. E. A., Atlanta, Georgia
Dr. J. McDowell Richards, President, Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, Georgia
Mr. Harold Stinson, Principal, Boggs Academy, Keysville, Georgia
Reverend F. Bland Tucker, Rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Savannah, Georgia
Dr. Herman Turner, Pastor, Covenant Presbyterian Church, Atlanta, Georgia
Reverend Charles W. Ward, Pastor, First Baptist Church, Macon, Georgia
Mrs. W. W. Weatherspool, Atlanta, Georgia

The officials and the key membership of the several local units of GCHR throughout the State have been contacted and asked to set community and district quotas. The Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations will assume responsibility for raising the balance which is expected to be between eight and ten thousand dollars.

As staff salaries for 1957 have been assumed by the Southern Regional Council through a grant from a national foundation, the funds from this campaign will be used for operational expenses and for implementing the state-wide program of the Council.

This program involves a two-pronged approach:

1. Information -- A variety of educational activities--conferences, institutes, workshops, leadership training, newsletters, distributions of fact sheets and relevant materials for building and strengthening intergroup, interfaith, interracial and intercultural communication;

and for mobilizing interest groups by enlarging membership for involving more and more people of good will to help implement a program of BUILDING A GREATER GEORGIA.

2. Community Services -- Direct assistance to local communities that desire and need objective facts based on community self-surveys, "fact finding" in the interest of agencies, groups and institutions working, especially in the areas of health and welfare, public facilities, churches, schools, management and labor, and communication.

Special appeals will be made to business, professional, industrial, religious, and labor groups as well as to the membership and responsible individuals to make substantial contributions to this effort.

Please read all of your correspondence from the Fund-Raising Committee; it will be in your hands soon. You will be asked to participate and to contribute generously in the most important campaign of the season; you will also be given instructions and suggestions as to how they can help in other ways.

The Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations will hold its quarterly general membership meeting on March 12 in the main auditorium of the Life Insurance Company of Georgia, 573 W. Peachtree, N. E. at 8:00 P.M. In addition to five-minute statements by four outstanding and distinguished leaders of our Great Metropolis on the subject, "Implications: Political, Economic (business, labor, industrial) Religious and Moral, and Municipal Planning for Good Human Relations," there will be ten-minute "buzz sessions" for maximum participation of those in attendance. Brief reports will be given on activities of the Council in education, public facilities, and communication. The Nomination Committee will present the slate of officers for 1957-58; Mr. T. M. Alexander will outline the fund-raising campaign; and members will be given opportunities to select the areas of interest on which they would like to work intensively: communications, churches, health and welfare, public facilities, schools, management and labor.

Dr. Guy Wells, Director of G.C.H.R., is encouraged these days over the enthusiastic support the Council is receiving from "key" and influential, as well as lay people from all over the State. Several communities whose units of G.C.H.R. have been inactive because of the social climate and the fear of reprisals that have permeated our State are now in process of reactivation and are pledging more support to the aims, objectives and program of G.C.H.R.

Dr. Wells reports that the Macon Council still enjoys the distinction of having the "best Human Relations Council in the State." But he quickly warns the Macon folk had better "watch out," for good people all over the State are "on the move" in Atlanta, Augusta, Rome, Savannah, La Grange, Gainesville, Thomasville, Albany, et. al.

All the Best

The Executive Committee, Staff and entire membership of G.C.H.R. extend congratulations and best wishes to Harold Fleming, the newly elected Director, as well as to his staff of Associates of the Southern Regional Council. Our expectations, hopes and prayers for the future of S.R.C., our parent organization, are indeed encouraging for Building a Better State, a Region, and a Nation.

Message from the Director

"We are all blind until we see
That in the human plan
Nothing is worth the making if
It does not make the man.

Why build these cities glorious
If man unbuilded goes?
In vain we build the work, unless
The builder also grows." — Dr. Guy Wells

G E O R G I A C O U N C I L O N H U M A N R E L A T I O N S

63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. J. McDowell Richards, Chairman
Board of Directors

Walter C. Cowart
Executive Director

NEWSLETTER February, 1960

On the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln it is well for us to recall his affirmation in the midst of the crisis of 1860.

THE OCCASION IS PILED HIGH WITH DIFFICULTY,
AND WE MUST RISE HIGH WITH THE OCCASION.
THE TIME DEMANDS THAT WE THINK ANEW AND
ACT ANEW.

State-wide Workshop
on
Discrimination in Race Relations

Central Y. M. C. A.
165 Luckie Street

Friday, April 29, 1960 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.
(Sponsored jointly by the Greater Atlanta and
the Georgia Councils on Human Relations)

Public Meeting at 8:00 P.M. (Place to be announced)
Featuring the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

IN JANUARY

Rev. Lucius Pitts and Dr. Guy H. Wells, members of the state Board of Directors, made a wide circuit over the state in the interest of financial support for the state Council. They visited Negro leaders in Griffin, Manchester, Macon, Columbus, Dublin, Sylvania, Augusta and Savannah. In several of these cities they met with groups of Negro citizens. In each instance they received in cash and in pledges substantial contributions. A quite sincere interest was shown in the work of the local Councils as well as the state Council program. We commend heartily these two Board members for their splendid work on this tour.

OTHER BOARD MEMBERS

Whom we salute for their work in underwriting our budget are Dr. George Clary, Sr., Mrs. Fred Patterson, Mrs. Carlton Binns, Mrs. Eula Drake, Mrs. Fischer Mosley, Dr. Lester Rumble, Mr. Frank Hutchings, Mr. L. D. Milton, Mr. Don. L. Hollowell, Mr. Gus Kaufman, the Rev. Jesse Cook and Dr. Monroe Swilley.

THE ATLANTA COMMITTEE FOR COOPERATIVE ACTION

A group of young business and professional men recently issued a brochure, A SECOND LOOK AT ATLANTA, in which they called for all Atlantans "to take a second long, hard, honest look at some problems which will not simply go away if we wink at them or ignore them long enough." Their plea included education, health, housing, recreation, employment, law enforcement and policy making. Inequities exist in all these areas.

DR. E STANLEY JONES

Widely known missionary of forty years service in India, spoke recently to 1,000 persons in Knoxville, Tennessee. He said the desegregation issue will be settled in the Southern states within a decade. This struggle, he said, is part of a world social revolution which the opponents of racial justice cannot stop. "The die-hards will die hard, and they will die expensively, but they will die."

A CALLED MEETING

Of the Board of Directors was held Feb.23 in Wesley Memorial Building for the purpose of revising our By-Laws. This action was taken at the suggestion of the B ureau of Internal Revenue in order that we might bring our By-Laws in line with the recent and more stringent regulations of that agency in the matter of tax exempt status for our organization.

It is interesting and encouraging to note that the response to this business meeting was unusual, not only in number, but in the wide representation from many professions and vocations. There were ministers, educators, business men, housewives, civic and church leaders, a doctor and a lawyer. Two major faiths were represented and two races. Members were present from Macon, Augusta, Marietta, Monticello and Atlanta.

MR. PAUL RILLING, FIELD DIRECTOR OF SRC

Held a very helpful staff meeting of state directors, Feb. 10 and 11, in the Conference room of the Southern Regional Council. Seven states were represented. Renewed efforts were stimulated by this conference on strategy. Desegregated schools are now operating in Virginia, Tennessee, Florida, Arkansas, North Carolina, Kentucky and Louisiana. Georgia will likely be included in this list during 1960.

ATLANTA NEWSLETTER
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations February, 1960

DAY-LONG WORKSHOP SCHEDULED FOR APRIL 29 IN ATLANTA

A day-long workshop to discuss current problems of racial discrimination will be held April 29 under the joint sponsorship of the Greater Atlanta and the Georgia Council on Human relations.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., will be the featured speaker at the evening session to conclude the day's meetings. Further details of time and place will be announced later.

Members of the committee from the Greater Atlanta Council who will plan the workshop include Mr. Hubert Jackson, chairman, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Boyte, Dr. Whitney Young, Mrs. Walter Paschall, Mrs. Ed Albright, Mrs. SueJette Crank and Mrs. J. Brittain Pendergrast.

###

COUNCIL WRITES GOVERNOR VANDIVER

The Atlanta Council recently sent Governor Ernest Vandiver a letter deploring his statements to the Georgia Legislature on maintaining segregated schools. The letter called upon the Governor "to reconsider your policy of racial discrimination, and to support public education in compliance with United States law, on behalf of all Georgians, whose real progress and welfare call for outspoken leadership to maintain public schools as the Supreme Court decision of 1954 requires."

###

FUND CAMPAIGN UNDERWAY

The annual campaign for funds to underwrite the program of the Greater Atlanta Council is now in progress. Letters appealing for contributions, together with fact sheets listing objectives and accomplishments, have been mailed to prospective supporters.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT PANEL PRESENTS INTERESTING DISCUSSION

The second International Student Panel assembled by the Atlanta Council presented an interesting discussion of democracy before the Young Adult Forum at the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer last month.

Six students, representing four continents, took part in the discussion. They were from Georgia Tech, Atlanta University and Emory. Mrs. Richard Hocking and Mrs. Harry Boyte are in charge of arranging the panels for civic and church groups, and plans are underway for additional programs.

###

FACT SHEET LISTS FACILITIES OPEN TO ALL CITIZENS

A fact sheet being distributed through Negro churches by the Atlanta Council lista facilities open to Negro citizens who may not be familiar with all the privileges available to them. Among the facilities listed are the Public Library, Art Museum, Airport, Chastain Park Summer Concerts, etc.

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COUNCIL STUDIES EMPLOYMENT POLICIES

A special limited project to study certain employment opportunities for Negroes in the Atlanta area is now underway. Mrs. Ed Albright and Dr. Tilman Cothran are co-chairmen.

###

MRS. STANLEY HEADS MEMBERSHIP

Mrs. John W. Stanley of the Board of Directors has accepted the chairmanship of the membership committee, and will send out notices when memberships expire.

Ga - ~~Gr. Atl~~ Cncl Mtns etc

NEWS . . . VIEWS . . . AND ACTIVITIES . . . OF THE

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 Exchange Place, Atlanta, Georgia

NEWSLETTER, JANUARY, 1962 Editor, Nan Pendergrast

YOU ARE INVITED

Mark Tuesday, January 30 on your calendar and plan to come to lunch at the Luckie Street YMCA, at 12:30. The GACHR plans to meet for lunch monthly on the last Tuesday. There will be brief and informal reports on current activities of the Council - this month you'll hear about schools and the hospital authority - but the primary purpose of the gathering is getting to know each other better. So come along, and bring an interested friend. Please call the Council office, 525-6468-9 for reservations by Friday, January 26. Lunch will cost $1.75.

NEW OFFICERS

New Chairman of the GACHR is Mrs. Clifton (Katherine) Hoffman. Immediate past chairman of the Hospital Committee of the Council, Mrs. Hoffman has also been active in the LWV of DeKalb County.

First Vice-Chairman is Carl Holman, professor of Humanities at Clark College, editor of the Atlanta Inquirer, and chairman of ACCA.

Second Vice-Chairman is Richard Reser, professor of Sociology at Oglethorpe University.

Secretary is Mrs. Charles (Nancy) Perkins, psychologist and worker in the PTA and the LWV.

Treasurer is Hubert Jackson, Intergroup Relations Officer with the Public Housing Administration.

Board of Directors are: Mrs. Ed A. Albright, Rev. Lamar Clements, Mrs. F. P. Drake, Mr. Donald L. Hollowell, Rev. John B. Morris, Dr. Margaret Rowley, Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, Mrs. John W. Stanley, Mr. Robert Thompson, Mrs. T. Emory Daniel, Mrs. Sujette Crank, Mr. Martin Handrick, Mr. Jesse Hill, Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Mrs. W. H. Turner, Rev. Samuel W. Williams, Mrs. P. Q. Yancey, Rev. John Yungblut.

We are fortunate to have so capable and dedicated a group to lead us, but they cannot do the job alone. Your interest and your help are needed.

HOSPITAL AUTHORITY

If you are in favor of the acceptance by the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority of applications from Negroes for internships or study in the X-ray and medical technology schools, please call or write the following members:

Fred J. Turner, Chairman, William-Oliver Bldg., 524-7133
Scott Candler, Vice-Chairman, 19 Hunter Street, S. W., 525-5678
Charlie Brown, P. O. Box 30, Atlanta, 761-8821
W. O. DuVall, 22 Marietta St., N.W., 523-8421
I. Carl Milner, 700 N. Main St., College Park, 761-2016
Samuel Rothberg, Biltmore Hotel, 875-3461
R. W. Schilling, Bank of Georgia, 523-1461
C. J. Sechler, Jr., P. O. Box 677, Tucker, 938-1288
Frank G. Thomas, P. O. Box 149, Decatur, 373-7508
Walter R. Thomas, 77 Auburn Avenue, N.E., 524-5841
Frank Wilson, Secretary-Treasurer, 523-4711, Grady Hospital, 80 Butler Street
Fred M. Walker, 523-4711, Grady Hospital, 80 Butler Street, N.E.

(over)

ATTENTION HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS - IF you are a Negro student planning to apply for admission to any of the units of the State University system, you need not return the blank requesting endorsement by three alumni, even though the blank is included with other material which will be sent you.

* * *

YOU ARE WELCOME - Whatever your interest, you will now find facilities in Atlanta which will welcome your presence. This is a partial list of the organizations and facilities which are open to all. Please avail yourself of their hospital and let us know of others.

ORGANIZATIONS: Active Voters, Atlanta Association for Gifted Children, American Association for the United Nations, American Association of University Women (will have three open meetings this year, hopes to open membership rolls by next year), Atlanta Council of Churches, League of Women Voters, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.
CULTURAL FACILITIES: Academy Theatre, Atlanta Art Galleries, Atlanta Pops Orchestra (performances are open, but segregated, Fox Theatre), Chastain Park, City Auditorium City Golf Courses, City Library, Jewish Community Center - Public functions open to all, Tower Theatre-Atlanta Symphony and Actors Equity Productions open, Quaker House.
RESTAURANTS: YWCA - Cafeteria Downtown, Stouffer's - Top O' the Mart, Rich's Inc., Woolworth's, Grant's, Jacob's Pharmacy, Sears Roebuck, H. L. Green, Davison's, Kress McCroy's, Walgreen's, Kresge, Newberry's, Lane's Drug Stores.

* * *

MATTIWILDA DOBBS, Atlanta Metropolitan Soprano, will appear in concert at the Municipal Auditorium, Wed., Jan. 31, at 8:30. Miss Dobbs will come from Germany where she is appearing with the Hamburg Opera Company to fill four Metropolitan Opera engagements (including 3 performances as Gilda in "Rigoletto", in which she made her debut a few years ago) and will sing in Atlanta in between operas.

Tickets are $5, $4, $3, & $2, for Loge, orchestra, dress circle, and balcony. They are on sale at Cable's and Muse's stores, Wheat St. Baptist Church, Council On Human Relations office, etc., and if there are any left, we will try to have some at the January 30th luncheon.

* * *

STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS plans to meet late Jan. or early Feb. Students on the mailing list will receive notices, but we would be glad to have names of individual students (high school and college) or student organizations which should be contacted. The meeting is tentatively set for Monday night, February 5.

* * *

UPDATING the booklet "A Second Look at Atlanta", published in 1960 by the Atlanta Committee for Cooperative Action, is Loretto Chappell, current volunteer worker with the Council, with ACCA's full approval.

* * *

REPORT ON ATLANTA - 1961 is being prepared and will be available in some form to Council members. Meanwhile, here is a thumbnail review:

1961 can be counted as a year of progress, but, to quote a recent PTA speaker, "To warm up from 0 to 30° is progress, but it's still freezing at 30".

1. "the schools were desegregated ", i.e., 7 years after the Supreme Court decision and 3 years after the suit was filed, 9 children out of 100,000 were transferred to 4 high schools. The police did a good job- "there were no incidents".
2. "the lunch counters were desegregated", i.e., after 14 months of intermittent boycott, sit-ins, negotiations, 14 stores (with all their branches makes 70) agreed to serve all customers alike. "Regular restaurants", with exception of YWCA cafeteria, Stouffeur's, and Biltmore Hotel for private "parties" remain segregated.

3. "the auditorium was desegregated", but some other city facilities are still uncertain, and the suit filed in May, 1961 is still pending.
4. "the bus terminals were desegregated", but the night after the ICC ruling to desegregate all facilities in such terminals, several Negroes were arrested after they had been refused service in the restaurant in the Trailways terminal (which is leased to a private operator) and been told to leave.
5. "the concerts were desegregated" in the fall of 1961, following an announcement by Rudolf Bing that the Metropolitan Opera would not play before segregated audiences.
6. "The Tower theater was desegregated", and Actors Equity in New York announced they would not play before segregated audiences.
7. Citizens continued to question, object, petition but the Hospital Authority remained silent as ever on the subject of Negro interns, etc. at Grady.
8. Colleges generally opened "public facilities" and "public events" to all the public; Tech admitted 3 Negro students without a direct court order; other colleges announced they would receive applications from Negroes; Emory University said they would not, until a questionable tax situation was cleared up.
9. The assistant-solicitor of the Stone Mt. Circuit was asked to resign because he joined the Council on Human Relations.
10. There was some breakthrough in employment opportunities for Negroes, to a great extent as a result of policies of the U. S. government in dealing with government contracts; local governments opened up some jobs, but in ones and twos.

* * *

Do you subscribe to the NEW SOUTH, publication of the Southern Regional Council, for $2 a year?

* * *

LET'S MAKE IT A HAPPY NEW YEAR - Just wishing won't make it so, but work for the Council and Day-To-Day activities embodying the principles of brotherhood will insure a better year.

* * *

It is obvious that we are growing up as an organization and growing up is never completely painless. We must learn now to face financial facts of life which we have not had to face before. You will be hearing from your Treasurer and Finance committee about this important "fact of life". They will need your help.

Realistically or not we are aiming at a finance goal of $8000 instead of the usual $1000 or $2000.

Mrs. Clifton Hoffman
Chairman

Ga
Mtns

NEWS . . .
VIEWS . . .
AND ACTIVITIES . . . OF THE

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 Exchange Place, Atlanta, Georgia

NEWSLETTER, FEBRUARY, 1962 * * * Editor, Nan Pendergrast

SECOND LUNCHEON SCHEDULED. . .

The thirty-five people who gathered last month for the first luncheon of the Greater Atlanta Council enjoyed the best of companionship, delicious food, and an informative and stimulating talk by Dr. Robert Coles, psychiatrist, on the school situation. Plan now to attend the second, set for

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1962 at 12:30
BUTLER STREET YMCA, 22 Butler Street, NE
Lunch $1.00

Please call the Council office, 525-6468, for reservations by Monday morning, February 26, 1962. There will be reports about Grady Hospital and discussions on Negro policemen.

MEETINGS OF INTEREST. . .

Dr. Linus Pauling will speak on March 7, at the Glenn Memorial Auditorium at Emory University. The noted scientist, winner of the Nobel Prize in Chemistry, will speak at eight o'clock on "Science and International Problems".

Don't forget the Working Conference on Equal Job Opportunities, sponsored by the Georgia Council and the American Friends Service Committee. The Conference, held under the direction of Dr. Vivian Henderson, of Fisk University, will be held on March 2 and 3 at the Christ Episcopal Church, in Macon, Georgia. For further details, please contact the office.

Odetta, famous folk singer, will present a concert at the Morehouse College Auditorium, on Sunday, March 4, at 3 P. M. For information, call Tr. 3-1983.

The Atlanta Symphony Tiny Tots Concert presented by Rich's and the Junior Symphony Guild, at 2 and 3:30 P. M. on March 4, at Decatur Recreation Center.

Professor John Fairbank, Harvard professor and author will speak Wednesday, March 7, at Dean Sage Hall, Atlanta University at 8 P. M. on "Why the Communists won in China".

STEPS IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION. . .

Since our last newsletter, several welcome advances have been made. Item: The Legislature passed a resolution authorizing the creation of a seventeen-man bi-racial committee to study and suggest improvements in city election laws and procedures.

Item: The Federal District Court struck down the State's transit segregation law.

Item: Mayor Ivan Allen, speaking before a civic club, stated that he would appoint Negroes to Committees.

Item: At the same time, ~~the same time~~, the mayor said that Negro police officers should be granted the right to arrest any offender, regardless of race.

Item: The legislature repealed the college age limit law.

STUMBLING BLOCKS. . .

Item: There has, as yet, been no answer to our request for clarification of the hospital Authority.

Item: Ironically enough, it was while the legislature unanimously passed a bill to repeal the outrageous and antiquated anti-Indian laws, that the state patrolmen, just outside the Capitol Building, turned away a group of Negro students carrying placards demanding equal rights.

The Committee on Appeal for Human Rights takes this opportunity to reaffirm its dedication towards ending segregation at Grady Memorial Hospital. On March 9, 1960, we stated in our appeal for human rights that "Compared with hospital facilities for other people in Atlanta and Georgia, those for Negroes are unequal and totally inadequate". At that time we said that, "Atlanta's 14 general hospitals and 9 related institutions provide some 4,000 beds. Except for 430 beds at Grady Hospital, Negroes are limited to 250 beds in three private hospitals. Some of the hospitals barring Negroes were built with federal funds". Since then the deplorable hospital situation has not improved. We should like to state that the right to protest is guaranteed by the First Amendment of the U. S. Constitution and by the Georgia Bill of Rights.

Mass arrests made by Atlanta policemen of students trying to peacefully observe attempts made by fellow students to gain admission to segregated Grady Hospital, violates these constitutional guarantees. We call upon all people in authority; state, county, and city officials, all leaders in civic life, ministers, teachers, and businessmen, and all people of good will to assert themselves and abolish these injustices. We must say in all candor that we plan to use every non-violent means at our disposal to secure full citizenship rights as members of this great democracy.

* * *

The Board of Aldermen has not yet acted on the recommendations about Negro policemen, so there is still time to express your views.

Ga - Mtns etc

PR ✓

PA ✓

sup 2

NEWS . . .
VIEWS . . .
AND ACTIVITIES . . . OF THE

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Exchange Place, Atlanta, Georgia

NEWSLETTER, APRIL, 1962 Editor, Nan Pendergrast

WHERE BUT AT A COUNCIL MEETING. . . would you overhear such a remark: "Gee, I'm glad I paid my $1.75 and came. I met five interesting people."

If YOU want to meet five interesting people - or more - come to the Council's REGULAR MONTHLY LUNCHEON MEETING, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 12:15, Central YMCA, 145 Luckie Street.

Mr. Jesse Hill, GACHR Board member and chairman of Atlanta's All Citizens Voter Registration Committee, will report on plans for this important community venture, part of the recently launched Voter Registration project of the Southern Regional Council. MAKE LUNCH RESERVATIONS ($1.75) by Monday, April 23, at Council office. Representatives from League of Women Voters and Metropolitan Voting Council will be invited.

* * * * * *

GRATEFUL COMMUNITY - Certificates Reading as follows have been presented to the Nine Transfer Students by the GACHR: "Certificate of Appreciation awarded to XXX for Service to the Community through participation in the successful desegregation of Atlanta Public Schools."

* * * * * *

CORRESPONDENCE - From Metropolitan Atlanta Mental Health Association: "It gives us real pleasure to advise you that the new psychiatrist added to the Grady Hospital staff will be available to all patients, both Negro and white, being held in the detention ward pending their State Hospital commitment proceedings."

- From a member, along with renewal dues: "If I had a million dollars, I'd give half of it to the GACHR."

- From A University of Wisconsin professor of Law: ". . .The role of interested groups of private citizens in defining problems and working toward their solutions has been one of the essential ingredients in moving this vast change that is now under way."

- From Special Assistant to the President, The White House: "It is the policy of this administration not to participate in segregated public affairs."

* * * * * *

SPRING CALENDAR: April 27-29 - Conference on "New Directions in the Student Movement," Scheduled for Atlanta, by Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Special emphasis on students who have been involved in the anti- segregation movement, but the conference is an open one." Interested persons contact the SNCC office, 197½ Auburn Avenue, phone 688-0331.

April 29: Tower Theater*, 4:30 p.m., Spelman College Glee Club. (Tickets at Paschal Brothers Restaurant or Artist Productions, Inc., P. O. Box 7132, Sta. C, Atlanta 9).

April 29: Tower Theater, 8:00 p.m., Joan Baez (Artist Prod.)

(Note to sentimentalists and historians: These will be last performances from stage of Tower Theater)

May 14-20: Atlanta Arts Festival, Piedmont Park.

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(OVER)

BOOKS FOR MILES COLLEGE: Many Council members know the Rev. Lucius Pitts, who served as 2nd vice-chairman of the Ga. Council until he moved last summer to Birmingham to become president of Miles College. City officials have refused to allow the college to carry out a fund drive, because of the present boycott being conducted by Birmingham's Negro citizens. The college needs 15,000 books for its library to meet accrediting standards. They may mailed to Miles College, Birmingham, or mailed or brought to the Council office. . .Bring a book to the April 24 lunheon if you come.

* * * * * * *

STEPS IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION: Add to the list of desegregated facilities Eleanor's Patio Restaurant and Wit's End Cocktail Lounge; Ding Ho & Mammy's Shanty will serve interracial groups. . .

FULTON-DEKALB HOSPITAL AUTHORITY at a public meeting on April 16 elected Dr. Gwendolyn Cooper Mannings, graduate of Meharry Medical School, to the visiting staff at Grady Hospital.

* * * * * * *

INTERNATIONAL SET: The GACHR now serves as "Atlanta Contact" for the National YMCA Committee on Friendly Relations among Foreign Students, The Experiment in International Living and the Governmental Affairs Institute (which arranges U.S. State Department visitor's tours), and also provides home hospitality for many individual visitors sponsored here by other groups. Recent scheduling has included a week's stay by a South African teachers' college professor, home hospitality for the chairman of National Broadcasting Company of Japan and for a US Information Agency staff member from Martinique, a two-day visit by a party of Japanese political scientists, and a three-day visit by a Belgian Editor and his wife.

* * * * * * *

EMORY UNIVERSITY has asked Fulton County Superior Court to rule on tax laws and desegregation. Hearing originally set for April 17 has been postponed until May 25, 10:00 a.m.

* * * * * * *

DENTAL MEETING: For the first time Negro dentists attended the annual Hinman Clinic lectures, sponsored by the 5th District Dental Society, which invites to its members of the American Dental Association. Membership in this national body is by membership in local affiliated societies, and since Negro dentists are not admitted to the Northern District Dental Society, the local ADA affiliate, they have not been invited to the Clinic heretofore. They were invited as guests this year. (Local Negro professional organization is the North Georgia Dental Society) one Negro dentist remarked, "It was wonderful to have that kind of professional opportunity without having to go out of town."

* * * * * * *

THANKS to Mr. E. G. McCart, who has made a portable display case for pamphlets, etc., the dream of every meeting planner!

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GEORGE MITCHELL: Long time Council Members and Friends of the Southern Regional Council will be saddened by the news of the death of George Mitchell, former SRC director, on April 12. Mrs. Mitchell's address is Glencoe, Argyll, Scotland.

SCHOOLS - STATEMENTS, MEETINGS, PLANS:

The following statement was presented to the Atlanta Board of Education at its meeting on April 9, 1962:

"Token desegregation does little to overcome the inequality inherent in separate schools, works undue hardship on the few Negroes chosen for white schools, and does nothing to solve the practical problems of overcrowded Negro schools and mounting educational expenses of two systems.

Therefore, the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations urges the following steps to accelerate School Desegregation in Atlanta:

1. That the most effective and economic employment of school funds be made by maximum desegregated use of existing facilities, and that new construction be considered desegregated and placed so as to provide as far as possible easy access to both white and Negro students.*

2. That criteria to be met for transfer to any public school be the same for Negro as for white students seeking to transfer, and that these be applied leniently so as to result in a larger number of transfers.

3. That the Board of Education have posted in every high school the curricula offered at all high schools and other information that might help any student choose a different school if the present one is not adequate, and that application forms for transfer by made available at individual schools as well as at City Hall.

4. That a continued program of education and orientation within all schools be carried on to prepare a better environment for school desegregation, in terms of both academic and extracurricular programs.

5. That all facilities of the school department, such as the Planetarium at Clark Howell School, now available only to white students, be made equally available to all students in the system.

6. That extra-curricular activities such as Science Fairs and Student Council Meetings be held on a system-wide basis rather than separately for white and Negro students."

At the Council meeting on April 15, Deputy School Superintendent Rual Stephens said that this year (1) applicants will not have to take special examinations; (2) prospective transfers may pick up and return blanks to their own schools; (3) more students and more schools will be involved.

To the regret of all concerned, Board of Education President Oby Brewer, Jr., did not appear to take part in the program as he had agreed to and as of Tuesday morning, April 17, had made no explanation to the Council.

*Dr. Jim Moss, research analyst, said at the meeting that the five Negro high schools have 4,133 too many pupils, white 19 white high schools have space for 4,700 more pupils, that if these facilities were desegregated, there would be need for only 17 new classrooms, instead of 300 as now planned.

"THE GIFT TO GI' US. . TO SEE OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US". . .

The Way Atlanta treats non-white people is playing a part in shaping future international relations, according to a recent survey of foreign students attending Atlanta University.

A representative of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations made the informal survey before attending a conference in Washington, D. C., at which one of the topics discussed was the affect of Southern racial policies on American foriegn relations.

Half of the students involved are from Africa and half from Asian countries. Those from Asian countries were about equally divided in their opinions that race relations in Atlanta are "what you expected," or "worse than" or "better than you expected." One, however, who said they are about what he expected reports that after two years in Atlanta, he has had no association with white people and says "I was eager to make friends in America. It is unfortunate to say that I may go back without any friends. Your government sends Peace Corps to other nations to create friendship but unfriendly behavior of the people cannot win friendship of those who themselves come to make American Friends." Two said they had had difficulty meeting white people because they attend a "non-white" college, but one finds that because he is accepted by white people, many "Negro people think we are white too, even though we are really colored."

Most of the African students have had opportunities to know white as well as Negro Americans, but many added comments on their experiences and observations of racial practices.

One reports that "before my arrival in the U. S. A., I learnt of the racial discrimination existing here but I didn't know it is so severe. . .countries in Africa hold the U. S. in high esteem but this discrimination is becoming more known to us - because more people are just realizing how serious it is - is lowering the prestige of America, that of the American whites especially". Another one observes "in my opinion, segregation in the South in general and in Atlanta in particular, is dead but it has not got a decent burial. .. there is a large and reasonable number of people who believe that a time has arrived to treat all human beings equal."

One student who has spent a year in Atlanta says, "race relations are such as will surprise a newcomer, because it is an unbelievable fact that one person could despise the other because of the color of his skin."

And another, after two and a half years in Atlanta writes rather sadly, "If what I have experienced in Atlanta is what the USA is like, I will never stay in this country. . .there is always an air of fear and tension when I walk downtown in Atlanta. I feel I should not stand in a line or enter a store because I don't know how many white people are looking at me with prejudice . . .If my stay in this country is to live to fear another race of human being, I am not ready to do that under any circumstances."

The majority of African students find race relations in Atlanta worse than they had expected. One concludes his comments by saying, "I always pray for better relations."

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
APRIL, 1962

File AcHR

NEWS . . . VIEWS . . . AND ACTIVITIES . . . OF THE

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5 FORSYTH STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA
PHONE: 525-6469

NEWSLETTER, JUNE, 1962

BUNCHE ANNOUNCEMENT

DR. RALPH BUNCHE, UNDER-SECRETARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS, WAS THE VERY DISTINGUISHED GUEST OF THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS AT A LUNCHEON HELD ON THE EMORY UNIVERSITY CAMPUS ON JULY 6, 1962. A CAPACITY CROWD OF MORE THAN 200 HEARD VICE-MAYOR MASSELL INTRODUCE THE AUDIENCE "ATLANTA'S BEST PEOPLE" TO DR. BUNCHE AND THEN LISTENED ENCHANTED WHILE DR. BUNCHE DISCOURSED LEARNEDLY AND WITTILY OF THE WONDERFUL WORK OF THE UN. THE OCCASION WAS COVERED BY LOCAL AND NATIONAL PRESS AND TELEVISION. GENTLE, KIND AND HUMANE, DR. BUNCHE IS A CREDIT TO HIS NATION AND WE ARE HONORED TO HAVE HAD HIM AS OUR GUEST.

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MUSIC TO OUR EARS

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE ON THE STUPENDOUS SUCCESS OF THEIR BELAFONTE CONCERT! THEY SOLD 4,684 TICKETS FOR A PROFIT OF $9,000.

COME TO THE THEATER UNDER THE STARS AT THE CHASTAIN PARK AMPHITHEATER FOR TOP NOTCH PRODUCTIONS IN BEAUTIFUL COOL SURROUNDINGS. FROM JULY 10 - AUGUST 19 THEY WILL PRESENT STAR PERFORMERS IN PROVEN PRODUCTIONS.

****

DAYS IN COURT

EMORY UNIVERSITY IS APPEALING THE DECISION WHICH WOULD VOID THEIR TAX-EXEMPT STATUS IN THE EVENT OF DESEGREGATION.

SUIT HAS BEEN FILED IN FEDERAL COURT DEMANDING THE COMPLETE DESEGREGATION OF GRADY HOSPITAL FACILITIES, WHICH WOULD INCLUDE PATIENT FACILITIES, STAFFS, TRAINING SCHOOLS (NURSING, X-RAY, MEDICAL TECHNICIANS), EMORY MEDICAL SCHOOL, FULTON COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY AND NORTH GEORGIA DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

****

OUR OFFICIALS

THE UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE HAS A NEW EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,

MR. WILLARD JOHNSON, WHO CAME TO HIS JOB FROM THE EUROPEAN MISSION OF CARE. MR. ERNEST LENT, CONTINUES AS DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES, USA.

ELIZA PASCHALL, OUR OWN GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS DIRECTOR, HAS RECEIVED A SIGNAL HONOR. HER ESSAY, "A SOUTHERN POINT OF VIEW", ORGINALLY PRINTED IN THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, WILL BE REPRINTED IN A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS FOR COLLEGE STUDENTS.

****

MY, HOW WE'VE GROWN!

LESS THAN TWO YEARS AGO THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL NUMBERED 190. NOW WE ARE A WHOPPING 480, BUT WE NEED MANY MANY MORE. THOSE TOWERS OF PREJUDICE - JUST REMEMBER THE BIGGER WE ARE, THE HARDER THEY FALL.

****

SEGREGATION IN THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT?

IN ANSWER TO A LETTER FROM KAY HOFFMAN, OUR PRESIDENT, DR. J. F. HACKNEY, COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH FOR FULTON COUNTY, REPLIED AS FOLLOWS:

COPY COPY

FULTON COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

99 BUTLER STREET, S. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JUNE
1
1962

MRS. CLIFTON G. HOFFMAN
GREATER ATLANTA
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

DEAR MRS. HOFFMAN:

THANK YOU FOR YOUR RECENT LETTER RELATIVE TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM IN FULTON COUNTY. I EMPATHICALLY ASSURE YOU AND YOUR ORGANIZATION THAT I DEFINITELY DID NOT MAKE THE STATEMENT RELATIVE TO THE SPREAD OF VENEREAL DISEASE WHICH APPEARED IN THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, MAY 9, 1962. FOR APPROXIMATELY 31 YEARS I HAVE BEEN WORKING WITH PATIENTS WITH VENEREAL DISEASES IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA. DURING THESE MANY YEARS I HAVE NEVER TRACED THE SOURCE OF INFECTION TO A RESTROOM. I DO NOT KNOW A DOCTOR WHO HAS. THE SPREAD OF VENEREAL DISEASE FROM ONE RACE TO THE OTHER IS NOT A PROBLEM IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

THE FUNCTION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT IS TO RENDER PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES IN AN IMPARTIAL MANNER TO MEMBERS OF THE HUMAN RACE. IN CARRYING OUT THIS PROGRAM MORE THAN 30% OF OUR EMPLOYEES ARE OF THE NEGRO RACE. MANY OF THESE WORK HARMONIOUSLY SIDE BY SIDE WITH EMPLOYEES OF THE WHITE RACE RENDERING THE SAME PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES TO PEOPLE OF BOTH RACES. OUR SERVICES ARE RENDERED IN A COURTEOUS AND DIGNIFIED MANNER. WE HAVE COMMON WAITING ROOMS, DRINKING FOUNTS AND THE PATIENTS ARE SERVED IN THE ORDER OF THEIR ARRIVAL AT THE CLINIC. IN MY OPINION, WE HAVE THE MOST DESEGREGATED PUBLIC FACILITY THAT YOU WILL FIND IN A LARGE SOUTHERN AMERICAN CITY.

WE ARE WELL AWARE THAT THIS IS A PUBLIC FACILITY AND THAT EQUAL SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE TO ALL. WE ARE ALSO KEENLY CONSCIOUS OF THE FACT THAT COMMUNICABLE DISEASE ARE COMMON TO BOTH RACES AND THAT THE NEED FOR IMPROVED ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION CONDITIONS IS THE SAME. WE ARE VERY PROUD OF OUR PUBLIC HEALTH PROGRAM AND APPRECIATE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SEND THIS INFORMATION TO YOUR ORGANIZATION AND WE SOLICIT YOUR CONTINUED SUPPORT.

THANKING YOU VERY MUCH.

RESPECTFULLY,

J. F. HACKNEY, M. D.
COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH

****

SUMMER VISITORS GALORE

THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS SERVES AS THE LOCAL SPONSORING ORGANIZATION FOR THE GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS INSTITUTE OF WASHINGTON, WHICH ARRANGES THE TOURS FOR THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE. MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE COUNCIL ASSIST IN THIS PROGRAM.

"SCHEDULES OF THE VISITORS INCLUDE SUCH VARIED ACTIVITIES AS INTERVIEWS WITH PUBLIC OFFICIALS, GOING ON A FAMILY PICNIC, LOCAL THEATRICAL OFFERINGS, VISITS TO LOCAL BUSINESSES, INTERVIEWS WITH LOCAL JOURNALISTS, AND TOURS OF THE CITY. THEY HAVE DIFFERENT INTERESTS AND WE TRY TO SHOW THEM WHAT THEY WANT TO SEE, AND INTRODUCE THEM TO THE PEOPLE THEY WANT TO MEET. THE ONE FEATURE COMMON TO ALL THE VISITS IS THAT EACH PERSON DOES HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO VISIT A FAMILY IN A HOME AND SEE FOR THEMSELVES WHAT AMERICAN AND PARTICULARLY ATLANTA HOME LIFE IS LIKE", DONNA SAID.

****

SUMMER POLITICS GALORE, TOO

WITH ELECTIONS COMING UP THIS FALL, THE POLITICAL PICTURE GROWS MORE FASCINATING AND MORE FRANTIC HOURLY. THE COUNCIL, A NON-PARTISAN ORGANIZATION, URGES THAT YOU TAKE AN ACTIVE PART IN SUP-

PORTING THE PARTY AND THE CANDIDATES OF YOUR CHOICE.

DONNA POTSWALD, OUR FOREIGN VISITORS CHAIRMAN, WAS INVITED TO ATTEND A CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON JUNE 25 AND 26, SPONSORED BY THE U. S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR COMMUNITY SERVICES TO INTERNATIONAL VISITORS. DONNA REPORTED THAT DURING MAY, WE ENTERTAINED 11 INDIVIDUALS FROM 7 FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FOR A TOTAL OF 21 DAYS. THE GUESTS INCLUDED JOURNALISTS, TEACHERS, GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATORS AND STUDENTS, FROM GERMANY, SCOTLAND, CHAD (NEWEST AFRICAN NATION), SOUTHERN RHODESIA, INDIA, YUGOSLAVIA, THE NETHERLANDS AND ITALY.

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OTHER SUMMER ATTRACTIONS

ACADEMY THEATER SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL; POCKET THEATER; ATLANTA UNIVERSITY DRAMATIC PRODUCTION SUMMER THEATER; QUAKER HOUSE EVENTS FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

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SCHOOL NEWS

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS: SUNDAY, JUNE 9, ARCHBISHOP PAUL HALLINAN ANNOUNCED THAT SCHOOLS OPERATED BY THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE 71 COUNTY ATLANTA DIOCESE WILL BE DESEGREGATED FOR THE 1962-63 SESSION.

DECATUR: NEGRO PARENTS ATTEMPTED TO REGISTER THEIR CHILDREN IN SUMMER SCHOOL AT DECATUR HIGH SCHOOL. THERE HAD BEEN NO SUMMER SESSION SCHEDULED FOR THE NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL. SCHOOL AUTHORITIES IMMEDIATELY ANNOUNCED THAT SUMMER CLASSES WOULD BE HELD IN THE NEGRO SCHOOL, AND EVEN THOUGH 15 IS SUPPOSED TO BE THE MINIMUM NUMBER FOR A CLASS, A TEACHER IS BEING PROVIDED FOR 7 NEGRO STUDENTS.

ATLANTA: 44 NEGRO STUDENTS TRANSFERRED TO GO TO "WHITE" HIGH SCHOOLS AS FOLLOWS:

3 TO BROWN (FROM WASHINGTON); 3 TO FULTON (FROM PRICE); 2 TO SYLVAN (FROM HOWARD); 8 TO BASS (6 FROM HOWARD, 1 FROM CARVER, 1 FROM TURNER); 4 TO GRADY (FROM HOWARD); 2 TO O'KEEFE (FROM WASHINGTON); 2 TO WEST FULTON (FROM CARVER); 12 TO MURPHY (ALL FROM HOWARD); 2 TO ROOSEVELT (FROM HOWARD); 6 TO SMITH (5 FROM HOWARD, 1 FROM WASHINGTON). DIVISION ACCORDING TO GRADES IS 32 IN 10TH GRADE, 9 IN 11TH; 3 IN 12TH. NAMES AND ADDRESSES ARE ON FILE AT THE COUNCIL OFFICE. IF YOU KNOW STUDENTS, TEACHERS OR COMMUNITY LEADERS IN ANY OF THESE 10 SCHOOLS WHO WOULD LIKE TO HELP ORIENT THESE STUDENTS TO THEIR NEW SCHOOLS, PLEASE LET US KNOW.

THE COUNCIL, ALONG WITH NAACP, ACCA, SCLC, SNCC, PTAS AND OTHER CIVIC GROUPS HAS URGED THE ATLANTA BOARD OF EDUCATION TO RE-CONSIDER ITS PLAN TO HOUSE 8TH GRADERS AT HOWARD HIGH SCHOOL IN PORTABLE BUILDINGS TO BE PLACED ON THE URBAN RENEWAL SITE.

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CHURCH AND PRIVATE SCHOOL SURVEY

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE DESEGREGATION OF CATHOLIC PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS IN THE ATLANTA AREA HAS PROMPTED INQUIRIES ABOUT POLICIES OF OTHER CHURCH SUPPORTED OR CHURCH RELATED EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE GREATER ATLANTA AREA. AN INFORMAL SURVEY OF SUCH INSTITUTIONS MADE BY THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS SHOWS TWO WILL ACCEPT APPLICATIONS FROM NEGRO STUDENTS, AND TWO WILL NOT AND SIX HAVE "NO POLICY". THE WESTMINSTER SCHOOLS (PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH RELATED) AND TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH KINDERGARTEN WILL ACCEPT APPLICATIONS FROM ALL QUALIFIED STUDENTS.

BRIARCLIFF BAPTIST, NURSING AND KINDERGARTEN, COLONIAL HILLS CHRISTIAN SCHOOL WILL NOT ACCEPT APPLICATIONS FROM NEGRO STUDENTS.

THOSE WHICH SAID THEY HAVE HAD NO APPLICATIONS FROM NEGROES AND THEREFORE HAVE NO POLICY ARE THE LOVETT SCHOOL (ACCORDING TO A SCHOOL SPOKEMAN "GUIDED BY THOUGH NOT CONTROLLED BY THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH), BETHANY CHRISTIAN SCHOOL, HOLY CROSS EPISCOPAL KINDERGARTEN, OGLETHORPE PRESBYTERIAN KINDERGARTEN AND MERCER UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF PHAYMACY (BAPTIST), GLENN MEMORIAL NURSERY SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN AND EAST POINT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH KINDERGARTEN.

TWO PRIVATE SCHOOLS CONTACTED PACE ACADEMY AND AN-LYN WORTH SCHOOLS - WILL NOT ACCEPT APPLICATIONS FROM NEGROES. NEGROES ARE NOT ACCEPTED AT THE ATLANTA SPEECH SCHOOL, THE CEREBRAL PALSY SCHOOL OR THE FAIRHAVEN SCHOOL (FOR MENTALLY RETARDED).

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EDITOR CITED BY NATIONAL GROUP

CLARK COLLEGE PRESIDENT JAMES P. BRAWLEY AND CLARENCE D. COLEMAN, SOUTHERN REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF THE URBAN LEAGUE AND SECRETARY OF THE ATLANTA INQUIRER, INC., CONGRATULATED CARL HOLMAN, PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH AT CLARK AND EDITOR OF THE ATLANTA INQUIRER. HOLMAN WAS SELECTED THIS WEEK BY THE AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION AS ONE OF 14 SOUTHERN NEWSMEN WHO WILL RECEIVE AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE IN PUBLICE AFFAIRS REPORTING.

BOTH THE EDITOR AND THE INQUIRER WILL RECEIVE PLAQUES FROM THE ASSOCIATION. IN ADDITION, HOLMAN AND THE OTHER NEWSPAPERMEN HAVE BEEN INVITED TO ATTEND A WEEK-LONG SEMINAR IN WASHINGTON FOLLOWING THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS. OVER 40 ENTRIES WERE SUBMITTED THIS YEAR FOR THE APSA PROGRAM WHICH FINANCED THROUGH A GRANT FROM THE FORD FOUNDATION.

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EMPLOYMENT SURVEY: DONE JOINTLY BY THE COUNCIL, ATLANTA COMMITTEE FOR COOPERATIVE ACTION AND SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL IS OFF THE PRESS. SINCE VACATIONS INTERFERE WITH SUMMER READING, WE WILL WAIT TO SEND IT UNTIL LATE SUMMER. IF YOU WANT A COPY EARLIER, GIVE US A CALL AT THE OFFICE.

SRC PUBLICATIONS: A REVISED LIST IS AVAILABLE. IF YOU'RE INTERESTED CALL US OR SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL (JA. 2-8764).

PAV
MM

NEWSLETTER

PUBLISHED BY: GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
OFFICE: 5 FORSYTH ST. N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
NEW TELEPHONE NO. 523-1581 & 82

CHAIRMAN: MRS. CLIFTON HOFFMAN EDITOR: MRS. NAN PENDERGRAST

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ANTI-DISCRIMINATION STICKERS AVAILABLE

MAKE YOUR CHECKS DO MORE THAN PAY BILLS BY AFFIXING STICKERS READING "AS YOUR CUSTOMER, I SUPPORT EQUAL EMPLOYMENT AND SERVICE FOR ALL, REGARDLESS OF RACE, CREED, OR COLOR". STICKERS ARE AVAILABLE FREE FOR COUNCIL MEMBERS. JUST CALL THE OFFICE - NEW PHONE NUMBER - 523-1581, FOR YOUR SUPPLY.

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NOV. 27 WORKSHOP AND ANNUAL MEETING A SUCCESS

THESE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS WERE ELECTED: 1ST VICE-CHM: MR. Q. V. WILLIAMSON; 2ND VICE-CHM: RABBI JACOB ROTHSCHILD. DIRECTORS: DR. TILMAN COTHRAN, MRS. DEJONGH FRANKLIN, MR. DONALD HOLLOWELL, MR. CARL HOLMAN, MR. SINCLAIR JACOBS, MR. CHARLES MATHIAS, MRS. JOHN STANLEY, DR. MARGARET ROWLEY, DR. CLINTON WARNER, DR. JOHN TUMBLIN. NOMINATING COMMITTEE: MRS. ED ALBRIGHT AND MR. ROBERT THOMPSON.

WITH ANOTHER YEAR TO SERVE: CHAIRMAN; MRS. CLIFTON HOFFMAN; SECRETARY: MRS. CHARLES PERKINS; TREASURER: HUBERT JACKSON; DIRECTORS: MRS. EMORY DANIEL; MRS. SUJETTE CRANK; MARTIN HANDRICK; JESSE HILL; MRS. J. B. PENDERGRAST; MRS. W. H. TURNER; REV. SAM WILLIAMS; MRS. P. Q. YANCEY; AND REV. JOHN YUNGBLUT.

MEMBERSHIP GOAL OF 1000 (2 X PRESENT) ADOPTED, PLUS FINANCIAL GOAL OF $3500 OVER AND ABOVE DUES INCOME. (PLEASE NOTE: YOU RECEIVE NOTICES WHEN DUES ARE DUE: OF $5.00, $3.00 GOES TO GEORGIA COUNCIL; OF $9.00, $5.00 GOES TO GEORGIA COUNCIL. CONTRIBUTIONS ABOVE DUES MADE TO GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL STAY WITH ATLANTA, CONTRIBUTIONS MADE TO GEORGIA COUNCIL STAY WITH GEORGIA.

THANKS TO ALL WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE WORKSHOP, PARTICULARLY TO THE SPEAKER, MR. ANDREW HATCHER, ASSOCIATE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY, WHO ARRIVED AT 7:30 P.M., SPOKE AT 8, LEFT FOR D. C. AT 2 A.M. TO CATCH A 6 A.M. PLANE FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, ON DEC. 13, MADE A STATEMENT BEFORE THE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE OF THE CITY ALDERMANIC BOARD PROTESTING THE INFAMOUS BARRIERS AT PEYTON ROAD.

PHERN STANLEY, CHAIRMAN, GACHR HOUSING COMMITTEE, SUBMITTED THE FOLLOWING REPORT:

"WHETHER THE PHYSICAL BARRIER IS UP OR DOWN, THE SITUATION WHICH IT SYMBOLIZES IS ONE WITH WHICH ALL CITIZENS OF GREATER ATLANTA MUST DEAL. THERE IS TALK OF "OPENING UP" CERTAIN AREAS FOR NEGRO RESIDENTIAL USE. THERE IS TALK OF "AGREEMENTS"-PAST AND FUTURE- TO DIVIDE UP THE REAL ESTATE MARKET BETWEEN WHITES AND NEGROES. IN 1918 THE GEORGIA SUPREME COURT HELD SUCH AGREEMENTS INVALID AND IN 1948 THE U.S. SUPREME COURT SO RULED.

WHILE PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ORDER ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN HOUSING DOES NOT APPLY TO PRIVATE HOUSING, WE AGREE WITH HIS STATEMENT THAT 'DISCRIMINATORY POLICIES AND PRACTICES (BASED UPON RACE, COLOR, OR CREED OR NATIONAL ORIGIN) RESULT IN SEGREGATED PATTERNS OF HOUSING AND NECESSARILY PRODUCE OTHER FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION WHICH DEPRIVE MANY AMERICANS OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN THE EXERCISE OF THEIR INALIENABLE RIGHTS TO LIFE, LIBERTY, AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS.'

FACTS ABOUT THE METROPOLITAN ATLANTA COMPILED FROM THE 1960 U. S. CENSUS BEAR OUT THIS STATEMENT: AMONG THE WHITES, 66% OWN THE HOUSES WHICH THEY OCCUPY, WHILE AMONG THE NON-WHITES ONLY 31% OWN THE HOUSES THEY OCCUPY. THE MEDIAN VALUE OF THE OWNER-OCCUPIED UNITS OF THE WHITES IS $13,100: $8,500 IS THE MEDIAN FOR NON-WHITES. OF THE UNITS OCCUPIED BY WHITES, 89% ARE OF "SOUND CONDITION", WHILE ONLY 55% OCCUPIED BY NON-WHITES ARE OF "SOUND CONDITION". ONLY 3% OF THOSE OCCUPIED BY WHITES ARE "DILAPIDATED", 20% OF THOSE OCCUPIED BY NON-WHITES.

THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC HEALTH AND POLITICAL CONTROL OF ATLANTA ARE IMPORTANT TO THE ENTIRE METROPOLITAN AREA. TO HAVE A HEALTHY COMMUNITY, EACH CITIZEN MUST HAVE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TO CHOOSE WHERE HE WILL LIVE WITHOUT ARTIFICIAL MARKET RESTRICTIONS.

REMOVAL OF THE BARRIERS AT PEYTON AND HARLAN ROADS COULD BE A STEP TOWARDS SUCH A GUARANTEE IF ENOUGH OF US WISH IT TO BE.

THE COUNCIL IS WORKING WITH THE ALL CITIZENS COMMITTEE FOR BETTER CITY PLANNING, AND IS PROVIDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR WHITES AND NEGROES TO DISCUSS MUTUAL HOUSING PROBLEMS INFORMALLY AND UNOFFICIALLY. IF YOU ARE INTERESTED, CONTACT THE COUNCIL OFFICE".

OTHER COMMITTEE MEMBERS ARE DR. JOHN TUMBLIN AND DR. EDWARD WEAVER.

1/23/63

AT THE END OF THE FIRST MARKING PERIOD, THE GRADES OF THE NEGRO TRANSFER STUDENTS IN ATLANTA DESEGREGATED SCHOOLS WERE FOUND TO BE LOWER THAN THEIR LAST YEARS GRADES IN NEGRO SCHOOLS. TO CONSIDER THE IMPLICATIONS OF THIS, SOME COUNCIL MEMBERS MET WITH A GROUP OF NEGRO AND WHITE EDUCATORS. THEIR CONCLUSION WAS THAT NO DEFINITE ANSWER COULD BE GIVEN FOR THE DECLINE IN GRADES WITHOUT DETAILED RESEARCH, BUT POSSIBLE REASONS INCLUDED: (1) INFERIOR EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF NEGRO STUDENTS, COMBINED PERHAPS WITH DIFFERENT GRADING STANDARDS IN NEGRO AND WHITE SCHOOLS; (2) EMOTIONAL TENSION OF NEGROES IN THE DESEGREGATED SITUATION.

IT WAS AGREED THAT THE BEST SOLUTION TO BOTH THESE PROBLEMS COULD BE ACHIEVED BY ESTABLISHING A COMPLETELY DESEGREGATED SCHOOL SYSTEM. IN THE MEANTIME, HOWEVER, THE FOLLOWING LINES OF ACTIVITY MIGHT BE FOLLOWED: (1) RESEARCH COMPARING NEGRO AND WHITE EDUCATION IN ATLANTA, WITH THE AIM OF IMPROVING ANY INFERIOR METHODS OR PRACTICES THAT MIGHT EXIST, IN TEACHING, HIRING, OR TEACHER EDUCATION; (2) THE ATLANTA SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION INFORMED OF THE COUNCIL'S OBSERVATIONS AND CONCERN, IN THE HOPE THAT RESEARCH COULD BE INITIATED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE BY SCHOOL OFFICIALS; (3) INDIVIDUAL NEGRO TRANSFER STUDENTS HELPED BY TUTORING.

THE COUNCIL HAS FOUND TUTORS (ALL COLLEGE PROFESSORS) FOR 28 OF THE STUDENTS WHO NEEDED THEM.

IN REGARD TO EMOTIONAL TENSION, THE DESEGREGATED SITUATION SEEMS TO BE EASIER THAN LAST YEAR. THIS MAY BE PARTLY DUE TO THE FACT THAT MORE NEGRO STUDENTS ARE IN EACH SCHOOL THIS YEAR, AND THEY HAVE EACH OTHER AS FRIENDS. SOME NEGRO STUDENTS ARE PLAYING ON BASKETBALL TEAMS AND SOME ARE PARTICIPATING IN GLEE CLUBS, DRAMATIC CLUBS, ETC.., AND VERY FEW COMPLAINTS ABOUT CONFLICTS WITH WHITE STUDENTS HAVE COME TO THE COUNCIL'S ATTENTION.

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THE COUNCIL HAS HAD NO FURTHER COMMUNICATION FROM THE DEKALB BOARD OF EDUCATION REGARDING REQUEST FOR VOLUNTARY DESEGREGATION OF DEKALB SCHOOLS.

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AS A RESULT OF SEVERAL CONFERENCES WITH OFFICIALS OF THE ATLANTA, FULTON AND GEORGIA DEPTS. OF EDUCATION, SMITH-HUGHES VOCATIONAL SCHOOL WAS DESEGREGATED ON JANUARY 28. SMITH-HUGHES, WHICH IS ADMINISTERED BY THE ATLANTA BOARD OF EDUCATION, IS FINANCED LARGELY BY STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS AND ALSO SERVES AS THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOL FOR THE FULTON COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

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EMORY UNIVERSITY HAS TWO NEGRO STUDENTS IN THE SCHOOL OF NURSING AND HAS ANNOUNCED ADMISSION OF A NEGRO STUDENT TO THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR 1963-64.

1/23/63

TWELVE HOSPITALS LOCATED IN FULTON AND DEKALB COUNTIES, INCLUDING ONE OPERATED BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA, DO NOT ADMIT NEGROES AS BED-PATIENTS, AND AN ADDITIONAL THREE (NOT INCLUDING GRADY HOSPITAL) HAVE SEGREGATED WARDS FOR NEGROES AND WHITE PATIENTS. OF THE TWELVE WHO DO NOT ADMIT NEGROES AS BED-PATIENTS, THREE ADMIT NEGROES TO OUT-PATIENT CLINICS ONLY. ONE OF THESE IS THE GEORGIAN CLINIC, OPERATED BY THE STATE OF GEORGIA, AND ONE IS ST. JOSEPH'S INFIRMARY, WHICH STATED THAT NEGROES ARE ADMITTED AS OUT-PATIENTS "IN SOME CASES". THE OTHER IS THE PEACHTREE HOSPITAL. THESE AND OTHER FACTS ABOUT THE OPERATION OF HOSPITALS IN THE GREATER ATLANTA AREA WERE REVEALED IN A SURVEY CONDUCTED BY THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS.

THE ADMISSIONS OFFICE AT GEORGIA BAPTIST HOSPITAL STATED THAT THE HOSPITAL WOULD ACCEPT A NEGRO PATIENT IF REQUESTED TO DO SO BY THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN, BUT THE SPOKESMAN DID NOT KNOW OF ANY SUCH REQUEST. UNOFFICIAL SOURCES STATE THAT ONE NEGRO WAS ADMITTED TO GEORGIA BAPTIST THROUGH THE VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT VIA THE VETERANS HOSPITAL. (THIS IS A CHANGE FROM THE POLICY OF 1961, OF NO ADMITTANCE OF NEGROES).

THOSE WHICH DO NOT ADMIT NEGROES ON ANY BASIS ARE CRAWFORD LONG, EMORY UNIVERSITY, HENRIETTA EGLESTON FOR CHILDREN, JESSE PARKER WILLIAMS, SCOTTISH RITE FOR CHILDREN, PIEDMONT, DOCTOR'S HOSPITAL, FULTON HOSPITAL AND PONCE DE LEON INFIRMARY. (DOCTORS ON PONCE DE LEON STAFF SEE NEGRO PATIENTS IN THEIR OFFICES LOCATED IN THE INFIRMARY BUILDING).

DEKALB GENERAL, AIDMORE FOR CHILDREN AND FREE CANCER HOME, MAINTAIN SEGREGATED WARDS. A SPOKESMAN FOR THE NEW HOLY FAMILY HOSPITAL, SCHEDULED TO OPEN IN 1964, STATED THAT 14% OF THE 128 BEDS WILL BE SET ASIDE FOR NEGROES, AND THAT NEGRO AND WHITE PATIENTS WILL BE SEGREGATED. SOUTH FULTON COUNTY HOSPITAL WILL BE OPEN IN MAY, 1963, WITH A TOTAL OF 150 BEDS AND WILL ADMIT BOTH NEGRO AND WHITE PATIENTS ON A NON-SEGREGATED BASIS. A SPOKESMAN STATED THAT THEY EXPECT TO HAVE "LOTS OF NEGRO DOCTORS AND NURSES ON THEIR STAFF".

ONLY THE U. S. VETERANS HOSPITAL HAS INTEGRATED FACILITIES AND BEDS. THE VA HOSPITAL ALSO HAS NEGRO NURSES, BUT NO NEGRO DOCTORS ON ITS STAFF. ST. JOSEPH'S REPORTS NEGRO NURSES AIDES ONLY, AND DEKALB GENERAL REPORTS ONE NEGRO PHYSICIAN AND A FEW NEGRO NURSES. NONE OF THE OTHERS HAS ANY NEGRO STAFF MEMBERS.

OF THE 2424 HOSPITAL BEDS NOW AVAILABLE FOR PAYING PATIENTS IN THE AREA, 817 (THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE GRADY AND VA, BUT DOES INCLUDE 457 BEDS AT GEORGIA BAPTIST) ARE AVAILABLE TO NEGROES. THESE INCLUDE 135 BEDS AT HARRIS AND MCLENDON HOSPITALS WHICH ARE PRIMARILY "NEGRO HOSPITALS". (MCLENDON HOSPITAL STATES THAT THEY WILL ACCEPT WHITE PATIENTS, WHEN REFERRED BY A PHYSICIAN AND HARRIS WILL ACCEPT WHITE PATIENTS ON AN EMERGENCY BASIS). NEGROES COMPRISE 22.8% OF THE POPULATION OF THE METROPOLITAN ATLANTA AREA; 39.9% OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA.

1/23/63

CONGRATULATIONS TO GACHR MEMBER, DR. BENJAMIN MAYS, WHO SERVED AS CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RACE AND RELIGION, JOINTLY SPONSORED BY THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, THE NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE CONFERENCE, AND THE SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL OF AMERICA. THE CONFERENCE ISSUED A STRONG STATEMENT ASKING THAT ALL CHURCHES ACT PROMPTLY TO OBLITERATE DISCRIMINATION.

HERE IN ATLANTA, AN INTERRACIAL GROUP OF METHODIST MINISTERS WAS FORMED, AND THE EPISCOPAL DIOCESE OF ATLANTA PASSED A RESOLUTION DEPLORING RACIAL BARRICADES. AT THE SAME MEETING, BISHOP CLAIBORNE, ADDRESSING 65 CLERGYMEN AND 240 LAY DELEGATES, STATED THAT, "IN THE DIOCESE OF ATLANTA, THERE ARE NO INSTITUTIONS THAT I KNOW OF WHICH ARE SEGREGATED", AND WENT ON TO STATE "I AM AGAINST SEGREGATION, AND EVERY EPISCOPAL MINISTER THAT I KNOW IN THIS DIOCESE IS AGAINST IT".

ARCHBISHOP HALLINAN OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHDIOCESE OF SAVANNAH-ATLANTA CALLED UPON ALL MEMBERS OF EACH PARISH TO BE ACTIVE IN ENDING PREJUDICE WHEREVER IT IS FOUND.

ATLANTA SPEAKERS AT THE MEETING OF THE FELLOWSHIP OF SOUTHERN CHURCHMEN, HELD IN NASHVILLE, INCLUDED GACHR MEMBER AND FORMER CHAIRMAN: REV. SAMUEL WILLIAMS AND GACHR MEMBERS: DR. MARTIN L. KING, JR. AND DR. LESLIE DUNBAR.

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FOREIGN VISITORS

THE COUNCIL HAS PLAYED HOST TO 63 FOREIGN VISITORS IN RECENT MONTHS. THEY HAVE COME FROM ALL OVER THE GLOBE - RECENT CALLERS INCLUDE INTERESTING FOLKS FROM SOUTH AFRICA, COLUMBIA, JAPAN, INDIA, ENGLAND (INCLUDING 4 MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT), NYASALAND, NORWAY AND MEXICO. IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN ENTERTAINING VISITORS, WHETHER FOR OVERNIGHT, DINNER, OR CHAUFFEURING, PLEASE TELL THE COUNCIL OFFICE. YOU CAN HELP AND ENJOY YOURSELF GREATLY AT THE SAME TIME. TRY IT!

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NEEDED

THE OFFICE IS IN URGENT NEED OF A TYPEWRITER, A WORK TABLE AND A CLOCK. IF YOU HAVE EITHER OF THE ITEMS TO DONATE OR TO SELL AT A NOMINAL PRICE, PLEASE LET US KNOW.

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IN THE WORKS

THE COUNCIL IS COOPERATING WITH THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, THE URBAN LEAGUE AND ACCA IN PREPARING A DIRECTORY OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYERS.

NEW MOVE FOR MONTEZ

LONG TIME GACHR BOARD MEMBER, MONTEZ ALBRIGHT IS NOW ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT FOR THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL. SHE REPLACES PAUL ANTHONY, WHO REPLACED PAUL RILLING.

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FOR THE CHILDREN

A STORY HOUR IS HELD EACH FRIDAY AFTERNOON FROM FOUR UNTIL FIVE AT THE QUAKER HOUSE, 1384 FAIRVIEW ROAD, N. E. TALES WILL APPEAL TO CHILDREN UNDER NINE YEARS OF AGE.

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CONGRATULATIONS

TO LEROY JOHNSON, GACHR MEMBER, AND NEWLY ELECTED MEMBER OF THE STATE SENATE, GO OUR CONGRATULATIONS ON HIS ELECTION AND OUR PRIDE IN A JOB IMPRESSIVELY BEGUN!

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OUR BEST WISHES TO

MRS. GUEST, OFFICE SECRETARY, WHO LEFT US IN DECEMBER TO WORK FOR THE U.S. INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE. WE ARE LUCKY TO HAVE MRS. SMITH TO REPLACE HER.

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RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS

NO PROGRESS TO REPORT - SORRY.

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YOU WILL HEAR ABOUT PLANS FOR MONTHLY LUNCHEONS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS SOON.

REMEMBER TO CALL THE OFFICE IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN FOREIGN VISITORS AND/OR HOUSING.

HOUSING NOTE: COURT PRESENTATIONS POINT OUT THAT THE MAYOR HAS THE AUTHORITY TO REMOVE THE BARRIERS ON PEYTON AND HARLAN ROAD.

NEWSLETTER

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — 5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W. — ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Chairman: Mrs. Clifton Hoffman
April 1963

Editor: Mrs. J. B. Pendergast, JR.
Office telephone JA 3-1581

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MEMBERSHIP LUNCHEON--Monday, May 6 --11:45 A. M., YWCA Edgewood & Ivy---Regrets from Dr. Jarman of Grady Hospital that at the last minute, he was unable to keep his engagement with us. We will use the time to report latest developments in hotels and restaurants, from ourselves, the Student (Atlanta Student) Committee on Appeal for Human Rights, the NAACP, et al. Go thru cafeteria line, no reservations necessary.

MEMBERSHIP-FINANCE DRIVE

The 1963 Membership-Finance Drive dates are May 14-28, Mrs. John Stanley and Mr. Q. V. Williamson are co-chairmen.

To meet our goals, we need:

5 contributions of $300 each; 12 contributions of $100 each; 10 contributions of $50 each; 20 contributions of $25 each; 20 contributions of $20 each; 100 contributions of $10 each; and 100 contributions of $5 each. This will make a total of $6,900.00.

New and renewal memberships, 300 at $2 each, would give a total of $600.00. The total for the entire campaign would be $7,500.00.

Thanks to Mr. Harold Bejeck, fund raiser for the Unitarian Service Committee, for spending three days in our office and setting up the organization for the campaign.

HOUSING NEWS

Where do we go, as a community and/or a Council? The Housing Committee has worked steadily during the past month trying to determine where our efforts are most needed. We have arranged for whitesand Negroes to come together and ask their questions directly (see below), searched for information from other communities which could be of help to Atlanta, studied Fair Housing programs in other cities, talked with various groups throughout the community, and are now trying to formulate a program for the summer. If you are interested in any aspect of The Housing Problem, please contact the Office.

Here are some of the observations which came out at meetings of Negroes and Whites, concerned with Atlanta, Decatur, and other parts of the metropolitan area: (Q*Question; A-Answer)

1. Q. What plays the biggest part in a Negro's selection of a home?
   A. "Police protection and the best schools available."
2. Q. Why do Negroes "want to buy in a white neighborhood?
   A. "Nobody who pays $20,00 for a house wants to be told where to buy it."
3. Q. Why did the Peyton Road barrier upset those who didn't live on Peyton Road?
   A. "It is an affront to me every time I drive by. To me, it is a racial issue."
4. Q. Why won't rezoning certain areas and 'opening them up' for Negroes be sufficient?
   A. "Proposals are to rezone these for apartments. There are enough apartments available. It is those who want to buy homes who are "hurting"
5. Q. Why don't Negroes move into less settled areas in the suburbs?
   A. "Better schools and police protection in the city. And the zoning regulations in many suburban areas make it impossible for some Negroes who own property in suburbs to build on them, because they cannot afford an expensive house as is required."
6. Q. Do Negroes feel free to move anywhere in the metropolitan area?
   A. "Negroes have been 'contained' in areas in the city and pockets in the suburbs. Recently a Negro asked an official about moving into a house which his church had bought in a suburb. When the official said he "would not advise it," the Negro did not move. If the official had pledged police protection, it would have been a different story."
7. Q. Have Negro realtors engaged in unethical practices?
   A. "Negro realtors are individuals just as white realtors are individuals, and nobody can speak for or about all of them. Some people seem to think it is 'unethical' for a Negro realtor to drive a possible customer down a street to look at a house that he might buy. Nobody can sell real estate without showing the house he hopes to sell."
8. Q. What about block busting?
   A. "What do you mean by 'blockbusting'? You must remember that no Negro can buy a house in a white neighborhood unless the white owner is willing to sell it to him. Any 'transition' starts first with the white people who are willing to sell and find a Negro buyer."

THE WESTMINISTER SCHOOLS refused to test a Negro applicant for admission, stating that the Board of Trustees has not yet adopted a policy regarding admission Negro students. We have received no answer yet to our letter asking policy regarding summer school admissions.

THE DEKALB BOARD of EDUCATION was publicly requested by the GACHR to "draw up a plan for desegregating DeKalb Schools next year." Copies of the statement are available on request. The Rev. Charles Demere, chairman of the Georgia Council on Human Relations and Rector of an Episcopal Church in DeKalb County, also spoke. We were commended by the Christian Social Concerns Commission of Glenn Memorial Methodist Church for our statement, and they are requesting that the Board of Education "issue a public statement at its May meeting as to whether it will consider acting on a plan for desegregation f or the DeKalb County Schools." Individuals or group views on this issue may be expressed to Joseph Morris, Chairman of the DeKalb County Board of Education.

TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN SCHOOL has admitted a Negro student for 1963-64 by routine admissions procedure. Our congratulations for an act of integrity as well as sound educational practice.

Atlanta: May 1-15 applications for transfers from "Negro high schools" to "white high schools" must be filed. The plan will apply next year to 9th through 12th grades, so current 8th and 11th graders are eligible. Details at school offices. Call Council office for more information.

Dr. Letson in a press interview said that there will be no special tests and no effort to discourage a student who wishes to transfer to a school near his home.

A letter from the GACHR to each Atlanta School Board Member (copies available on request) made specific suggestions "for improving their (transfer students') experience in the desegregated schools and for hekping to make desegregation a means for growth in democratic ideals and particular for white students as well as Negro: (1)courses in human relations, pre-school training sessions for teachers and staff in human relations, (2)effort to sensitize white teachers to the offensive nature of racial jokes, use of such words as "nigger"; (3) possible designation of a sympathetic, friendly teacher as extra-curricular advisor to transfer students, who have

had little real contact with whites and might be reluctant to bring problems to white counselors (4) lifting of all restrictions on Negro pupils such as assignment to special cafeteria tables and certain rest rooms. The letter said: "Segregation within a school must be much more painful for children than separate schools. Allowing it to exist amounts to an attempt to drive them away."

The letter points out that the GACHR has maintained close personal contact with the transfer students, has provided tutorial help, has found that "voluntary groups such as youth-serving agencies and churches seem to feel that there is little responsibility for the desegregation process. We have not had much success enlisting groups which set up conditions in which Negro and white children can meet and know one another."

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Express your personal views to the school officials in your own school district, (Fulton, Decatur, Cobb and Marietta) give no indication of ever having heard of the 1954 decision; try to make other groups aware of the lack of and the need for opportunities for students to make contact in non-school situations; let the Council office know if you are particularly interested in this area and we'll find a spot for you to "activate" your interest.

MISCELLANEOUS

WORTH WORKING FOR:

These comments accompanied a check..."I believe in the work that you are doing. I have gotten too old (80) to attend meetings. But I will always keep up my membership and make some modest donations to your organization as long as I live...Your work is well worth while in making Atlanta a finer city from the standpoint of a fairness and justice"...The address is Peachtree Battle Avenue, and the writer is a direct descendant of two confederate generals.

LOCAL UNION UPHELD

Thirteen workers of an Atlanta local steelworkers union contended that the local union consented to lower wage rates to Negro employees and agreed to a seniority system which perpetuated segregation and kept Negroes in unskilled jobs. However, Stuart Rotham, general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, said that evidence showed no wage differential, and that job classifications were established by experts on a national basis without regard to the identity of any persons

holding the jobs.

On the other hand, NLRB also announced issuance of an unfair labor practice complaint against a local union in Alabama which refused to process grievance of Negro employees concerning segregated employment conditions.

Congratulations....to Archbishop Hallinan on his declaration of desegregation of Catholic hospitals; to Emory University Board of Trustees, Chairman, Henry L. Bowden, for receiving the American Association of University Professors' Alexander Miklejohn Award for Academic Freedom for his role in the desegregation of Emory University; to Coco-Cola Company President, Paul Austin for Good American Award by Chicago Committee of 100, Achievement in human relations; to Messers Edgar Forio, John A. Sibley, and Richard Rich for receiving the National Conference of Christians and Jews Brotherhood Awards; to Willie Jean Black for being accepted at Mount Holyoke College.

UNMET SOCIAL NEEDS:

The board of the GACHR approved a statement of the Committee headed by Dean William S. Jackson, which has been gathering information on practices and policies of local social agencies, which urged that(1) fund raising through the United Appeal be done on an integregated basis and that agencies broaden their services to truly reach all those who need such services; use knowledge and skill agailable through inclusive board representation; employ staff members on the basis of professional qualifications, disregarding race, religion, or other irrelevant requirements." You can do your own private, informal survey of social agencies with which you are familiar, raise these questions on your own--as a member, as an official, as a contributor.

ACLU MEETING:

Members and friends in Georgia interested in possibilities of establishing an active Georgia American Civil Liberties Affiliate are invited to meet Wednesday, May 15, at 8:00 p.m., at the Life of Georgia Building, 573 West Peachtree. John Pemberton, Executive Director, will speak.

NEWSLETTER

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — 5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W. — ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

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REPORT FROM WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCES BY ATLANTA PARTICIPANTS, Monday, July 22, 7:p.m., Stouffer's Hearth Room. Dinner $2.40. Make reservations at Council office (523-1581) by July 18, 1963.

In response to requests, more opportunitities for "members to know each other and respond to interest in what went on at the recent series of White House conferences on civil rights, the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations has arranged for members and friends this dinner meeting, at which time 6 of the 25 Atlantans who met with President Kennedy at the recent series of meetings will report informally on the significance of the meetings and their application to the Greater Atlanta area. The others will be invited to attend and to participate in the discussion. (We are proud that 6 of the 25 are members of the Council. Those invited to speak on July 22, however, will include some members and some non-members) COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS!!!

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SAVE AUGUST 19 FOR A PICNIC SUPPER FOR COUNCIL MEMBERS AT PIEDMONT PARK. To avoid reservations and money, each family is asked to bring your own food. The Pavilion at the Fourteenth (14) Street entrance, has been reserved for 6: p.m. to 9: p.m. This will be a purely social affair--no program, just food and conversation for all ages.

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BELATED CONGRATULATIONS TO GACHR MEMBER, MORGAN STANFORD, upon his recent appointment to the Georgia Advisory Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

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SWIMMING POOLS: It would be worth a special effort for white GACHR members to use recently desegregated "white" pools to avoid "resegregated" Negro pools. Encourage use of the pools by friends, neighbors and groups to which you belong. This is one way YOU can respond to the President's appeal.

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From President Kennedy's Radio and Television address on June 11: "We face, therefore, a moral crisis as a country and as a people. ...It is time to act in the Congress, in your state and local legislative body, and above all, in all of our daily lives."

July, 1963

APOLOGY TO MR. HOLT:

Mr. Ben Holt, President of the Atlanta Board of Education, at the Board meeting on June 10, said that he had been misquoted when the Council had reported that he "couldn't think of anything to say" in response to GACHR's letter calling attention to plans for an Atlanta high school with a Negro senior student to have annual outing to Calloway Gardens, which does not admit Negroes and repeating suggestion made last year that Board adopt policy of no school sponsored functions held where all students would not be admitted. Mr. Holt said that "this Board felt for it to intercede and cause the outing to be called off would result in unfavorable reaction of the class, the student body and the community towards the student involved. This Board has done everything in its power to prevent such reaction."

The student involved contacted the Council several times saying that she "would like to go on the picnic." We apologize for misquoting Mr. Holt. We still question the Board's permitting a school sponsored event to be scheduled at a place where it is known in advance that even one of the students involved would not be admitted and question the advisibality of making it possible for a student to be placed in the position of making a decision which involves a choice between participating in school affairs or causing "unfavorable reaction of the class, the student body and the community" towards himself or herself.

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During the past few weeks, the GACHR has been asked to assist in efforts to secure enrollment of a Negro in a typing course at the Northside YMCA and enrollment of a Negro child at the Atlanta Speech School.

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Bishop Randolph Clairborne of the Episcopal Diocese of Atlanta has announced the withdrawal of any affiliation between the Episcopal church and the Lovett School, following the announcement by the Trustees of a policy of racial segregation.

Rev. John Morris has announced that "...steps will be taken in the fall at the opening of school to protest the Trustees' decision which leaves some doubt as to the faithfulness of both Episcopal clergy and laity. ...Support will be given to direct action protest aimed at both the school itself, as well as to the members of the Board who are Episcopalians. Most likely this will include the placing of pickets at the school and at other points appropriate to the respective Trustees..."

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DECATUR GACHR MEMBERS report that Negro children in Decatur must come in to Atlanta for summer school, though many Negroes live a few blocks from the white Decatur schools. The Decatur schools offered no summer courses in colored schools.

No reply to inquiries to WESTMINISTER SCHOOLS about policy of accepting applications from Negroes, for summer or regular sessions.

IN THE WORKS: Factual chronological account of desegregation to date in Atlanta

AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST: Copies of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr's., LETTER FROM BIRMINGHAM JAIL.

Note: We urge you to support the desegregated restaurants and to state your approval of such a policy.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS BY SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL OF CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

(You are urged to express your views to Congressman Charles Weltner, Senators Richard Russell and Herman Talmadge.)

Voting: Forbids use of different standards, practices or procedures for whites and Negroes, bars denial of right to vote in a federal election because of certain immaterial acts, provides for federal voting referee when lawsuits are pending in county in which fewer than 15% of eligible Negroes are registered; preferential treatment of voting rights suits on federal court calendars; requires presumption of literacy on completion of 6th grade in accredited school where instruction is predominantly in English.

Public Accommodations: Guarantees to all citizens full and equal enjoyment of goods, services, and facilities of hotels, restaurants, places of amusement and retail establishments in interstate commerce, i.e., where goods, services, facilities or accommodations are provided to substantial degree to interstate travelers; substantial portion of goods has moved in interstate commerce; activities of establishment substantially affect interstate commerce; establishment is integral part of establishment covered by above (bonefide private clubs and e stablishments not open to public not covered); persons denied access because of race can institute court action; Attorney-General can bring suit upon written complaint by aggrieved party, if party is unable to finance suit, obtain effective legal representation, or there is fear of economic or other injury; before such suit, A-G; must refer case to Community Relations Service (see below), give establishment time to correct practices; permit state and local equal access laws to operate; if plaintiff wins suit, loser pays attorney's fees.

School Desegregation: The U. S. Commission is required to report in 2 years on extent of school segregation on all levels; Commissioner authorized to give technical and financial assistance, upon request, to school districts in process of school desegregation (financial assistance to train personnel); authorizes A-G to initiate suits against local school boards and public institutions of higher learning whenever complain of existing segregation is received signed by parent or individual; party is unable to undertake suit for lack of money, effective counsel, fear of economic or other injury; A-G determines that such suit will further orderly process of desegregation.

Community Relations Service: Federal agency to work with local communities providing advice and assistance, help solve inter-racial disputes and work quietly to improve relations in any community, to be established by executive order until given statutory action.

Civil Rights Commission: Extension through 1967 and broadening of power to serve as clearing house, offering information, advice and technical assistance to any public or private agency requesting it.

Equal Opportunity Commission: Permanent statutory Commission similar to present Committee.

Federal Programs: Any federal assistance program not required to give aid where racial discrimination is practiced; no discrimination in employment contractors or sub-contractors on grounds of race.

RESTAURANTS AND HOTEL DESEGREGATION:

Restaurants: The GACHR, along with the Atlanta NAACP, the Committee on Appeal for Human Rights and individuals connected with other organizations, has been in touch with individual restaurant operators and with the Atlanta Restaurant Association for the past several months, urging voluntary desegregation of eating places. It has been stated repeatedly that no person or persons may speak for the Restaurant Association and that any action taken would be done by individuals in terms of their own places of business. The individuals taking part in the discussions have changed from one time to the next. To our knowledge, there have been no written agreements. There were verbal agreements to desegregate the last week of June, after repeated demonstrations by the Committee on Appeal for Human Relations. The understandings of the verbal agreements have varied in some cases on the part of different persons at the same meeting. Some restaurants which we understand did agree to serve Negroes decided against it before the appointed date. Some served Negroes on the "first day," then refused to serve them the next day. Some refused at first but served later. A number served Negroes but when asked by telephone if they were desegregated, said no. So--there is no "official list," and any list would probably change from day to day.

Acting on the belief that desegregation cannot be in effect until those who might be effected know of the change and on the belief that support from those who favor the change can be more effective than withdrawal of support by those who oppose it, we give here a list of restaurants in which the GACHR members have observed Negroes being served within the past few weeks: Yohannon's, Sellers (Piedmont Hotel), The Farm, Herren's, Camilla Gardens, Emile's, Escoe's, Caruso's, Davis Brothers, Johnny Rebb's, Crossroads, Big Boy Drive-in, Seven Steers, Miami Buffet, House of Eng, S&W, Bradshaw's, Howard Johnson's, Dales Cellar, Rex' Fine Foods, (the Rivera and Four Seasons for private parties).

Hotels: On June 21, Mayor Ivan Allen announced that he had been requested by 14 Atlanta hotels and motels to announce a plan for limited desegregation. The hotels listed were: the Air-Host Inn, Atlanta Americana Motor Hotel, Atlanta Cabana Motel, the Atlantan Hotel, the Biltmore Hotel, the Dinkler-Plaza Hotel, Marriott Hotel (unfinished), the Hilton Inn, 3 Howard Johnson's Motor Lodges (South, Northeast, and Northwest Expressways), the Peachtree Manor, the Piedmont Hotel, and the Riveria Motel.

The Council wrote Mr. Allen asking if this in anyway changed the situation of individual guest (s) since we are often asked to arrange lodgings for foreign visitors. He replied that he had made the announcement as requested, and was referring our letter to the Hotel Association. Mr. Styron of the Hotel Association wrote that this was an individual act by each of the 14 hotels and each would have to be contacted individually. We are in the process of doing that now. There have been reports that individual Negro guest have been accommodated, but this has not been announced as a public policy.

Dr. C. Miles Smith, NAACP president, said his understanding of the agreement was complete desegregation of these establishments.

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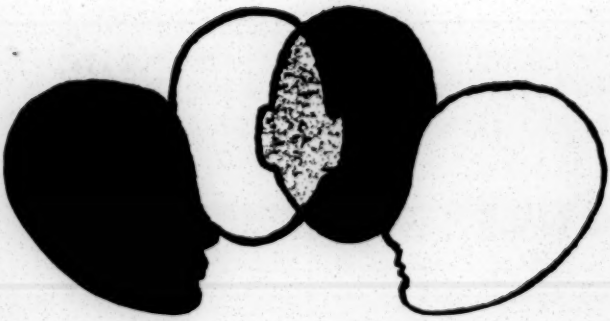

WHAT IS THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS....?

It is primarily a meeting ground where Negroes and whites can discuss their problems and get better acquainted. It works to secure dignity and freedom for all persons and to solve problems without hatred or violence.

WHAT DOES THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS DO..?

By informing, consulting, conferring, it is working...

.To bring about desegregation of medical and health services and training programs.

.To make desegregation of Atlanta's schools and colleges successful.

.To provide a Student Council for high school and college students with an opportunity to work for better human relations in their own age group.

.To maintain close contact with Negro transfer students and their parents.

.To increase merit employment.

.To provide hospitality for foreign visitors in our city.

.To consult with ministers, educators, civic leaders before problems become critical.

.To make cultural facilities available to all citizens.

.To improve housing, education, employment, health services, public accomodations and the arts for all citizens of Greater Atlanta.

LAST YEAR THE GACHR HELPED:

.To desegregate Decatur-DeKalb library..

.To desegregate Grady Hospital training programs.

.To desegregate Atlanta movies.

.To prepare a survey of employment practices....

ALSO GACHR

.Counseled with Transfer Students.

.Compiled a list of integrated facilities.

.Presented UN Undersecretary Ralph Bunche and White House Associate Press Secretary Andrew Hatcher as special speakers to the community.

.Opened office and doubled membership.

.Distributed a monthly Newsletter and held monthly membership meetings.

COOPERATED WITH OTHER GROUPS

HOW IS THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS FINANCED?

The Council is supported by local citizens who believe that to deny equal rights because of race is inhuman and undemocratic. It also believes that educated, well fed and adequately housed citizens, white or Negro, make America stronger.

It is affiliated only with the Georgia Council on Human Relations, and membership includes both Councils. It does however, keep in touch with all groups working in the area of human relations.

.....

FOR 1963 THE COUNCIL NEEDS.....

5	contributions	of	$300
12	"	"	$100
10	"	"	$50
20	"	"	$20
100	"	"	$10
100	"	"	$5
300	"	"	$1
from memberships old & new			$900*
from special gifts			$2,500
Total			$10,000

*Net - $3 of every $5 & $5 of every $9 in dues goes to Georgia Council.

.....

Mrs. John Stanley)
Mr. Q. V. Williamson) Co-Chairmen, 1963 Campaign

HAT IS THE 1963 GOAL OF GACHR..?

.To increase membership to 1,000

.To continue monthly luncheons for members and friends (first Mondays at Central YWCA)

.To continue monthly Newsletter and periodic special reports

.To continue work in special areas such as education and housing.

.To raise a budget of $10,000, which is needed to maintain office and program:

Office Secretary....	$3,300
Office rent.....	1,020
Telephone.....	780
Postage.....	720
Supplies & equipment	960
Special program projects such as student workshops, etc.	2,500
Contingency	720
Total	$10,000

(Salaries of Director and Assistant Director, this year provided by Unitarian Service Committee, Inc., a world-wide, non-sectarian service organization, as part of its human relations program throughout the world, total over $10,000).

THE GACHR....?

HOW CAN YOU HELP.....?

.You can become a member. Annual dues are $5 per person or $9 per couple.

.You can join in soliciting new members and donations...

.You can submit names of people who may be interested in joining or giving...

.You can accept a special job to raise funds.

.You can give volunteer time at office or at home...

.You can collect $1 from people in your church, club or social group who may say "I wish I could do something"...

.You can act on your own convictions and encourage others to do the same..

Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations
5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Atlanta 3, Ga.
Phone: 523-1581

I would like to support the GACHR by

( ) becoming a member
( ) volunteering my services
( ) giving a donation
( ) soliciting funds
( ) office work

Name.....
Street.....
City.....Zone.....State..
Telephone number.....

( ) I enclose$_____dues
( ) I enclose$_____donation

NEWSLETTER

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS — 5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W. — ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

To: Members of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations
From: Mrs. Clifton Hoffman, Chairman

I hope that you will read carefully the attached report and prospectus. I hope that as you read them, you will consider where you can and would like to fit into this program and will return the enclosed check sheet to the office.

During the recent finance campaign, it came to our attention that there is still some confusion about the Greater Atlanta and the Georgia Councils.

MEMBERSHIP: Let me repeat: If you are a member of either, you are a member of both. In 1961, both Councils agreed that the Atlanta Council should have responsibility for handling memberships in the Greater Atlanta area and we operate on that basis; i.e., that membership notices, dues, etc., should originate in our office, and we send a monthly report, with names and proper share of dues to the Georgia office. (This procedure was confirmed at a meeting in February of an Atlanta committee with Mrs. Nancy Collinson, Membership chairman for the Georgia Council)

CONTRIBUTIONS: Finances other than membership dues are completely separate. Contributions to either Council are retained by that Council. Contributions to the Atlanta Council, however, may be made payable to the Georgia Council for tax purposes but should be marked for the Greater Atlanta Council.

PROGRAM: Matters of a local nature are dealt with on the local level by the Greater Atlanta Council. Matters of a state nature (state parks, state buildings, etc.) are dealt with on the state level by the Georgia Council. Questions or suggestions of a state nature from Atlanta members are passed on to the Georgia Council staff and officers. We in turn receive questions and suggestions about local matters from the Georgia Council.

I HOPE TO SEE YOU AT THE ATLANTA COUNCIL PICNIC IN PIEDMONT PARK ON AUGUST 19, 1963, 6:00-9:00 p.m.

REPORT FOR DECEMBER 1962-July 1963

At this slightly beyond midpoint in the Council year and with the fall program to plan for, it seems a good time for a brief report on the activities of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations since November 30, 1962 and some prospectus for future Council activities.

With the increased activity in the whole field of human relations and more specifically race relations, on the national as well as the local scene, one might well ask about each organization, "is it necessary?" The unique feature of the Council is its truly interracial nature and the diversity of its membership, which at the same time offers the greatest challenge and the greatest difficulties. Our members live in all parts of the metropolitan area. They are all ages, and from all economic groups. Their schedules vary widely. Some want to be deeply involved in the Council's activities. Others want to join as an endorsement and to lend financial aid but do not want to be expected to "participate". All want information, which is not readily available through normal channels of communication.

All activities of the Council are guided by the desire (1) to use the resources of the group and the individuals who compose it to help to remove the restricitions which still result in legal and/or practiced racial segregation, and (2) to provide opportunities and encouragement for individuals to participate in an integrated society, after the restrictions have been removed. It often becomes a matter of priorities in deciding on those affairs which are undertaken from the Council's office. The old familiar patterns of organization do not always fit social change. We are all pioneering together...It is sometimes exhausting but always exciting.

Since November, 1962, we have:

--Held 5 monthly luncheons at the YMCA, with average attendance of 25.

--Held a special luncheon when Mr. Sanjuan of the U. S. State Department spoke to more than 250 on Civil Rights and foreign policy.

--Held special evening meeting when a panel of 5 reported to more than 100 additional individuals and organizations.

--Divided total membership into telephone committees for quick personal contact.

--Programmed visits of 75 foreign visitors to Atlanta for the U. S. State Department through the Governmental Affairs Institute and 37 foreign visitors to Atlanta for YMCA Committee on Friendly Relations Among Foreign Students (Each visitor has had at least 1 visit in private home, usually of Council member.)

--Added 64 new members

--Conducted finance campaign involving 45 members who contacted approximately 275 prospects and collected $2,625.50 in contributions or pledges.

--Engaged in special programs as follows:

Education: In Atlanta--Personal contact with all Atlanta transfer students; arranged for 12 tutors for transfer students as requested; arranged meeting of local educators to consider academic records of transfer students; requested meeting of Negro high school counselors with white college representatives in area which school officials arranged; maintained contact with Board of Education and administration through personal interviews and correspondence; set up special committee to work with transfer students; accomplished desegregation of Smith-Hughes Vocational School by enrollment of GACHR staff member; requested School Board to desegregate voluntarily; encouraged and submitted petitions to Board; maintained contact with individuals interested in transfers.

Housing: In Atlanta--Worked with other community groups in Pelton Wall situation, including community meetings, consultations with public officials, efforts to meet with residents; arranged series of meetings (held at Quaker House) where Negroes and whites discussed aspects of housing (total attendance about 75). In DeKalb--Maintained close contact with groups concerned with urban renewal program and appointed certain members to consult with same to help interpret important differences of opinion. In Decatur--Same as DeKalb.

Social Needs: Appointed special committee of members to work with Atlanta chapter of American Association of Social Workers; consulted with officials of community organizations in effort to understand policies; Board of Atlanta Council adopted statement urging desegregation of services and staffs (including United Appeal), reported to members in Newsletter.

Public Accommodations: Ten to twelve members involved in interviews with restaurant operators during winter; individual members assigned to patronize restaurants during "control periods;" continuous efforts to obtain more segregation in eating places and in hotels, through individual conversations, participation in "official" meetings, providing information to other organizations for use in their programs, cooperation with other groups (NAACP, Committee on Appeal for Human Rights, etc.)

Neighborhood Movies: Formulated agreement with suburban theatre operators to desegregate (effective August 5, 1963) in cooperation with Committee on Appeal for Human Rights.

Employment: With other groups, published and circulated list of Atlanta firms with government contracts, continuously [illegible] information about [illegible] conditions of employment, maintaining contact with [illegible] on broad front including training, labor, [illegible]

Student Council: In cooperation with National Student Association, arranged for meetings of high school and college students; worked with Student Committee to consider ways of coordinating various youth organizations in area.

Health and Medical Care: Made survey of hospital and ambulance services (reported in Newsletters); maintained contact with health officials and private, professional personnel.

Cooperation with Public and Private Groups: Much time of the staff and officers has been spent in informal contacts with officials and other private groups, in advising and assisting in those countless matters which are handled "quietly" --one of the most important services rendered by the Council but one of the most difficult to report adequately.

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TO APPEAR IN CONCERT....LENA HORNE....(and a host of other concert artists) August 20, 1963, 8:00 p.m., at the City Auditorium. Benefit of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Tickets may be purchased through the Lena Horne Committee, 233 Auburn Avenue, N.E. (522-0952).

Balcony Seats: $2.00, $3.00, and $3.50
Downstairs: $5.00, $7.00, and $10.00

PROSPECTUS IN HUMAN RELATIONS IN GREATER ATLANTA

"...The elimination of segregation, which is slavery's stepchild, is a challenge to all of us to make every American free in fact as well as in theory -- and again to establish our nation as the true champion of the free world..." The above was stated by Mayor Allen on Friday, July 26, 1963, to the Senate Commerce Committee.

In spite of the progress made in Atlanta, Negro citizens still have far less chance for success than their fellow white citizens. The United States Census Bureau compiled for the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations the following conditions of Atlanta Negroes as compared with conditions of Negroes throughout the country as reported by the President in his radio and television speech on June 11, 1963 (See Table below):

Chances For A Negro As Compared to A White

	National	Atlanta Area
To complete high school	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
To complete college	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
To become unemployed	2	$1\frac{1}{2}$
To earn $10,000 a year	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{1}{30}$
To become a professional man	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

Any actions to be undertaken by the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations should be considered in view of the following:

1. In the political and geographical limits of the city of Atlanta, most facilities and institutions under public control are now legally

desegregated.

2. There is comparatively little "integrated" use of these facilities.

3. There is still a great degree of segregation in privately operated facilities, institutions, agencies and organizations.

4. Atlanta is in effect an island in the center of a segregated community. There is little desegregation, legal or real, in the metropolitan area outside the city limits. (Atlanta pop., 504,000; outside, 1,082,000)

5. The "climate" in Atlanta and in parts of the metropolitan area is that it is acceptable to be against segregation but it is not yet acceptable to be in favor of integration (e.g., all Negro groups are more acceptable at desegregated spots than interracial groups, because interracial groups make " them" mad and are more likely to bring on unpleasantness. This is reflected in the pattern of "negotiations," between white officials, public or private, and the Negroes who want access to some facility or service, without white "lay" representation.

The Council has participated in programs to encourage legal and public desegregation. It has a unique opportunity to encourage integration.

The following summary has been compiled to assist the Board and members of the Council in deciding where the energies and resources of the Council should be expended and to assist members in finding a job which will fit their interests and their available time when they say "I want to do something!"

COUNCIL ORGANIZATION

Council Membership: During the past year, we have held monthly luncheon meetings, a day long workshop, 2 evening membership meetings for a

membership and members from all parts of the community geographically, and with all kinds of work schedules. It has been suggested that we need evening as well as luncheon monthly meetings. Suggestions: Plan specific programs of recruitment, orientation, involvement, meetings. Consider regular evening meetings; more informal affairs, such as open house, etc. Public Relations: We publish a monthly Newsletter and send information to news media as events occurred. Suggestions: Select and prepare material for Newsletter. Interpret the Council to public; plan procedure for handling public relations.

Office Volunteers: We have relied on individuals who have come, some regularly, some on call. Suggestions: A chairman of office volunteers who can schedule people for such regular jobs as mailing the Newsletter and for special mailings, for routine office work (such as membership due notices, clippings, etc.)

Research: It becomes increasingly important to have accurate, up-to-date information on the history of the major social change through which Atlanta and environs is now passing. Suggestions: Set up and maintain research files; find individuals available for special jobs, possibly to assist other committees in special areas.

EDUCATION

1. Atlanta public schools: Next year, there will be 118 new and holdover Negro transfer students in high schools. Suggestions: Letter to each student offering friendship and services of the Council. Meetings with students by school, by class, etc. Efforts to bring students together

with comparable white students before school starts, to make contact between transfer students and youth groups such as white church group of same denomination, etc. White "contact family" for transfer students. Tutoring service as desired by transfer students.

2. DeKalb Schools: No answer from DeKalb Board or Superintendent to Council's request for voluntary desegregation. Suggestions: Continued contacts with groups and individuals in DeKalb to urge voluntary deseregation of DeKalb schools. Conferences with school officials. Contacts with Negro students and parents who might be affected by such a move.

3. Fulton Schools: No move thus far from Fulton Board or Superintendent in this area. Present plan of assignment does not mention race but schools and staff are segregated. Suggestions: More complete and up-to-date information about Fulton schools. Contacts with school people about desegregation. Contact community groups and individuals who might be affected by such.

4. Private Schools: Trinity Presbyterian is the only private school with an announced policy of desegregation. Suggestions: Obtain accurate information about policies of Westminister, Pace and other private schools in the area and encourage desegregation.

5. Colleges: All will now accept Negro applicants. Emory will have several Negro students next year.
Suggestions: Encourage routine application procedure. See that eligible Negroes know about the courses at Smith-Hughes. Grady Hospital Technical School (X-ray and Lab) will accept Negro applicants but have had none that we know of. This information should be publicized among Negroes.

7. Special Education: A certain amount of special education is provided by public school systems in the metropolitan area but this is on a segregated basis. Privately operated institutions for special education do not serve Negroes on the same basis as whites. Suggestions: Obtain accurate information about programs for mentally retarded, deaf, blind offered in public school systems in the area. Obtain accurate information about institutions such as Atlanta Speech School (diagnostic clinic takes Negro clients, Negro student has applied, this needs to be followed up); Fairhaven, operated by Atlanta Association for Mentally Retarded, white; Negro mentally retarded children have one class operated at Bethlehem Center by Maude Daniels chapter for Mentally Retarded, small group of Negro parents, with limited resources; Cerebral Palsy school for whites only. Evaluate information. Make information available to those concerned. Discuss with policy groups making resources available to all.

HOUSING

There was good response to efforts of the Council to bring together whites and Negroes to discuss housing needs during time of "the wall" in the winter of 1963. Since removal of the wall and agreement between Negro and white realtors, there is no longer an emergency in this area, but now is the time to do more general education work to prevent more "tension areas." Suggestions: 1) With drives through town and use of maps and consultation with realtors, determine present racial characteristics of neighborhoods, in order to spot areas in which transition is developing. 2) In Peyton Forest, check in neighborhood and city directory those whites living next to houses which have been sold to Negroes, plan way to contact

them and encourage them not to sell and to stay in the neighborhood.

3) Explore possibility of voluntary integration of some neighborhoods.

4) In Decatur, continue to work with groups on urban renewal, interpreting needs and activities of those to be relocated and trying to involve the larger community which is not directly affected by business or political interests, discuss with appropriate persons attitudes towards Negroes moving to new residential areas in Decatur. 5) In DeKalb, obtain facts on urban renewal program and make them available to larger community.

Check with Urban League, etc., on conditions in other parts of metropolitan area. Plan tours for committee and members in good and bad neighborhoods and in Negro and white communities so that persons living in each will become familiar with other (e.g., get whites to know Atlanta University neighborhood, Negroes to know white college neighborhoods). Become familiar with agreement between Negro and white realtors and keep in touch with both. The President's Executive Order regarding equal opportunity in housing has produced no change in policies of local Housing Authorities.

HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CARE

Grady Hospital still segregates patients and duplicates services. The Hospital Authority has appointed Negro physicians and Negro interns within the past year. Some private hospitals now take Negro patients under certain conditions. Several new Hill-Burton Hospitals in the area serve Negroes, but under what conditions? Suggestions: At Grady: Find out if Negro staff and interns are restricted to Negro patients. Circulate information about extent of racial segregation in Grady services. Observe

meetings of Hospital Authority. In private hospitals, determine conditions under which Negroes are served, if any (Segregation sometimes means Negroes not served at all, sometimes means Negroes and whites served separately). Determine under what conditions Negroes are employed. Circulate information. Consult with appropriate persons about desirable changes in policies and practices. Hill-Burton Hospitals: Same as for private hospitals.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Segregation still exists in groups such as the Bar (Atlanta Bar Association and Gate City Bar) educational and professional organizations (Atlanta Teachers Association and Gate City Association), PTA (there is also a "colored" PTA), Dental Society has no reference to race but an applicant must have endorsements of 3 members, and so far no Negro dentists have obtained this. Council has worked with small group of Negro and white dentists, etc. The Chamber of Commerce has one Negro member to date (and that was by accident). The Junior Chamber of Commerce will accept Negroes. Suggestions: Get facts about each profession. Bring together Negroes and whites belonging to each on common projects.

PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

There is great confusion regarding desegregation of restaurants and hotels and a great reluctance on the part of anyone to state a definite policy. Suggestions: Continue to work with all groups in encouraging desegregation of all. Contact hotels regarding "limited" policy and restaurants not yet desegregated. Keep accurate information of those open and circulate it to members. Support those who do desegregate. Survey suburban area to determine policies and take appropriate follow-up steps.

Work to prevent "resegregation" of facilities such as swimming pools, etc.

SOCIAL NEEDS

Informal surveys show that the majority of private social agencies practice segregation, both of staff and clients, as does the public welfare agency. Suggestions: Become acquainted with new Director of United Appeal, new Director of Community Council. Continue cooperation with National Association of Social Workers. Ask agencies for information about policies. Compare services available for Negroes and whites, also staff opportunities. Make appropriate distribution of policy statement of Board. Study operation of Department of F & C Services and take advantage of new state policies.

Performing Arts: Practically all audiences in Atlanta are desegregated but few performing groups. No Negro participation in Atlanta Symphony, Atlanta Choral Guild, other local music, dance, drama groups. Suggestions: Get information about these, also the degree of white participation in Negro groups. Encourage "interracial performances."

Mass Media: The Journal and Constitution have no Negroes on editorial and reporting staffs. Local TV and radio stations have no Negro professional staff and do not generally include Negroes as program participants, either to discuss specific problems or as members of "the public." Suggestions: Arrange interviews with representatives of these organizations, discuss ways of giving more accurate picture of community by including Negroes both in programs and on staffs. (Papers still designate "Negro" in reporting crimes, etc., though this was eliminated this year from help wanted and funeral notice columns)

EMPLOYMENT

Progress in employment can be measured in terms of individuals employed or statements of policy by "government contract" firms. It is difficult to determine the degree of compliance with the non-discriminatory requirements. It is very easy to determine that the vast majority of Atlanta service businesses (stores, banks, etc.) employ no or very few Negroes in white collar jobs. Suggestions: Check all government contract firms to determine kinds of jobs available and ways in which job openings are made known to applicants. Circulate this information among possible applicants. Consider ways to get cooperation of schools, labor unions, apprenticeship training, employers, etc. Question local governments about policies in employment.

PUBLIC FACILITIES

Some public buildings (including State Capitol) still have "white" and "colored" signs. Suggestions: Check all public buildings in metropolitan area for policies about such facilities as parks, etc.

STUDENTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Student Council on Human Relations (Sinclair Jacobs Fellowship Fund). This overlaps with "education item," but specific attention needs to be given to bringing together Negro and white high school and college students other than those in desegregated schools and colleges. That group, after all, is relatively small, and others need to grow up as friends rather than strangers. Through the Sinclair Jacobs Fellowship Fund, we have an opportunity to consider what things would be the most help in beginning to break down these barriers. Is there need for a city-wide, individual

membership group or should there be a service "committee" which would give information, plan programs for "the public," and provide services for existing membership groups? Should special efforts be made to bring together leadership groups (e.g., student council presidents, school newspaper editors, etc.)?? Are these "special interest" organizations already intergrated or do Negro and whites attend different meetings to talk about college papers, debating, etc.? Suggestion: Special committee to consider these questions and determine best course to follow.

FOREIGN VISITORS

The Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations helps schedule foreign visitors for the Governmental Affairs Institute at the rate of 1 a day. Suggestions: Volunteer committee to assist with the scheduling (follow through on suggestions, make final arrangements, etc); contact possible hosts and hostesses (one volunteer who works in this area); provide services such as transportation, notifying hostesses, etc.

Return To: GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

DATE_____

NAME_____ ADDRESS_____

TELEPHONE_____

I have read the reports on Council programs and suggestions for the fall____.

I am interested primarily in:

Council Organization

- Membership____
- Public Relations____
- Office Volunteer____
- Finance____
- Meetings (General___ Formal___)
- Research____

Program

- Education____
- Medical Care____
- Employment____
- Housing____
- Public Accommodations____
- Social Needs____
- Student Council____
- Foreign Visitors____
- Other____

I am available for:

____Committee Work ----(Planning___; Interviewing___; Attending Public Meetings___; Other___)

____Office Work ------ (Regular general work___; Typing___; Keeping Records___; Telephoning___; Other___)

____Assistance From Home -------- (Typing___; Telephoning___; Clipping___; Other___)

____Driving

____Letter Writing

____Other

I can Attend Council Meetings:

Morning____; Afternoon____; Evening____; Weekdays____; Weekends____

I can Work at Home:

Morning____; Afternoon____; Evening____; Weekdays____; Weekends____

I would be interested in small informal groups of Council members who share my interest in:

Art____; Music____; Philosophy____; but am not free to participate in in program other than general membership meetings____.

I would like more Council Meetings:

Luncheon____; Dinner____ Day____; Evening____

General Speakers____

Other____

File: Hale Councils "Atlanta"

NEWSLETTER

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS OF GREATER ATLANTA

5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

October, 1965 Morgan Stanford, Chairman Phone 523-1581

Annual Meeting
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1965-7:30 p.m.

STOUFFERS RESTAURANT--DINNER $2.75

Program
PANEL ON "GREATER ATLANTA: UNFINISHED BUSINESS"

We are as proud of progress as the next person, but we feel it is important to put the spotlight on problems we still have with us. Come and hear for yourself brief reports from people who (1) live in low-income areas (Vine City, Mechanicsville, Scottdale, etc.,) (2) have been relocated through Urban Renewal, (3) have filed protest with the U.S. Office of Education about school conditions, (4) have taken MDTA training and not been able to find a job, etc. Make reservations by mail or phone at the Council office.

Certain portions of the meeting will be open to members only, i.e., those whose dues are paid or will be paid for 1965. If you have not been a member, you may still join now for 1965 and participate in the business of the organization. Dues are $5, payable to the Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta. (We are tax exempt,and we gladly receive contributions at any time of the year.)

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Thank you for being a paid up member_____

1. Your 1965 dues have not been paid_____

2. We invite you to become a member_____

Return to Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta, 5 Forsyth St., N. W.

Reserve_____ places for Nov. 30 dinner, Check enclosed($2.75 each)yes__no___

If (1) or (2) above, are you enclosing $5 or $9 a couple for dues? yes___

"Dear Mr. Stanford:

We want to tell you that all plans have been completed for the Southside Day Care Center and to thank the Council for your help, particularly for Bob Carey's services. EOA counted the services which Bob did for us as $2000 of our required share.....

Rev. C. D. Colbert, President
Ga. Ave.- Pryor St. Civic League "

THE CURRENT SCENE

ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Objections have been filed with the school authorities over the lack of books for classes at Harper High into the 5th and 6th weeks of school. At least one course is a one semester senior course. One parent protested and her children received books when no one else in the class had them. She asked that her children's permanent records show the dates at which books were issued in each class.

Harper High School PTA submitted a petition to the Board at the September meeting asking for relief from the over enrollment at Harper (built for 1200 students with a present enrollemnt of 1845) through temporary construction at Harper and transfer of students to other schools. Kirkwood parents have filed complaints with the U. S. Office of Education. The enrollment this year has increased from 495 to 1229. Different children in the same family attending different shifts causes problems in leaving small children at home alone, sending small children to school alone, etc. Transfers to less crowded schools increases transportation costs for families.

Elementary schools total enrollment increase this year: 223, with Kirkwood highest increase and Grove Park largest decrease, 643. High school increase 848, with the highest at Harper of 248 and largest decrease at Grady, 154. (figures from Atlanta Board of Education)

PENSIONS AND NEIGHBORHOOD AIDES: There appear to be three separate issues about the pension plan adopted for employees of EOA. One is whether there should be any at all, another is how much they should be and a third is who should be included.

The last reflect some confusion as to the status of the "neighborhood and community organization aides," who were not included in the plan as adopted by the Board of the Authority. The key question was "are the aides employees?" It was explained that all employees are covered by the plan but that the aides are considered to be in training, just as the young people in the Youth Corps, etc., are in training.

At a meeting of some 30 to 40 aides, most of them said they had not understood that they are trainees, except in the sense that they were given a program of in-service training to become neighborhood aides. An EOA staff member was quoted as saying, they were all told that though EOA would not "fire" them at the end of 6 months, it was hoped that by that time, they would find employment. Several asked what jobs they are training for, one pointing out that while she now does actual case work at the Department of Family and Children Services as an aide assigned to that department, she could not qualify for employment in that department because of the merit system requirements.

In subsequent discussion of their position, they were told by a top official, according to one aide, that they are as permanent a part of the program as anyone else, that they will not be released automatically after 6 months but that they are encouraged to try to find employment at more than $50 a week and they were encouraged to enroll in other training classes during their off-time, for example, flower arranging...It's still not very clear.

CITY EMPLOYMENT: The following are excerpts from an open letter to City of Atlanta officials by W. H. Montague, Sr., Georgia State AFL-CIO President, in the Journal of Labor October 8.

"Why not make jobs with the City of Atlanta more attractive to workers and comparable to private industry? I have talked to many men on street corners, and in poverty neighborhoods, in trying to recruit workers for the city. The AFSC&ME City Employees Union has made many suggestions as to improvements that need to be made for the city to hire and keep good employees on their payroll. Following are a number of them:

"1. A person should be treated with dignity and understanding no matter what his job entails. The supervisors should be trained accordingly. Heretofore literally hundreds have been fired or disciplined over the years for apparently no logical reason. The supervisors have been rough and unwilling to listen to ligitimate complaints from the workers, particularly the Negro workers.

"2. A better public relations job needs to be done to remove the title and stigma of garbage collectors from the Sanitary Department employees. Their work is important to the citizens of Atlanta, as they do much more than pick up garbage. They sweep streets, clean sidewalks, pick up leaves, tree limbs, etc...

"3. The waste collector's pay should be increased now so that the pay would start one step below the top rate of $13.85 for the job and at the end of probation period should get top rate of job classification, which is $14.45, and even that should be increased. They now have to work 6 years to receive the top rate of pay...

"4. Uniforms should be furnished to add a little dignity and pride in appearance and to the job...

"5. Sick leave should be paid regular employees after probationary period is served.

"6. Applicants should not be required to go through the redtape and rigamarole of going to the Health Department for physical examinations or to the Police Department for fingerprinting. This can and should be done at the Personnel Department or place of application for the job, so that the applicant can be processed promptly and easily, and put on to work immediately.

"7. Employees should be paid weekly instead of bi-weekly.

"8. The city should insure all city vehicles or be liable so employees would not be subject to suit as a result of accidents. It is unjust for underpaid employees who operate city vehicles to be subject to damage suits, and to have to pay for damages in accidents involving such vehicles. Private industry insures its property... Why shouldn't the city?"

These 5 have had MDTA training: Manpower Development Training Act, administered jointly by the U.S. Government and the Georgia Department of Labor.

1. A woman 23 years old, 5 children, gave up domestic work ($6 a day and carfare) to take duplicating machine training; made "A" on duplicating, "C" on English; went to Employment Service three times stopped because "I wasn't getting any service and the interviewer would sometimes hurt my feelings"; applied at City Hall ("only wanted men"), Southern Bell ("Had too many children"), Bank of Georgia("didn't hire Negroes"), Fuller Press ("wanted men"), Diamond Printing Co. ("could only pay 30 a week); now working as motel maid for 65¢ an hour.

2. Gave up work as a salad girl, at $30 week, supports two children; took clerk-typist 42 week training, made A's and B's; 8 trips to Employment Service between June 26 and September 29, 1965; "name was called every time but before I could get in interviewee's seat, I was told she didn't have anything for beginners"); applied at Rich's (no clerical jobs but offered waitress job, turned it down); Davisons (keep application on active file); First National, Trust Co. of Ga., C & S, Fulton National, and Bank of Ga. all said "did not have any opening at present time but would call me as soon as they had an opening," Sears, Grants, Continental Insurance, Harvard Insurance all said no vacancies. "I was way up there hoping and praying I could accomplish something out of life but now I have been out of school ever since June 25, 1965 and this is September 30 and now I am desperate."

3. Gave up work as a baker's helper at $30 a week, 29 years old, six small children to support; five months training as duplicating machine operator; went to Employment Service five times; to City Hall, Fulton Bay Co., Fuller Printing Co., Southern Bell; duplicating "A"; "I would like to be trained for something in demand. They say you can't be trained but once a year for a job. I have looked for work as a duplicating machine operator for the past three months...But I have just run out of money."

4. Domestic worker, age 36, ($27 week and carfare), one child 5 years old. "I was very happy to better myself. Now I find there are no jobs for me"; trained to run duplicating machine, sometimes called offset press; went to Employment Service 10 times, "been interviewed twice and told..no openings in this field for women.

5. First went to Georgia State Employment Service in February, seeking employment, told no openings, asked to speak to someone about Job Corps; "after waiting for about three hours, talked to an interviewer who told me I could try but she was sure I would not be accepted because I had too much education"; told about MDTA, given three (3) choices - receiving clerk, institutional aide, floral designing; accepted receiving clerk, completed training with highest average; out of school for 5 months now; went to Employment service "a number of times and I have never been sent out on a job from this office"; went to Rich's downtown (no openings), Rich's Lenox (we don't hire women) K-Mart (no openings); Brekly Candy Co. (no openings), Davisons (no openings); "would like to know why I was trained in a field where there are not any openings; "I cannot understand why it is that I cannot find employment in our wonderful America where all dreams come true."

(Note to reader: if you were looking for a duplicating machine operator, would you recruit through the Georgia State Employment Service. Do the people with the jobs go to the Employment Service?)

HELP WANTED: Elsewhere in this mailing is a blank for your use in offering help to the Council on Human Relations and other agencies and groups. The Council right now needs specific help in the following:

1. Setting up Citizens Information and Assistance Bureaus: (see Program Prospectus.) Need help in collecting and organizing information and in serving at the Bureau at the Vine City Community House, where we are developing a pilot one. If you're interested in any aspect of this new program, we can use you.

2. Following up complaints about civil rights violations: Friendly local contacts are as important as official reports.

3. Working on school matters . along several lines such as support to students who are in unfriendly situations, encouraging the two PTA councils (still have "white" and"Negro") to consider common school problems together, reviewing new school programs from "racial" point of view.

4. Editing material for Council reports and monthly Newsletter: We have much valuable information on education, housing, etc., which is not in usable form. The Civil Rights Commission has asked for back copies of all our studies, reports, bulletins and newsletters - a good day's job.

5. Council housekeeping: Membership records, finance records, public relations, etc., all need updating and new-approaching.

We have other specific requests:

1. Grady Hospital: Needs "substitute mothers or grandmothers" on children wards, 1 day a week. Contact Miss Viola Craig, Director of Volunteers in Pediatrics at Grady Hospital, 523-4711, ext. 235 or the Council office (or mail VIP form).

2. Pryor Street School PTA: wants help in some Christmas plans and other projects for families in the school area. Send VIP form to Council office.

3. Georgia Avenue-Pryor Street Civic League: Faculty and students from Atlanta University School of Social Work have volunteered to set up project relating to slum clearance efforts, but there will be need for others, in general area of housing. Send VIP form to Council office.

4. Vine City Improvement Association: In addition to help with the Citizens Information and Assistance Bureau there, the Association can use help in other projects such as Big Brother program, health education,etc. Send VIP form to Council office.

MISCELLANEOUS

Eliza Paschall has resumed her duties as executive director of the Council after a year's leave of absence in England. Bob Carey has returned to his studies at Union Theological Seminary in New York.

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Congratulations to Les Dunbar on his new job as executive director of the Field Service Foundation, in New York City, and to Paul Anthony, the new executive director of Southern Regional Council.

Let's Celebrate: With a party to honor all those Council members who were successful in the legislative elections and the city primary. We'll wait til after December 9, the date of the city general election, so as not to tempt fate. Invitations will go first to members.

xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

AU: Good wishes to Atlanta University as she begins second hundred years.

and

UA: United Appeal official said 6 agencies (Metropolitan YMCA, Atlanta Girls Club, Sheltering Arms Nursery, Cobb Co. YWCA, Cresswell School, and Hillside Cottages) have not signed agreement to integrate, but Mr. Hicks, Director, has not replied to our letter of October 20, asking for clarification.

What Can a Human Relations Council Do?

The civil rights law does not insure integration or good human relations, but without it, neither was possible. The chief unmet need in human relations is still clear communication, and it is in this area that the Council on Human Relations has proved its worth. We believe that the needs of the Greater Atlanta community with which we are dealing can best be met by a council operating on a service basis, developing programs in these areas. (in which we are already active):

1. Civil Rights and Anti-Discrimination Interpretation and Compliance: The increasing complexity and multiplicity of federal programs plus the absence of any official agency on any level of government in Atlanta to deal with violations, etc., make it important to have a local community-based agency which will continually educate and interpret and will handle reports and complaints of violations of the letter and spirit of the civil rights act.

2. Community Relations: The absence of any official human relations agency in the metropolitan area, the community needs an agency which is willing to assume some responsibility for the clarification of issues which threaten mutual understanding and respect of the various segments of the community.

3. Citizens Information and Assistance Bureaus: Urban life is increasingly complex and impersonal and as services increase, those who need them most find it increasingly difficult to know where to go for what. In conjunction with neighborhood groups on one hand and specialized agencies on the other, the Council will operate bureaus where any citizen can go for confidential, reliable information. (pilot project in Vine City)

4. Volunteer Independent Placement (VIP): Communication between citizens who want to help and those want help is difficult. The Council will enroll citizens as volunteers and make this file available to citizens groups looking for such assistance.

5. Techniques for Organizing Programs (TOP): Many citizens groups need basic staff services to develop to the point of being able to use community resources and they need support from friendly unofficial groups in their new positions of responsibility for community organization and action. (e.g. Housing and day care efforts in southside areas.)

6. Students Enrolled for Neighborhood Service Efforts (SENSE): Many student groups are operating work and service programs, but a community agency can provide continuity and relationship to the larger community which many students want. The Council can refer students to projects where they are needed and assume some responsibility for seeing that others working the field share the benefit of the students' experiences and that the students are sufficiently oriented to the particular enviorment in which they will work so as to maximize their usefullness.

7. Panel of Americans: In cooperation with the Panel of Americans, a national program to develop understanding among students of all races and faiths. The Council will continue this special project begun in 1963, in honor of Sinclair Jacobs, Atlanta civic leader and member of the Board of the Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta.

Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta, Inc.----------October, 1965.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND/OR RACIAL DISCRIMINATION REPORT

CONFIDENTIAL Mail to Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta 5 Forsyth St.

The Council on Human Relations is not an official agency nor is it a law enforcement agency. We recognize progress made under civil rights legislation, but we also recognize the complexities and difficulties of administering these new laws. In the absence of any official agency in Atlanta on any level of government to deal with these matters, we offer to receive reports of situations which any citizen feels against the spirit or letter of the civil rights law, to call them to the attention of the appropriate government agency, or other party

Describe situation in as much detail as possible, giving times, dates, persons involved, etc., (continue on back if necessary).

I would_____would not_____ be willing to discuss these things with the parties involved. _____ :government agency representatives, _____.

Name:_____ Date:_____

Address:_____ Phone:_____

Such reports can reflect community patterns which are important to those responsible for implementation of laws. On the other hand, nothing can take the place of a call or letter from an interested citizen to the person who you feel have not acted properly. We urge you to speak for yourself.

VIP Form

BE A VIP - Register for Volunteer Independent Placement: We need volunteers to carry out our own projects and one of our projects is to help other organizations find resources for their projects.

Name:_____phone_____

Address:_____date_____

Present occupation_____special skills:_____

Training and experience:_____Special interests_____

_____

I am primarily interested in (specific area such as housing, education, civil rights compliance, etc.

I would like to (do research, work with people, serve as consultant, tutor, help on a work project, etc.)

I prefer to work in (own neighborhood, another part of town, etc. - be specific if you know a specific place)

I prefer to work with (children, young people, old people)

I prefer (spot jobs, regular jobs, daytime, evenings, etc. Be as specific as possible, giving days of week and hours where possible)

WE VALUE YOUR OPINION

What do you think the most important thing to be done in human relations in metropolitan Atlanta at this time?

Return to: Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta 5 Forsyth St., N.W. Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Mildred Johnson
SRC

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
OF GREATER ATLANTA
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

BULK RATE
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ATLANTA, GA.
PERMIT NO.251
NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION

NEWSLETTER OCTOBER, 1965

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RESOLUTION

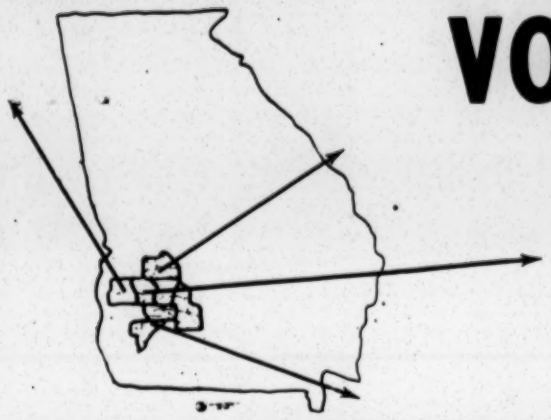
We, the United Church Women of Atlanta, in assembly gathered at our monthly meeting this fifth day of August in the year of our Lord 1955 at St. Mark's Methodist Church:

Reaffirm our faith in the public schools, in academic freedom; and in the loyalty, integrity, and ability of our teachers without regard to race or creed.

Declare again our belief in freedom of conscience and the inalienable American rights of peaceful assembly, freedom of speech, and petition to redress grievances.

Recognize a present and direct threat to these institutions and rights in the recent statements of the Attorney General, Eugene Cook, and the actions of the Georgia Board of Education in seeking to "take away forever" the licences of teachers who belong to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and other similar organizations.

With Thomas Jefferson "swear on the high altar of God, eternal hostility toward every form of tyranny over the mind of man."



VOICE OF AMERICUS AND S. W. GEORGIA

VOLUME TWO, NUMBER SIX JUNE 19, 1965 AMERICUS, GEORGIA PRICE FIVE CENTS

SPECIAL SUMMER EVENTS!!!

SIGN UP FOR FREEDOM SCHOOLS--*ONE AND ALL!*
(See article p. 3 for details)

INJUSTICES AGAINST NEGROES IN AMERICUS INCREASE.

Outbreak of Violence at Americus High

Following the graduation ceremonies at Americus High June 7th a crowd of hostile white people approached an integrated group of friends of graduating senior Greg Wittkamper. Six boys began throwing rocks and cans and tried to fight Collins McGee. A man carrying an umbrella struck Mr. McGee on the back of the neck and then ran off. All the while the plicemen who had previously been very present made themselves conspicuously absent. The group managed to escape although they were rather shook up.

ARREST NEWS

The two Negro students arrested and con= victed on false charges were sentenced to reform school on May 21. They are now out on appeal bonds of $250 each. The students are innocent, not guilty, but they have three counts against them: they are black, they were on parole for demonstrations in 1963, although the parole was finally removed and one of them had been instrumental in integrating Americus High. The case might be appealed in the Gerogia Court of appeals within the next month, but from past experience we should not get our hopes up.

NEGRO WOMEN MOLESTED

Two Negro women waling on their way to a mass meeting were stopped by some local white men in a car. After trying to talk them into the vehicle the men drove around the block and approached them again this time yelling obscenities and cursing them.

DAIRY QUEEN INCIDENT

Three young Negro ladies, after complaining to the manager of the Dairy Queen that the food had been purposely bad-prepared were arrested and then released on $55 bond each.

Such incidents should be brought to the mass meetings where action can be discussed to prevent reoccurrences.

SCOPE PROJECT

Voter Registration is on its way!' Local action organizations will become involved in a big drive this sumer to get the majority of Negroes of voting age registered and participating in elections.

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference is sponsoring a project called SCOPE. (Summer Community Orgainzation and Political Education Project.

At least five summer workers are expected to arrive June 20 to work here. If you can offer them services, such as lending your c car now and then, your typewriter or other office supplies, or even a good meal, this will be greatly appreciated.

Allen's Chapel will be the headquarters. Contact Rev. Campbell if you desire to help or want information.

REV. WELLS POLLS 1400 VOTE IN ALBANY ELECTION

It was a rainy muddy day last Monday the 14th. The mud holes that served as streets in the Negro neighborhoods each had to be crossed and formany it was a long walk to the polling place. But with the active support of the Negro community, Rev. Wells was able to poll 1400 votes in the Albany election for City Commissioner.

If it wasn't hard enough already to get the community moving you know that the whites added to this and tried to make it as hard as they possibly could. First, they arrested young kids who were distributing leaflets and putting up campaign posters. They forbade Rev. Wells, in denial of his Constitutional rights of Freedom of Speech, from using a loudspeaker. Then they arrested Rev. Wells when he tried to tell the Negro people of Albany what it's all about. And to top it all off, on election day they wouldn't permit Rev. Wells to have poll watchers and by false radio and newspaper announcements tried to confuse the people as to where their voting place was, sending them back and forth across the city.

Rev. Wells did not win. There will be a runoff between two of the white candidates who polled around 1750 each. But the Negro community of Albany has shown that they will support a Negro candidate and that next time they just might put him into that office.

GO *DOWN* AND REGISTER TO VOTE NOW!'

VOL. II NO 6 June 19, 1965

REQUIRED READING FOR WHITES
By Bob McClintock

The recent injustices in Americus have alerted and awakened the Negro community to a level unprecedented since the demonstration of 1963. (see other articles to catch a brief glimpse of these local atrocities.) To appease the Negroes and to squelch the rising militancy, the Chamber of Commerce allowed a biracial committee to be formed but then regretfully did not allow it to meet. The purpose of the biracial committee was to discuss the problems of the community (black and white) and offer workable solutions that would be implemented by the local authorities. The Negro people were ready to talk and break down the painful lack of communication between the races. However, the white half of the committee declined from holding meetings on the rediculous pretense that they did not "approve" of whom we had democratically elected to represent us. We stated that we did not mind whom they chose, elected or appointed to represent them and that they could have racists of Klansmen for all we cared, but let us be rational enough to get together and try to solve our problems. The men on the Chamber of Commerce said, "No." They refused to talk with the Negro representatives. Consequently the biracial committee disolved and never did meet. This happened two weeks ago. With its end all hopes at the present time for black-white communication were destroyed. If the biracial committee is not established then the only means of voicing grievances will be demonstrations. Aren't there 6 white people who are willing to open up this line of communication? Ask the Chamber of Commerce and city officials why they refused to meet with us, ask them why they destroyed the black-white emergency line, ask them why they are working towards demonstrations.

DEVELOPING OPINIONS AND ATTITUDES
By Major Wise

All of us have opinions on many subjects. We may prefer vanilla ice cream to strawberry, or a musical program on TV to a quiz show, or playing tennis to softball, of history class to mathematics. When used in this sense, the word "opinion" means what one tends to like or not like. The source of such an opinion may be the likes and dislikes of parents and friends, or an interest, as in the case of music, or what one does better, as in the case of school subjects. It may be the appearance of something, as in the case of raw oyster. Some people may express such an opinion without trying the thing first, and then reaching a decision.

Sometimes opinions or attitudes involve the question of whether a person has the right to do something. Is he critical of the policies of the Secretary of State? That is permitted because the Constitution guarantees freedom of speech. Some countries have no such guarantees, and citizens in those countries tend to keep their views to themselves.

What are some ways of forming sound opinions and attitudes on controversial issues? One way is to read in order to be informed and to discuss the issue with others who are informed. Another is to seek views of experts on the issue in question. A third is to check each position on the issue to see if it is in conflict with the basic social beliefs of America. Some of these basic beliefs are:

All persons should be judged on their merits.

All persons should posess equal rights and liberties.

The rights of a person should be exercised so as not to interfere with the rights of others.

The actions of no person should threaten the welfare of people or the security of the nation.

* *

About the VOICE OF AMERICUS

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VOL. II NO. 6

FREEDOM SCHOOL AND SUMMER PROGRAMS

SIGNUPS FOR YOUTH CENTER PROGRAMS:
Monday, June 21, Youth Center, through Fri.

3:00 Youth Center Library. Teens sign up and join summer reading club. Children and adults also encouraged to enjoy the large collection of books. Sign up to be library assistant, under direction of Liz Henry.

4:00 Children's activity class. with singing, games, story telling. Under direction of Joyce Reynolds.

5:00 & 6:00 Shorthand and Typing. Free instruction under Miss Reynolds.

FREEDOM SCHOOL: SIGNUPS:

THURSDAY JUNE 24, YOUTH CENTER

11:00 Reading: Discovering words, meanings, thinking about ideas, why reading is fun and useful. Creative plays will be part of program. Grades 1 to 5. Under Liz Henry, Charlotte Denson, and Marie Griffin.

1:00 Creative Arts: dance, art, music, dramatics, writing, and their relation to our lives. Grades 1 through 12. Same staff.

FRIDAY JUNE 25, FRIENDSHIP CHURCH ANNEX

1:00 Freedom School: stimulating discussion of ideas, social change, government, Negro history. Adults and teens welcome. SNCC staff.

MISS WISE INTEGRATES LOCAL COLLEGE

So far without incidents of open harrassment or wiolence, Miss Gloria Wise, a senior from Spelman College, is attending two morning classes at Georgia Southwestern College. Miss Wise stressed the importance of opening the college so that Negro students who wanted to stay in Americus could still continue their education.

NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS SURVEY

The Neighborhood Youth Corps provides full of part-time work experience and training for youths 16 to 21, enabling them to stay in or return to school, or increase employability. It can be carried out by an agency of the state, local government, or non-profit organizatoons. It will place youngsters in work in hospitals, settlement houses, schools, libraries, courts, parks, and play grounds.

Also Lambda Enterprises in conducting a survey to determine interest in job training programs which might be established in Americus. Pick up application at Barnum's Funeral Home or at the Youth Center.

Poetry Cornor....

DREAMS
by Elma Broner

To dream is a splendid venture,
but to replace reality with dreams
is dangerous and obtuse.

If placed in the right position
at the right time
dreams can be beautiful and rewarding.

When inacurately used dreams
can cause heart aches, regret,
and (worst of all) it can be
destructive.

Don't dream away today and expect
to wait for tomorrow
For today is tomorrow's today.

WHAT CAN FREEDOM SCHOOL MEAN TO YOU?

Are you perplexed by the continuing incidents of harrasement to the Negro community; are you tired of saying "Yess Sir" to the white man, but keep on saying it; are you disgusted that you have to vote in segregated lines at the Sumter County Court House? Do you really believe that you know who to vote for and that you are just as qualified as any white to elect persons to represent you?

Yes, there are many things that upset us, but what are we doing about it?

Freedon School gives us a chance to analyze our problems, decide what we want to do about them, and examine Negro history to see what out people did in the past. What can the movement do about improving our lives, and enabling us to become stroun and unified as a community?

Come to Freedom School at Friendship Church Annes Friday June 25 at 1:00 and become a part of our exciting discussions.

IMPORTANT MASS MEETINGS HELD

For the pst three weeks there have been mass meetings directly affecting the Negro community. Of Key improtance has been the discussion of the injust sentence received by two Negro juveniles referred to on the first page. Last week, June 8, it was suggested by a young adult that we from three action committees. These committees are voter registration, employment, and justice. On June 17, the mass meeting discussed plans for getting more of the community involved through "block captains." These people will inform their neighbors or meetings, progress,and get their suggestions for change and pessible action.

87 STUDENTS APPLY FOR TRANSFERS

During the week of May 17 to 21, 87 Negro students grades 1 through 12 applied to all-white schools. 31 applied for Furlow, 15 for Reese Park, and 41 for Americus High. There will be Negro students in every grade next fall in these schools.

SUMTER County Economic Opportunity authority

Last fall, plans got underway for setting up a committee to obtain funds in our county from the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964. This winter, about February, the committee was formed, and set up its first project this spring. This project is the nation-wide project of Head-Start, to provide money to schools and organizations to set up a summer nursery school program to enable 5 year olds to get ready for school in the fall. This program begins late June at Eastview and Cherokee schools.

The Committee, now composed of 11 whites and 11 Negroes, is considering other federal projecty to aid persons deprived of jobs, education, proper housing, and other community services.

In September, they expect to launch a Neighborhood Youth Corps, to provide jobs for youths 16 to 21. The labor department is helping arrange the details.

A neighborhood Service Center, under the Community Action Programs of the Poverty Bill, is being worked on by local personnel. This center will provide recreation, family services, and educaional classes.

Now under consideration is a housing servey, to determing the need for a project to improve poor housing conditions in the city and county.

YOUTH CENTER PRESENTS SUMMER PROGRAM

The director of recreation at the Wild Street Youth Center has announced the prospective summer program. The program is so versatile as to embrace activities for the kiddies, teenagers, senior boys and girls and even adults.

One of the highlights of the program is the typing and shorthand course now in session with Miss Joyce Reynolds instructing. The course is in session daily from 5:00 to 7:00 P.M. and there is no charge. Miss Reynolds is the new assistant director and hails from New York City. 23 Students are enrolled.

Baseball is a feature attraction for boys. The Starjets is composed of Senior boys and young adults. The little league and pony league program is getting under way too, with Mr. Church and Frederick Douglas coaching the youngsters at McCoy Hill Playground.

Softball is another sport offered andthe girls are included under this program. The Center hopes to field two teams of girls to paly preliminary games during the summer.

Other summer features are the Summer Olympics, Summer Playhouse, teen happy hour, "kiddie Karnival," vacation club for college bound students, annual bus trip and picnic, camper's club, and a big all-star talent revue.

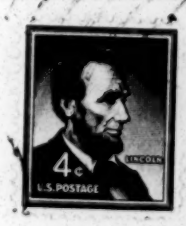
The Teenage social Society also has plans for the summer to be presented soon, The "teen happy hour" is under sponsorship of the society. The happy hour has lover"s lane, moonlight treasure hunts, the word fair, dance party, and contests, weekly bingo where valuable prises will be awarded and big cash jackpot will be offered.

Summer Playhouse tryouts Monday.....

The department is open 2:00 to 8:00 Mon-Fri.

THE VOICE OF AMERICUS
Liz Henry
532 E. Jefferson St.'
Americus, Georgia 31709

AMERICUS JUN 25 1965 AM GA



RETURN REQUESTED

Margaret Leonard
S.R.C.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

NEWSPAPER

Leaders throughout the state of Georgia have spoken out against the recent ruling of the Georgia Board of Education banning forever any teacher who is a member or is in any way affiliated with the NAACP.

In statements to the Georgia Committee for Interracial Cooperation, six prominent men in the state branded the ruling as wrong. The men include Hamilton Lokey, representative from Fulton County; Dr. George E. Clary, executive secretary of the Southeastern Jurisdictional Council of the Methodist Church; Frank W. Spencer member of the Savannah Board of Education; William C. Turpin, Macon lawyer; T. F. Callaway, former president of the Georgia Baptist Convention; Willis A. Sutton, former superintendent of Atlanta schools; and the Rev. C. DeWitt Matthews, pastor of the Vineville Baptist Church, Macon.

Excerpts from the statements are:

Hamilton Lokey: "The resolution of the State Board of Education barring members of the NAACP from teaching in Georgia 'forever' is both wrong in principle and futile in purpose. But the greatest tragedy of all seems to the fear of thinking people to speak out against the action. The authors of the resolution know it is wrong, both morally and legally. There can never be sufficient justification for an action which would destroy the basic freedoms and liberties upon which this action is wrong, but we all seem to be affaid that we will be branded as 'brainwashed leftists' if we speak up. It is never wrong to speak up for right. It is never wrong to stand for principle, for law and order, for equal justice under law.'

Dr. Clary: "Any effort on the part of whites to pass laws that will bypass the action of the Supreme Court is I believe doomed to certain failure. The Negro is not going to remain as a second class citizen in this day of enlightment... If the two groups will face the matter in the spirit of mutual respect and on the basis of what is best for all concerned it can and will be worked out."

Frank Spencer: "(The) recent pronouncements of the State Board of Education ... are indeed a source of danger to the welfare of our citizens.

"America's faith and vision in protecting the rights of its citizens has been acclaimed by people of all nations. Intolerance and other indignities perpetrated upon American citizens regardless of race or creed merit vigorous resistance by men and women of good will and understanding."

William Turpin: "I feel that the actions referred to (the board ruling) will be promptly stricken down by the courts, and I am heartened by the feeling of resentment which these actions have aroused over Georgia... I feel it safe to say that any person who values his civil liberty must be disturbed by any such attempt to limit freedom of thought."

T. F. Callaway: "The recent action of the Georgia Board of Education and the state Attorney General making membership in that organization (NAACP) to mean the forfeiture of the right to teach in our public schools is a clear violation of their constitutional privilege... The proposed plan is unfair, unAmerican, undemocratic and unChristian."

Willis Sutton: "I can't think of anything worse than the recent action of the state board. The state of Georgia is supposed to be a democracy, and our public schools are the essence of democracy."

Rev. Matthews: "It is time ... that thinking people who love liberty of conscience and freedom of expression repudiate the emotional and frantic effort of the State Board of Education and the Attorney General to 'keep Georgians in line' by their unAmerican threat to Georgia Teachers' job security. Americans still cherish freedom of thought and are not ready to surrender this sacred right."

The Board of Directors of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation met in the chapel, Wesley Memorial Building, Atlanta, Georgia, 2:00 P. M., May 5, 1954, with Dr. George Clary, State Chairman presiding.

The proposition of the Southern Regional Council to our Georgia Committee to receive funds allotted by the Ford Foundation to State Committees of the Council was presented by Dr. Clary and Mr. Harold Fleming, Assistant Director of the Southern Regional Council. After a question and answer period, it was:

> VOTED: To accept with thanks the offer and Dr. Clary was authorized to make the necessary agreements with the Council.

The name of Dr. Guy Wells was presented as possible State Director. Dr. Wells was then elected as State Director and Dr. Clary, Dr. McDowell Richards and Dean Brazeal were requested to interview Dr. Wells and inform him of this.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly,

Secretary Protem

Copies to: Dr. Clary, Mrs. Tilly, Katherine Stoney, and GSM

INFORMAL MINUTES OF MEETING OF SOME OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE GEORGIA INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE
June 12, 1954

Present:

Mr. Clary, Chairman
Mr. Clement
Mrs. Tilly
George S. Mitchell
Mr. Harry V. Richardson

It was agreed that Mr. Wells should purchase furnishings for his office up to the budgeted limit of $500.00.

It was agreed that Mr. Wells would provide a monthly narrative report of his activities, to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Georgia Interracial Committee, copy to the Southern Regional Council.

It was agreed that for the summer months Mr. Wells would proceed with a general program of education of Georgia citizenry on the approach of change in schools matters, carrying his message particularly to teachers, but to other groups as well.

Mr. Wells stated that for the time being, and subject to further direction by the Executive Committee, honoraria received by him for speaking engagements on behalf of the Georgia Interracial Committee, (as distinct from purely personal engagements), would be turned over to the Georgia Interracial Committee.

Employment of an associate executive would wait until further consultations with the Executive Committee, and the development of further information about candidates, from Mr. Wells or others.

In the absence of Mr. Clary, Mr. Brazeal as first Vice-Chairman or Mr. McDowell Richards as second vice-chairman.

The SRC undertook to cover from its grant to the Georgia Interracial Committee the salary and proportionate (proportionate to the budget) travel expense of Mr. Wells from September 1, 1954 forward. The Georgia Interracial Committee undertook to find and guarantee the salary of Mr. Wells, and his proportionate expenses, for June, July and August, 1954, provided that SRC would advance to Georgia Interracial Committee the sums needed for such coverage for June, July and August. But the Georgia Interracial Committee is responsible for raising, over and above the $1800 in the general agreement, the costs of such employment and expenses of Mr. Wells for June, July and August.

Mrs. Tilly was to assist in getting out a letter to the membership of the Georgia Interracial Committee announcing employment of Mr. Wells, and suggesting financial contributions to help with this.

Agreed that public announcement of Mr. Wells' employment would not be made at this time.

Agreed that the by-laws of the Georgia Interracial Committee would be handed in to SRC, in accordance with the general agreement under which SRC aid is contingent upon SRC approval of each state's by-laws.

Mrs. Tilly to arrange private-party wire for Georgia Interracial Committee.

May 9, 1955

Report on Guy Wells' Speech to Rotary Club at Millen, Georgia, May 6, 1955

FILE COPY

I drove back from Columbia, South Carolina, with Dr. Guy H. Wells. We spent the night at Statesboro at the home of a friend of his who is a North Georgia lumber king and who, although of limited knowledge in this field, seemed interested in the work we were doing and said he thought that good people on both sides could make the transition work. The same thing was true of a friend of his with whom we talked who was a state Senator.

We proceded the next morning to Millen, Georgia, where Dr. Wells spoke to the Rotary Club (about 100 men present). He had been asked to speak about his experiences in Libya. This he did and did well and, more than this, related it to the work in the field of race relations in the South. He talked about the need of opening communications between various groups on the international level and then turned to Georgia and outlined the same need. He said that on the international level what was needed was for people of similar backgrounds to sit down together and objectively, honestly and in a democratic manner dig into the problems they faced. He said the same thing was true regarding the problems we face in Georgia. He further pointed out that 2/3 of the world's population is non-white and bases their opinion of the U.S. to a very great degree on what we do in the field of race relations in this country and said that as we demonstrate in action our dedication to democratic principles and the equality of man they will believe in our leadership and that as we fail to demonstrate in our action our beliefs in democracy we will lose their trust and faith in us. The reaction of the crowd was enthusiastic. He said in closing, quoting from a Moslem proverb, that the future of the nation will depend upon these four things -- (1) the wisdom of the wise, (2) the justice of the great, (3) the valor of the brave and (4) the prayers of the righteous. He then said we must be brave enough to face the new situation, righteous enough to believe in democracy, wise enough to see the honesty of change, and just enough to make it a peaceful transition.

FBR

rnf

File

THEME: CHANGING PATTERNS IN RACE RELATIONS

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
SOUTH GEORGIA SECTION
May 18, 1955

FILE COPY

Dr. George E. Clary, Chairman

10:30 Registration

11:00 Business Session

Reports from all local Committees on Interracial Cooperation

Reports from Executive Secretaries:

Dr. Guy H. Wells

Mr. L. H. Pitts

12:30 Lunch

2:00 Panel Discussion

Moderator, Mr. W. B. Sheftall, Director, Booker T. Washington Center, Macon, Georgia

Changing Patterns in Race Relations in Education
Dr. Houser Miller, Dean, Fort Valley State College

Changing Patterns in Race Relations in Civil Rights
Dr. George E. Clary, Executive Secretary, Southeastern Jurisdictional Council, The Methodist Church

Changing Patterns in Race Relations in the Church
Dr. William Kirkland, Rector, St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, Milledgeville, Georgia

6:00 Dinner

7:00 Youth Panel, Moderator, Dr. G. McLeod Bryan, Professor of Christian Ethics, Mercer University, Macon, Georgia

Changing Patterns in the World
Member of the Bandung Conference

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

C O P Y

Milledgville, Georgia

974 Los Angeles Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

August 9, 1955.

Dr. O. C. Alderhold, President
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Dear O.C.:

Tom Paine once wrote, "These are the times that try men's souls..." and certainly today those of us who believe in academic freedom are on trial by the forces who resent education and sneer at intelligence. Pressure to conform is being brought by political interests.

You have in your Department of Philosophy a professor who represents the best traditions of the free and inquiring mind; a man who does not accept that which his logic tells him is incorrect nor his heart tells him is wrong. As a philosopher he believes in the dignity and intrinsic worth of all individuals without regard to their race or creed. That is not a popular position in Georgia in 1955; but is the position of a brave and honest man: I refer to Dr. Paul Pfeutze.

As a college administrator I often had political pressure brought to bear to dismiss or demote certain professors but, after resisting such pressure, I have had Governors and Legislators say they respected me and my institution for resisting that for which they had asked.

Ancient Greece regretted its treatment of Socrates; it is to be hoped that Georgia may never need to look back with equal regret for what it might have done in a moment of haste to some of her more noble sons.

Sincerely,

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells
President Emeritus
GSCW

cc/ Dean Martin
Dean Biscoe

GHW/vc

THE GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Members of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation called on Governor Griffin on Monday, October 31, 1955, and asked him to appoint a bi-racial committee which would have the responsibility of studying all aspects of the race problem and advising him and the legislature on effective means of dealing with the problem.

The Governor told the group of educators and ministers that he would not appoint such a committee as he did not "think any useful purpose could be served by such a committee."

The group which called on the Governor included Dr. Guy Wells, executive secretary of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation and president emeritus of Georgia State College for Women; Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick, Athens minister and president of the Georgia Council of Churches; Dr. E. G. Mackay, superintendent of the Oxford Methodist District: Dr. George E. Clary, executive secretary, Southeastern Jurisdictional Conference, Methodist Church; Mrs. Stewart Colley, Georgia Council of Church Women's president; Dr. J. McDowell Richards, president, Columbia Theological Seminary; and Dr. Monroe F. Swilley, pastor of Second Ponce de Leon Baptist Church.

Although not present at the conference with the Governor, Bishop Arthur J. Moore met with the Georgia Committee members in a pre-planning session and concurred with the proposed program presented to the Governor.

The Georgia Committee delegation also pointed out to the Governor the purpose of the group they represented and advocated legal procedures that would allow local determination and resolution of the school segregation problem. They pointed out that the plan of resolving problems at the local level is a "democratic one."

The Governor said he does not plan to give any encouragement to the abolition of segregation in the schools. He said, "I don't want to be arbitrary but I am not going to appoint such a mixed group."

Dr. Kirkpatrick said the proposed committee would give Negro citizens as well as white persons on both sides of the issue a chance to be heard.

Governor Griffin said, "I don't care what the Supreme Court says, I will cut off funds to any schools and close them before we have integration here."

When the Governor reiterated that he would not appoint a committee and said that he had taken an oath to uphold the Constitution of Georgia, Dr. Wells reminded the Governor that he also took "an oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States."

Dr. Mackay, during the conference, criticized Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook for his recent pronouncements describing those favoring possible integration as "fuzzy intellectuals and do-gooders." Dr. Mackay said the Attorney General had "insulted every clergyman in Georgia."

We, the Methodist ministers of Atlanta, wish to express our approval of the Mayor's statement that the City of Atlanta will "do the right thing" concerning the recent order to permit Negro citizens to use the municipal golf courses on the same basis as other citizens.

We stand ready to give the City of Atlanta any assistance we can render in meeting this new legal requirement in a mature and Christian spirit.

As the Mayor said, "Atlanta has a good reputation before the nation and we hope to preserve it." We speak only for ourselves, as individuals and ministers of the Gospel, but we are convinced that many Atlantans share our resolve that we shall make the adjustment required in a manner befitting our great city.

Respect for the law is fundamental in our religious and democratic heritage. Let us, in calmness and in dignity, demonstrate our capacity to meet this responsibility.

Presented and passed without objection by
the Methodist Ministerial Association of Atlanta,
November 14, 1955.

(Signed) John B. Tate, President.

(Signed) George Wannamaker, Jr.,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Dec 1955

MINUTES
Consultants Committee
Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation

The Consultants Committee of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation met Monday, December 19, in Dr. Hill's Office at Atlanta University. The purpose of this meeting was to make plans for setting up a sound consultative program. Dr. Hill gave brief comments on the consultative program in Kentucky. A few minutes were devoted to discussing the organizational structure of the Committee. In the Newsletter that is to be published, more information will be given about the committee.

It was stated that the purpose of the consultants program is to collect facts on public services in communities and to provide consultative services to communities. A consultant will visit the communities, acquaint himself with services of the community and discover what the problems are. Upon determining what problems exist, the consultant will work out methods of solving problems and stimulate community action. The present group would be in operation for about five years. The Southern Regional Council recommended the establishment of a consultants program in Georgia.

Mr. Young stated that we should point out where action is taking place in the State of Georgia. This will help members to determine what type of job is to be done. Dr. Hill said that this information could not be presented at this meeting.

It was stated that the chief contacts might be made with church people; also with people who participate in civic organizations. NASW members would be a good group for contact. Emphasis of the committee up to this point has been contact with church groups.

Dr. Brazeal stated three steps that the committee might take in getting its work started.

1. Reorganize units of the Georgia Committee which were once active but are now inactive.

2. Stimulate more vigorously the organizations that are now operating.

3. Organize new units.

Dr. Weaver stated that we could begin laying out plans for action in communities. We should work out some sort of scheme for reactivating groups, for contacting them and getting them started. Because ~~of~~ our knowledge and experience are limited, it will be necessary to get a few months experience in the field to find out what the situation is in the community and to work on the basis of this.

Dr. Hill stated that the consultants must justify use of a budget of ~~$3,000~~ 2,500. He believes that if we reactivate the Atlanta and Savannah group by September, some significant progress would be made.

Dr. Weaver said that we would have to provide a climate in which the people would feel free to participate in these committees without feeling that they would be blacklisted in the community. It would be necessary to slowly and carefully orientate the people in the community to the purpose of the consultants.

Reverend Pitts believed that the consultants should have the following experiences:

1. Sitting in a group for observation
2. acting as consultant
3. Exploring possibilities in the community
4. Actually giving service in the community.

The members believed that the beginning step would be to get people to informally discuss the problems in the community.

Mr. Young said that we would have to take into consideration what the expectations of the Executive Committee are. Dr. Brazeal stated that he believed that the Executive Committee would be in agreement with the general feeling of the consultants that considerable time must be allowed to stimulate action in various committees.

Dr. Weaver pointed out that records should be kept so that they would be available for evaluation. Records should show what approaches are used, the effectiveness of the approaches and recommendations that are made. We cannot think in terms of concrete results that can be measured. We should identify the framework of the community by determining what their present level is. From this point, we can move them to a higher level.

Dr. Bryant believed that it would help a great deal if we would work as teams. He offered the following suggestions to the group.

1. Mobilize the leading ministers of Georgia into a vanguard of speakers to speak to groups on the meaning of the Georgia Committee. At present there are only about thirty ministers who are active in the Interracial Council.

2. Work out something on social action in terms of Christian faith. These conferences have been held in the State of Georgia under the name of Christian Faith and Social Action. The group discusses any problem.

3. Hold vacation conferences for educators. The consultants might help to set up one of these educators' conferences in June. The conference would be held around the third week in June in North Carolina. It would last several days.

Members of the group reacted favorably toward Dr. Bryant's suggestions. They believed that we should place more emphasis upon contact with ministerial groups. The public is very responsive to outstanding church leaders. We need people who will speak out and ministers are among those who will do so. Reverend Pitts said that we should acquaint the ministers with the technique of the Georgia Interracial Committee.

The group believed that the summer workshop would be very effective in publicizing the work of the Georgia Committee to ministers, teachers, and other interested people.

Aside from contacting ministers, teachers, and other civic minded adults, the group believed that youth organizations such as the Boy Scouts and the 4-H Club would serve as good contacts.

Fla.

Minutes of meeting of the Halifax Area
Council on Human Relations, 7/23/56

The feeling that many meetings scheduled for July and August are bound to be disappointing in regard to attendance, was borne out by the fact that only eight members and one visitor, (Mrs. Hariette Brown of Lake Worth, Florida), met in the studio of WNDB on July 23rd. What was lacking in numbers was more than made up in interest, however.

Dr. Seckinger presided over the meeting, the invocation given by Rev. Shrewsbury. Minutes of the previous meeting were read by the secretary and financial report by the treasurer. Unfinished business included dues for the council. Fifty cents yearly added to FCHR dues suited everyone present, but we hadn't a quorum, so this matter was tabled. A suggestion was made that the minutes of the last meeting and this be mimeographed and sent to all local members instead of an August meeting to keep them abreast of the progress we have made. It was discovered that several members had not received their New South magazines - and the secretary instructed to look into it. (We regret this very much, and the matter was corrected - please let the state office know if you have not yet received it.)

Mr. Williams, Executive Director of FCHR told of an Institute being set up by the Miami group for the fall. This will be a big thing - with professional directors, but Mr. Williams pointed out that what a city could do in a large way, smaller communities could do on a smaller scale. Miss Irene Osborne will be at that institute, and hope was expressed that we might have her here for one day at that time. In any sized endeavor, Mr. Williams said, it will be an ambitious thing, since its purpose is to offer help and information to school boards and other leaders in the community about integration in Dade County. He said he could think of no more valuable service than to convene such a group. Persons in places of responsibility need to be appraised of new ideas.

He also told of a survey which the Orlando group has just finished. This is a factual, documented statement to reflect the attitudes of people. The FCHR office will get samples of the questionaire, etc. as the state office will be much interested in such a project. In Orlando the big problem was to get people to realize that everyone was not happy with things just as they are. We do not have quite the intensity of feeling here, but we do not know what the people of the Halifax area are really thinking - regarding desegregation in the schools, for instance.

Mr. Williams said that when you contacted the right people, things could be done. He told of the Delray situation. There had been an interracial group there (not affiliated with FCHR), but it had not been able to handle the situation. Thus there was no helpful communication between whites and Negroes. The Governor had sent a man down to see if he could help find a solution, to no avail. Mr. Williams spent several days there endeavoring to get the city commisioners to meet with leaders of the Negro community. He spoke on Ralph Renick's TV program in Miami, and wrote letters to the officials in Delray on his return here. He was not able to get the meeting arranged then, but soon through further efforts of Mr. Renick, they did finally meet - decided to withdraw the suit for division of the town, start construction on a pool for Negroes, and to improve the one-hundred feet of beach which had been bought for them.

Mr. Lonn suggested we talk to the Mayor's interracial commission and try to get some of their suggestions carried out. There was discussion of trouble made here by state police on one or more occasions when Negroes were driving on the beaches here. The beach is Federally controlled, Mrs. Banks said, AlA a state highway. (She is on the President's Committee for Traffic Safety.) She and Mr. Roberts said they always drive on the beach, however, and neither had had any trouble. She thought a survey such as the Orlando one would be fine here, and that having Mr. Greenfield from Rollins to speak afterward would be enlightening. Mr. Greenfield helped analyze the survey made there.

It was announced that Mr. Roberts, Assoc. Dir. of FCHR had just returned from an Institute on Race Relations at Fisk Univ. in Nashville. He said it was one of the best experiences he had ever had, and that he came back full of inspiration and ideas for the work. He heard Thurgood Marshall speak, and he said that -- just for the record -- Miss Lucy did not go to the Univ. of Alabama in a Cadillac car as was reported, but in a Pontiac. This was just one instance of the press being inaccurate and promoting negative thinking. He said that Florida will be one of the states to be barraged with suits by the NAACP because nothing was being done to carry out the Supreme Court's decision about desegregation in the schools. One primary problem down here, he said, is that people keep saying they know the Negro, and he is satisfied as he is. They do not seem to realize they are still seeing the "old" Negro, and that there is a new Negro in the US now. Housing problems were discussed, along with many other phases of our concern.

Mr. Williams suggested that good conversation regarding what goes on in our state and community would be fine at some of our local meetings - as at this meeting. He also suggested that a poll be taken of the membership, asking each member what phase of the work he would like to share in as a member of a committee. Dr. Seckinger had said one purpose of this meeting was to get permanent and special committees named.

Publicity for the local council was discussed, several members feeling we should have items in the paper about our program and meetings, so that non-members would know our functions and purpose. Mrs. Banks suggested we have a reporter write up such things as Mr. Roberts' experience at the Institute. She also suggested getting a spot on the radio, an interview with the staff, for instance.

Other things were brought out in conversation that might be a surprise to some members -- such as the fact that Negroes are encouraged to have exhibits in the local and state flower shows - that Mrs. Daisy Stocking had some hibiscus in the hibiscus show at the Princess Issena Hotel, and also had flowers in the state show. It is not necessary for Negroes to go to these events at any special time, she said, but were welcome at any time.

B & B Fisheries on the peninsula, and other business places were mentioned as stores where Negro customers were treated just as courteously as were white people. <u>We may pass a "humanity test" yet.</u>

GEORGIA
COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

A committee of forward-looking citizens devoted to building a Greater Georgia through discussion, study and action. The organization is composed of Southerners of both races working together in the interest of all the people of Georgia for the purpose of developing mutual understanding and respect for human dignity.

Vol. 1 July, 1956 No. 4

NEWSLETTER

I

The first general membership meeting of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations, the newly reorganized Atlanta chapter of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, was held on June 12, 1956 at the United Liberal Church (Unitarian). Approximately two hundred and fifty Atlanta citizens attended this meeting representing various segments of community life: parents, educators, clergymen, business men, labor representatives, city officials, professional social workers, church women and laymen, etc.

The Reverend Glenn Canfield, Chairman of the Council, presided at this meeting. The following persons spoke briefly stressing the need for an effective organization of people who would concern themselves with building and strengthening human relations in the metropolitan Atlanta area:

> Dr. Norman Shands, Pastor of West End Baptist Church, stressed the Christian principles underlying wholesome human relations in the community and apprised the group that the Atlanta Christian Council is on record to support the program of the Council.
>
> Mr. L. D. Milton, President of Citizens Trust Company, and prominent Atlanta business man, paid a special tribute to Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Will W. Alexander, and other forward-looking pioneers who laid the foundation for achieving "human dignity in our great city."
>
> Dr. Guy Wells, Executive Director of G.C.I.C., made a special plea for clear thinking; he feels that the efforts of the membership will result in a "victory for humanity."
>
> Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President of Atlanta University, a member of the Atlanta Board of Education, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of S.R.C. made an inspirational appeal to the membership to "work together" for improving human relations in Atlanta, the South and the Nation.

After these preliminary statements, Reverend Samuel Williams, Chairman of the Activities Committee, presented the areas of activities in which the Council proposes to work during the coming months, after which the meeting was thrown open for discussion. Participation was both enthusiastic and encouraging and many members selected areas in which they wished to work intensively: Public Education, Health Service, Communication, Transportation, and Library Services. A special consultant has been assigned to work with those members expressing interests in each of the activity areas.

Finally, Mrs. F. P. Drake, Vice Chairman and head of the Membership Committee, made an appeal to those present to help in increasing the membership of the Council. She stressed that this infant organization "needs the interest, influence and prayer of all."

II

The Staff of the Georgia Committee along with its consultants is planning to conduct a two-day conference in late September or early October for officers and

lay leadership of the several units in the state. Here we hope to take inventory of the program and to review and evaluate the various approaches that might be effective in extending the program and influence of the Committee. The Conference will be held in cooperation with the S.R.C. Consultant Service Program which is under the direction of John Hope II. Members wishing to participate in the Conference as official representatives or observers should contact the central office.

III

The Race Relations Committee of the Atlanta Council of Churches has held a series of six meetings in which ministers representing all Faiths have been invited to discuss constructive programs and the role of the church in helping to relieve present tensions in the community. The Greater Atlanta Council, through one of its consultants, Dean Whitney Young, has been represented at all these meetings. Emphasis has been placed upon the need for getting the true facts across and for helping to eliminate the fears of the citizenry.

IV

Dr. Guy Wells, Director of G.C.I.C., continues to do an effective job throughout the State in helping to create a social climate conducive to sane and calm thinking about human relations problems by addressing various "status organizations." Recently, he attended the "Southern Regional Conference on Human Relations Education," where he spoke on "Tensions in World Affairs," and also presided over one of the sessions. This conference convened in Norman Oklahoma and was co-sponsored by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the University of Oklahoma. Dr. Wells was also a panel participant at the Annual Institute for Town and Country Ministers conducted by the School of Theology at Emory University. His remarks were centered upon "Freedom of Speech."

V

Wednesday, October 24, 1956, has been designated as Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations Day by the "Hungry Club" Committee of the Butler Street Y.M.C.A. Watch for announcements of the program to be presented at the "Hungry Club," which will be carried over W.E.R.D., local radio station.

VI

The week of July 23 was Human Relations Emphasis Week at Atlanta University. Exhibits, films, seminars, a convocation, and discussions were organized to orientate summer school teachers and the university community in general to the need for greater understanding of problems in human relations. S.R.C., G.C.I.C., and the Greater Atlanta Council as well as several other organizations cooperated in this effort.

VII

Be Sure to Read:

Three Views of the Segregation Decision, by William Faulkner, Benjamin E. Mays, and Cecil Sims, with foreword by Bell I. Wiley. Published by Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia, 1956.

"With All Deliberate Speed," A Study of School Desegregation, by Robert B. McKay, New York University Law Review (June 1956).

The central staff of G.C.I.C. wishes to express its appreciation for the support that has come to the organization from friends, members and interested citizens. We are virtually assured that we will reach our financial goal for the current fiscal year. It is also heartening to know that G.C.I.C. is running ahead of other state organizations affiliated with S.R.C.

ASK YOUR FRIENDS TO JOIN!

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
63 AUBURN AVENUE

For the Attorney General to label the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation a "front" organization is not only ridiculous, but it is a libel on those Georgia leaders he labels as "dupes" and on Georgia officials as well.

True, the Georgia Committee is composed of "some of Georgia's most distinguished clergymen and most prominent civic and social leaders." And it is these same leaders who make up the board of directors and the executive committee of the group. It is these same leaders who plan and direct the policy and program of the Georgia Committee and are sincerely trying to help solve a difficult Southern problem.

The Georgia Committee has a history dating back to 1919. If, as the Attorney General claims, an investigation is being made of the Georgia Committee, why should it come at this time? The answer is obvious when one stops to consider the fact that there are some irresponsible people today who claim the Supreme Court of the United States is under the influence of Communists. Who could better claim the label of subversive -- those who seek to uphold the supreme law of the land or those who seek to circumvent it? The Attorney General is seeking to delay the solution and impugning the motives of those who seek to help work out a solution.

On a monument to the British soldiers who died on King's Mountain, S. C., is this inscription, "They came 3000 miles to keep the past on the throne." There are still those who fight to keep the past on the throne.

The Georgia Committee will welcome any investigation by <u>responsible</u> people. It has nothing to hide.

Guy H. Wells
Executive Director

We appreciate this opportunity to appear before the Georgia Education Commission. The resolution passed by both houses of the Georgia Legislature establishing this commission gave as its purpose the formulation of a plan or plans of legislation for consideration by the General Assembly whereby the State may by taxation continue to provide adequate education for all its citizens consistent with provisions of the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of Georgia.

We think it is appropriate to point out that the Georgia Constitution clearly states that the United States Constitution shall be supreme. All state officials are sworn to uphold the Constitutions of our nation and State, both of which declare the supremacy of the United States Constitution.

As law-abiding organizations, we do not feel that we can take part in any plans to circumvent or defy the Constitution of the United States as interpreted by the U. S. Supreme Court, the final authority. However, we will gladly take part in planning how Georgia may best meet its responsibilities consistent with the highest law of the land.

Although the Supreme Court has held segregation in public schools unconstitutional, it has provided for further hearings in the fall at which the State of Georgia, along with its sister Southern States, will have the opportunity to recommend methods of implementation that will best serve the interests of all concerned. Since the decrees which will be shaped at the forthcoming Supreme Court hearings will ultimately affect our State, and will be the law under which we must live, we feel that it is of the utmost importance that Georgia be represented at the hearing and that the best thinking of the people of this state be given to the Court as recommendations toward a workable plan of implementation. We feel that it would be a tragedy if Georgia should forfeit this opportunity to make its problems better understood by the Court and to make its recommendations heard.

Assuming that the Attorney General of Georgia will fulfill his responsibility to represent the people of Georgia at the Supreme Court's forthcoming hearings on implementation, we suggest the following democratic process: The Attorney General shall call on each school board and superintendent to appoint a committee of representative white and Negro citizens in their particular community to advise them on methods that will best fit local conditions. The school board, through the superintendent, shall then report these recommendations to the State Attorney General. The Attorney General will then prepare his brief with the guidance of these local recommendations. In this way, his proposal to the Supreme Court will reflect the true sentiments of the people of Georgia.

The 1953 Appropriations Act (Section 8) provides that all school appropriations shall be automatically halted to any school board which departs in any degree from racial separation in its public school system. In view of the recent Supreme Court decision, this will put local school boards in the position of either defying the Court ruling or of forfeiting their just share of school funds from the State. We cannot believe that the State of Georgia would intentionally force this choice upon responsible school authorities. Such a statute, enforcing a centralized standard upon county and independent school systems, denies the very principle of local responsibility and autonomy under which our school boards have always functioned -- and ought to continue to function. Therefore, we earnestly recommend that no such provision be included in the Appropriations Act of 1955.

We do not underestimate the problems we face in Georgia in the light of the Supreme Court's decision. But there is every prospect that a generous amount of time will be allowed for adjustment. We have faith that the people of both races can find a workable solution within the framework of the United States Constitution and our public school system. It is the duty of the state leadership to make that possible.

Conference on Human Relations Sponsored by the
Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation
September 28-29

The Conference on Human Relations was held in the School of Social Work Building at Atlanta University, September 28 and 29, with Dr. Wells presiding. The Friday morning meeting was opened by Dr. Wells. In his opening remarks, he called the attention of the group to five steps of problem-solving which follow:

1. Feeling of difficulty
2. Examination of the situation
3. Arouse suggestive solution
4. Testing out suggested solutions to find best one
5. Acceptance of tested one and acting on it

Dr. E. C. Peters, retired President of Paine College, then gave the invocation.

Dr. George Clary, Chairman of the Board, welcomed members of the Georgia Committee and guests. He stated that this type of conference is stimulating for people working together in the area of racial understanding and cooperation. This meeting would provide the opportunity for sharing in experiences that will be helpful when members return to their respective communities. He said that we must outlive and outthink those who criticize us. Following Dr. Clary's brief remarks, members of the conference introduced themselves.

Dr. Hill then gave general remarks and a brief outline of the purpose of the conference. He said that we are living in a hard core resistance state, one which constantly resists social change. It is not completely confined to Negro-white relations, but extends into the field of labor relations and rural-urban relations. We are concerned primarily in working with the Georgia Committee, emphasizing human relations. It is a mistake for us to confine our thinking to black-white relations. We are living in a state where there is a very high degree of emotional frustration

and anxiety among us all. Each of us has a role to play in building our state. There are very powerful underrated organized efforts in our state which resist change. We must disseminate material for furthering better human relations to all sections of the country.

He stated further that we have tried to work out a program of observation which involved talking to various key people throughout the State of Georgia to determine their feelings about what is going on. It is encouraging to know that we have a great number of people in our state who have good will, are fundamentally Christians, believe in democracy, and want to become involved in programs for the constructive improvement of human relations and people in all communities. This conference grew out of the need to get to know each other and to share points of view.

Dr. Hill challenged the group with the following questions:

1. How do people in a local community and people who share the feelings and convictions that we all have go about mobilizing and involving other people who share the points of view that we have and who are genuinely interested in building better communities?

2. How do we include all of the agencies that are working toward the same goal that we are working toward?

3. How do we get the facts about our local situation?

4. With regard to our community, what changes are taking place? What are the resistances, attitudes, trends of population? What are the policies and practices of the local school board?

5. How do people go about communicating to others the facts that they have? How do they create problem awareness?

He said that in our attempt to answer some of these questions during the meeting, we should consider three broad areas:

1. Mobilizing and involving people, government, and agencies -- community organization
2. Self study -- fact finding
3. Communication -- sharing knowledge

The conference was divided into three groups to deal with the areas. Consultants for the groups were as follows: 1. Community organization --

Dr. Bill Jones, Dr. Richard Henderson, and Reverend Lucius Pitts; 2. Self study -- Dr. Joseph Golden, Dr. Herman Long, Dr. Edward Weaver, Dr. B. R. Brazeal; 3. Communication -- Mr. M. C. Holman, Mr. John Hope, Mr. Whitney Young, and Dr. Mozell Hill. Members were asked to designate the group that they would like to work with. The conference then recessed for a coke break. Following the coke break, the conference reassembled.

Dr. Wells asked members to relate problems or experiences in human relations in their communities that might be helpful to the group. Outstanding problems were: outmigration of Negroes, obtaining strong leadership outside of the ministerial field, discriminatory practices against Negro physicians, which result in their leaving communities, discriminatory practices in the sale of real estate and making small loans. It was pointed out in the discussion that Negroes and whites are leaving the small towns because of lack of opportunity for growth. In order to counteract this movement, communities must give all people equal economic opportunity. The difficulty in securing strong leadership was attributed to fear of economic and social reprisals.

Mr. Porter, Associate Editor of the Daily Times, Gainesville, Georgia, informed the group that a liberal policy is used by this newspaper in an attempt to create better race relations. News about Negroes is treated in the same manner as news about whites.

Dr. Funderburg of Monticello, Georgia, stated that the feeling runs very high in his community. He said that when one ventures to improve racial conditions, there is an awareness of extreme reprisals. It is difficult to reach wise and trustworthy citizens. He beleived that from this meeting some techniques might be evolved whereby leadership may be so provided to stimulate strong citizens to make up their minds and take stands.

Mrs. Esther Tipple, of Rome, Georgia, stated that a meeting of this sort shows that we have the backbone of goodwill, but we do not yet have the

implementation for that goodwill. We have the probability of taking the weapon out of the hands of the Communists with our scientifically trained people, interested in human relations and our lay people. Most important of all, we are free.

Dr. Wells said that the most significant thing in the recent meeting of the Georgia Committee was getting the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations on its feet. Attempt is being made to admit Negro doctors into the Medical Association of Atlanta. He said that Dr. Mays made a very good speech at the most recent meeting and asked Dr. Mays to give a brief outline of the situation of the situation in Georgia.

Dr. Mays gave the following summary of his recent talk:

1. There is an organized effort to discredit the Supreme Court decision entirely and to get people to believe that the Supreme Court made a great mistake and overstepped its bounds in passing this decision. Various states have passed interposition acts, nullification acts, and enacted legislation to abolish the public schools. There are organized efforts at the very top.

2. There is a widespread effort to convince the Court (from the North in particular) that only the South understands and can deal with the problem. The North has discrimination also; the North should not be so critical of the South. Attempt should be made to emphasize the positive side of the picture also.

3. There is an organized effort to smear the Negro. It has been emphasized that the Negro is diseased, illiterate, inferior, and unfit in every way to participate in integrated society.

4. Attempt is made to frighten the Negro and liberal white people in the South. Georgia is now organizing to tell its story to the entire nation. In groups like this we must study ways and means of counteracting these groups.

5. There is a definite organized effort to slay, destroy, and kill the NAACP. Three states have already ordered an injunction against it and two others are restricting it. Georgia is now preparing to pass such an injunction.

Following Dr. Mays' summary of his recent talk to the Georgia Committee Dr. Hill made brief remarks. He urged members to feel free to express their

varying opinions, for this is the way in which the most progress would be made in a meeting of this sort.

Mr. John Hope was then called upon to give a brief outline of the Southern Regional Council program. He said that the important problem is the problem of edonomic resources. He expressed pessimism about outliving the opposition and emphasized that we must outthink them. "The Southern Regional Council is made up of good people all over the South scattered in various communities. The Council is working on a limited grant and has difficulty in locating qualified people to work with the organization. Attempt is made to utilize the large pool of well trained people in the South in making available to staff and lay Board members the services of technically qualified people who can talk with them about problems in the states. It is the hope of this Council that this sort of discussion has a multiplier effect. If we can discuss problems with the leadership in the South, if these people can clarify their thinking, they in turn will move into the wider circle in which they operate. We try to activate these people so that they will express themselves effectively and tactfully. The Council started with the boards and staffs in order to reach as many people as possible. In these meetings, ideas are swapped. The Hard Core Conference which was held recently was a very successful one in reaching people in all these areas." Mr. Hope stated that services of the Council should be extended to organizations and groups outside of the Southern Regional Council family. The Council makes its consultants available to communities in accordance with the needs of the community. The service that the Southern Regional Council wants to render is to give the final push that makes the difference between movement, action, indecision, and lack of action. Mr. Hope urged participants in the conference to write the Southern Regional Council if there is a need for consultant services.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:30 p.m. for luncheon in the Atlanta University Dining Hall.

On Saturday, September 29, at 9:00 a.m., the workshop groups reconvened to re-evaluate reports to be given to the total group.

Dr. Wells opened the conference at 10:00 a.m. and called for reports of the workshop groups.

Report of Workshop 1: Community Organization
By Mr. W. L. Graham

For discussion group purposes, community organization was defined as a medium through which individuals and agencies, private and public, are mobilized to achieve desired results. The workshop group recognized six fundamental steps in organization.

1. Fact finding
2. Program development
3. Established and improved standards
4. Coordination of intergroup relations
5. Education and public relations
6. Enlisting public support

The primary need in the average community is creation of a channel of communication between groups.

The following suggestions were made for the improvement of community organizations:

1. The most effective organization evolves out of areas of mutual interest.

2. Initial approach to community organization may be to enlist interest across racial lines in problems related to the community.

3. Major needs in the community are:
   a. Recreation and physical facilities
   b. Means of controlling juvenile delinquency
   c. Desirable employment opportunities comparable to individual abilities and skills
   d. Increased appreciation for the right and duty to vote
   e. More adequate police protection
   f. Improvement of housing conditions
   g. Intensive health programs

4. Improvement of economic status of minority groups may be achieved more rapidly through interaction groups than by a frontal attack. In building community organization to include racial groups on the local level, care should be exercised.

The following are suggestions for enlisting cooperation:

a. The necessity of impressing individuals with their own importance
b. The importance of finding common interests
c. Negroes may need to make initial gestures for cooperative efforts
d. It must be kept in mind that there is no spedific rule for bringing groups together in a community

5. Efforts to improve the quality of human relations in a given community should never be counted as a failure though progress may be slow

In the discussion which followed the report on community organization these suggestions were made for getting organization started in a community:

1. Start with a person in the community who is interested. Have this person to contact influential organizations such as church groups

2. Have interested persons to enlist others who are like-minded; it is not necessary to have a large group of people to get started

Report of Workshop 2: Techniques of Self-Study
By Dr. Tom Gossett

After introducing themselves and otherwise identifying the varied experiences and interests represented, the group identified the following questions as of pertinence to the work of the group:

1. For what purpose do we gather facts?

2. How do we find out facts?

3. How do we get the kind of facts most useful to us?

4. How do we use the facts after we get them?

It was indicated that a basic consideration should be the purposes and objectives of the self-survey.

The following were identified as important considerations to be raised with a group about to venture on a self-study:

1. Purposes and objectives should be clarified

2. While some of the various persons who cooperate in a study may be interested only in bringing about improvements within

the segregated system, the Council itself must clearly have integregation as its eventual aim.

3. Self-study is important in terms of the bigger job of improving human relations.

4. Self-study in itself is a technique which helps a group to become acquainted with its own members and with the elements in the community.

5. Community self-surveys should, and probably will, involve a large number of people in an area of community interest, thus improving human relations.

The group adopted the following as a base of common orientation to self-surveys. Facts are a resource which a group may use to contribute to its efforts to work for social change. Basically, however, a group is concerned with its efforts to improve human relationships all down the line. In this process, however, specific and clear objectives are necessary. These objectives should be stated in terms of things which appear to stand in the way of improved human relations. The groups's concern for self-study included problems and objectives in the areas of health, recreation, education, housing, employment, and the like.

The group felt that the following are important to those about to collect facts:

1. Regardless of how naive and innocent any effort may appear in its initial stages, eventually the group must resolve the question of why we are collecting these facts.

2. One way of getting facts is to involve in the process all of the people who have the facts (e.g., social agencies, governmental bodies, etc.)

3. The groups should decide where the inequalities are, and use these as a base for its self-survey.

4. The way in which the purpose of a survey is formulated may serve as a hazard to the obtaining of information.

5. Fact-finding groups should always be clear on their immediate and long-term purposes.

6. One of the major considerations of this kind of effort is what facts are important and what facts do not provide the opportunity for action. It was observed that efforts to obtain opinions about the possible acceptance of desegregation or integration lead to a dead end.

7. The local group should do the main job, but consultants can be useful in giving technical assistance. The Georgia Committee hopes to be able to supply such assistance.

Brief discussion followed this report. It was pointed out that opinion surveys do not show what the actual behavior of people will be in a real situation. Attention was called to the reactions of people in various communities toward the integration of Negroes in schools. In regard to counteracting negative propaganda, it was stated that it is very difficult to drive out bad opinions by attempting to assemble good facts because, psychologically, bad facts are very strong. The Washington hearings were mentioned as a case in point. Those questions were raised: Are the findings biased? Are they playing up the negative side of the picture? This presents a real problem of showing what the true picture is and would require considerable skill in fact-finding.

Report of Workshop 3. Communications
By Mr. M. Carl Holman

The group first defined communications for the purpose of this workshop.

1. Communications are the best known mass media.
2. Communications include any attempt made by individuals or groups to bridge the gap between races.

The discussion was begun by raising problems without suggestions as to solutions. Later, solutions were suggested.

Problems and Suggested Solutions:

1. How can we get church people to work in improving human relations?

   a. Get people together on problems not immediately concerning race.
   b. Discover problems which laymen are already interested in. Organize them to work out these problems.
   c. Try to involve women and young people in these groups if possible.
   d. Try to persuade members of religious groups not represented to take part.

2. How may we modify newspaper policies regarding problems of human relations?

   a. Get facts concerning policy control. Suggest policy change.

a. Show positive achievements of the other race.
b. Live in such a way as to disprove ideas which members of other race may have.

10. How do we combat fear which paralyzes our cooperation?

a. Refuse to allow ourselves to feel frustrated and frightened.
b. Discourage community from having these feelings of fear.

Mr. Fred Routh, Assistant Director of the Southern Regional Council, gave the following summary of the entire conference:

We sought to identify the problems that we saw in our communities. One major one is that of outmigration of Negro people. Many whites are leaving the South also. Economic, educational and social opportunity enters into this picture. The potentiality of growth is important to keep our people. We must involve the community leaders in this effort. It is more difficult to get the educators because they are on public payrolls.

We discussed roles -- safe roles and unsafe roles. All individuals can act for themselves as decent and thinking human beings. Any man can stand for what is right as he meets his fellow human being. In regard to improving the racial situation we must recognize that the old pattern of separate facilities is no longer valid. We must look at the entire community and seek to improve the level of opportunity for all. It is important to recognize the size of the community. We can't do for a small community the same that can be done for a large community.

We raised many questions and suggested answers. What can be done about economic reprisals for whites and colored? We discussed support for all people. How can we reach fine Christian people? How should we identify leaders in the community? How do we locate and involve them? How does a middle-way organization proceed? What would be an effective local program? We did not clarify step by step processes that would be considered inadequate. We recognized great differences in communities. Should the local group work

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to improve local conditions of the community, or should they work on specific problems? This is a matter of strategy. We should recognize the leaders in this movement. We should work around the agencies as a matter of strategy.

There is a need for a broader base of operations to fight the problem of economic discrimination. There has been a tightening up in the relationship between Negroes and whites since 1954. The framework has been changed since we have moved out of a "comfortable rut." We must determine for ourselves the contour that we must follow. This frightens those who are comfortable. There is a general lack of role in the whole field. How fast can we go? Where do we seek to go? There is a general feeling of frustration in various groups based on not knowing exactly what to do. The basic question is what to do about what and for what reason.

Specific targets were not identified well enough. In regard to expectations of people, expectations change during the process of discussion. Original expectations change, or are modified, after discussing the situation. It is very important for a group like this to come together to understand problems which exist and to seek ways of solving these problems.

Three basic areas were considered:

1. Community organization.
2. Self study
3. Communication

Three basic questions were raised:

1. Community organization for what purpose?
2. Self study for what purpose?
3. Communications for what purpose?

In the workshops a considerable amount of time was spent building foundations. This is a very good step for best results. We did get down to specific problems in small groups. What should be understood is that while these were rather specific assignments, these were really only emphases rather than rigid

PAGINATION INCORRECT

structures because there was much overlapping in the three areas.

There is insufficient recognition of public policy. This was noted in the discussion of presentation of facts. We should understand that the Supreme Court decision is public policy. It is important to know the importance of the maintenance of law and order. This supersedes many things. It is important to know that we can discover all facts there are about beliefs, we do not need to try to convince people of these things because they are not going to be convinced by this method. They will be convinced when they recognize the laws passed by the Supreme Court. There is much more to this problem than the case of Communism vs. Capitalism. Part of this movement is the demand for the recognition of human dignity. This is the same mass movement all over the world. The United States should never be guilty of practicing colonialism.

It is well for the American people that segregation on the basis of law shall be stricken from the record. We are too provincial in our outlook. We do not recognize that most states which practiced segregation by law have dropped the practice or are in the process of doing so. The number practicing segregation has dropped to 8. It is believed that five or six states cannot stand out against the rest of the rest of the nation. We must think of ourselves as Americans first and as Georgians second.

It is important that we recognize this not as a fight between whites and Negroes. There are many whites who also believe in democracy. Also, we should recognize this not as a war between the North and the South. It is a struggle on two levels -- between those who believe and accept and follow the Judeo-Christian path of life and those who would deny this faith again in the twnetieth century. We will prove that the southern section of the United States can take the leadership in demonstrating democracy in the United States.

Closing remarks were given by Dr. Wells and the conference adjourned.

HCF ✓

KS ✓

GTH ✓

MET

(return to EAB for files) ✓

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

GEORGIA INTERACIAL COMMITTEE

MONTHLY REPORT FOR JUNE 1954

Guy H. Wells

The first month has been a very busy one. During the first week of June I spoke to the Rome Rotary Club, to the Cartersville Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs. I also attended the commencement exercises at Richland and at the Georgia State College for Women in Milledgeville. In each of the above instances I was able to discuss my new work briefly. I was further able to see and have conferences with the Presidents of GSCW, Mercer University, Georgia State College at Fort Valley and with Mr. Frank Foley of Columbus, a member of the Board of Regents, Mr. Cason Calloway as well as several other important people.

The week beginning June 7 I attended the South Georgia Methodist Conference in Brunswick. There I spoke briefly to the group then held many personal conferences with the pastors. I also attended the Saint Simons Rotary luncheon the same week.

Sunday, June 13, I spoke to the Vineville Baptist Church in Macon. For the morning service my subject was "The Race Problem and The World." In the evening I discussed "Tensions and How To Manage Them." I believe the response to the racial issue was good in both cases.

On Monday of that week I spoke to the opening session of the Georgia Teachers College, where eight hundred teachers were assembled. At noon I addressed the Statesboro Rotary Club, and in the evening I attended the State Board Meeting of the Parent Teacher Association in Athens. After addressing the PTA group I helped them formulate a statement of their position regarding the Supreme Court decision on segregation. They decided to support an integrated public school system and to oppose the Talmadge Amendment.

Wednesday I spoke to a luncheon meeting of the Atlanta Masonic Men's Club and on Thursday I went to Eatonton for a Kiwanis meeting.

June 21 and 22 I attended and addressed a meeting of the Directors of the Southern Association of Colleges in Gatlinburg, Tennessee. The Directors agreed to adopt "The Implications of the Supreme Court Decision on Segregation" as the theme of the annual meeting of the Southern Association to be held in Louisville, Kentucky, next December. While in Gatlinburg, I also met with the negro representatives from their Southern Association of Colleges and they agreed to use the same theme for their meeting.

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday I attended the North Georgia Methodist Conference and spoke briefly to the whole assembly Friday morning. My general approach to them was that I do not know all the answers regarding segregation, but that religious and civic leaders alike should be praying for guidance and should be trying to find the best solutions to our mutual problems. The response to this speech was extremely encouraging.

I left immediatelyafter this talk for Chapel Hill, North Carolina where I conferred for several hours with Dr. Guy B. Johnson, of the University of North Carolina. Dr. Johnson teaches a course in Race Relations and is a member of the North Carolina Interacial Committee. We discussed the plans and approaches of the North Carolina group.

The rest of the week I attended the meetings of the National Education Association in New York City, where I spoke on three different programs. I also attended the meeting arranged by the NEA on racial relations. Dr. Frank Graham and Dr. Mays, of Moorehouse College, were the speakers. Both sounded notes of optimism and contended that the South could solve their own problems in time. I took part in the discussion which followed their speeches. I was disappointed that over three fourths of those attending the meeting were negroes and a very small number of Southern educators participated.

This concluded the busiest month I ever spent. Friends everywhere expressed appreciation that I had agreed to work on this very difficult but very important problem. For the next two months I plan to take things easier and feel my way slowly. First it will be necessary to curtail my activities somewhat because of Mrs. Wells' critical condition. Furthermore the political races in Georgia right now make it wiser to be less vocal until they are over. I shall write letters to friends and make some personal visits. I may also address some summer school assemblies.

I am trying to promote a climate of opinion in which wise and effective action can take place. I am hoping to enlist the necessary leadership and I am trying to impress upon those with whom I speak the necessity for a positive attitude that we can and will solve our problems in the best way possible.

rec'd aug 9 '54

FILE COPY

REPORT FOR JULY

During this month I have purposefully been less active than in the previous month of June. The heat of the Governor's race, with all but one candidate trying to tell the people how they will keep segregation and short-circuit the Supreme Court decision, makes any active work almost useless and perhaps questionable at this time. This has been the opinion of all with whom I have consulted.

I have been studying the problem and reading all I can on the subject. Hundreds of letters have been written to Georgia friends announcing my connection with the Committee and asking for their help in solving the problem. I have also gathered several testimonials from prominent people about my work, preparatory to printing a small folder for use in informing people about my work.

I have spent two or three days each week in the office in Atlanta. Office furniture and supplies have been purchased and an air conditioning unit installed in the office.

I have visited a few Civic Clubs and talked in a quiet way of the importance of responsible leadership joining in helping find an intelligent answer to implementing the decision of the Supreme Court.

I have tried to become acquainted with the membership and have plans ready for a concerted drive for new members later in the fall. Various materials have been mimeographed from time to time and made available to important people.

I have tried to spend my time constructively.

Guy H. Wells
Guy H. Wells
Executive Secretary

August 1, 1954

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL CO-OPERATION
AN AFFILIATE OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

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DEAN B. R. BRAZEAL, VICE CHAIRMAN
ATLANTA, GA.

DR. J. McDOWELL RICHARDS, 2ND VICE CHAIRMAN
DECATUR, GA.

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ATLANTA, GA.

MISS ELAINE NAIMAN, SECT.
ATLANTA, GA.

MR. L. D. MILTON, TREAS.
ATLANTA GA.

FILE COPY

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1954

I have spent most of the month of August at the bedside of Mrs. Wells who passed away August 28th. While staying near her, I sent out hundreds of letters to school people and friends concerning my work with the Georgia Committee. Some good replies have been received.

I spoke to the Fort Valley State College Summer School, the Macon Rotary Club and the State College for Women Session. Besides this I spoke to some church meetings. I was scheduled to speak at the Milledgeville Baptist Church and the Georgia Association of Colleges meeting the week Mrs. Wells died which necessitated my cancelling.

I have had conferences with a number of people on the work. I have secured a Mrs. William Knox who will soon report as secretary. I am ready to make recommendations about a Negro man as an associate for Georgia and Florida.

After the election, and Mrs. Wells' death, I can devote my whole time to the work of the committee.

Sincerely,

Guy H. Wells

Executive Secretary

GHW:lk

Southern Regional Council

10/25, 1954

TO: _____ ☐

FROM: GSM

This material is referred to you for:

1. Information	( )	4. Reply	( )
2. Consideration	( )	5. Suggested Reply	( )
3. Recommendation	( )	6. Signature	( )

7. Please circulate to: Staff

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Associate Director	( )	_____	( )
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AN AFFILIATE OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

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ATLANTA, GA.

MRS. J. W. E. BOWEN, SECT.
ATLANTA GA.

MR. L. D. MILTON, TREAS.
ATLANTA, GA.

October 1, 1954

Southern Regional Council
Dr. George Mitchell, Director
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Following is my report for the month of September as Executive Secretary of the Georgia Committee:

I have spent all the time working with various groups in the state. On Friday, Sept.3, I spoke to the Calhoun Rotary Club on my North African experiences and related it to the probelm of race facing Georgia now. While there I was invited to be the Laymen's Day speaker at the Methodist Church on Oct. 17 and also invited to speak at the annual Ladies' Night of the Rotary Club in December. I have many friends in Calhoun which enabled me to lay important groundwork for the future. This group of men was especially kind to me and interested in my work.

I have spent part of the time answering over a thousand letters about the passing of Mrs. Wells and in answering these letters I told many of my friends of the work I would be doing this year, the work she wished me to carry on.

The second week in September I spoke to civic groups in Moultrie, Tifton and Thomasville, conferred with our representatives in each of these towns and arranged for later meetings. ?

My secretary, Mrs. Knox, and I have spent much time arranging for membership drive and a meeting of the Executive Committee the first of October. I have had conferences with the officers of the state group about by-laws and other Committee business. This takes time, but is what the democratic procedure demands.

We hope to get the work going more substantially as we learn and become acquainted with those people who compose the various units.

Sincerely,

Guy H. Wells

GHW:lk

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ATLANTA GA.

MR. L. D. MILTON, TREAS.
ATLANTA, GA.

November 1, 1954

FILE COPY

Dr. George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am inclosing my report for October 1954.

Sincerely yours,

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells

GHW/lk

Georgia Committee on
Interracial Cooperation

REPORT FOR OCTOBER 1954

The first week of the month I spent in the office. On Oct. 7 I spoke to the student and faculty Assembly at GSCW in the morning and at night was on the Anniversary Program at the Rotary Club. I addressed the student body of Mercer University on The Race Problem and World Opinion--Oct.8

Sunday Oct. 10 I took part in a program honoring Joe Moore in Milledgeville and attended the wedding of one of my former students. The next day I spoke at Middle Georgia College Assembly and addressed the Cochran P. T. A. that evening. Tuesday I attended a memorial program at Barnesville for Dr. John Corry.

On Sunday, Oct. 17, I spoke at a Laymen's meeting at the morning church service of the Calhoun Methodist Church. Left in early afternoon for Statesboro where I addressed the college students at chapel the next morning. Guest speaker at Savannah Rotary at noon of that day and spoke to Interracial Committee in Augusta that night. This meeting was large and, I felt, good. The next day I drove to Macon and attended the Interracial Committee meeting in the evening. This was another good meeting with 150 present.

Thursday, Oct. 21, I drove to Hartwell and spoke on Race Tensions to the Rotary Club. The remainder of the month I spent in the office getting ready for the annual general meeting on Nov. 11.

FILE COPY

REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 1954

On November 1 I spoke to students at Rheinhardt College and discussed the work of our committee with the president and other faculty members. In Columbus on Nov. 3 I was the speaker for the Rotary Club of 175 men and related my experiences in Libya to the segregation issue in Georgia. The response was most encouraging.

While in Columbus I conferred with various individuals about the best way to organize a group there and to raise some money for our work. Col Quentin Davidson has promised to help us in both projects. Other local people of influence are also interested.

On Thursday, Nov.4, I appeared on a TV program with Dr. Van Gibson who interviewed me about my work. That night I attended a Mercer University banquet in the West End Baptist Church.

I attended a meeting at Morehouse College on Nov. 8 where Bishop Moore spoke and I was asked to speak briefly of my work at a dinner meeting. On Nov. 10 I attended the meeting of the Secretaries and Directors from the states which are organized and on the 11th we had our own general State Meeting. The following program was given: (copy attached)

During the month I spoke to several civic clubs and on Nov. 18 I was the speaker before the Georgia Educational Exchange Club.

On those days when I was in the office I worked on applications to several Foundations for grants, soliciting funds for the Committee's work.

Submitted by

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells
Executive Secretary

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

ANNUAL MEETING

NOVEMBER 11, 1954

PROGRAM

DEVOTIONAL	DR. H. C. HOLLAND, PASTOR HAYGOOD MEMORIAL METHODIST CHURCH
GREETINGS	DR. GEORGE MITCHELL, DIRECTOR SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
MY NEW WORK	MRS. M. E. TILLY, DIRECTOR WOMEN'S WORK, SRC
THE SUPREME COURT DECISION AND WORLD OPINION	- DR. BENJAMIN MAYS, PRESIDENT MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

LUNCH

POSSIBLE LEGAL ASPECTS OF DE-SEGREGATION DECISION (MORRIS ABRAM
(A. T. WALDEN

REPORTS OF LOCAL COMMITTEES

BUSINESS SESSION

ACTION ON BY-LAWS

DISCUSSION OF FINANCE AND MEMBERSHIPS

THE NEW SOUTH

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

FILE COPY

REPORT FOR DECEMBER 1954

I began the month of December by attending the meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in Louisville, Ky. I went to this meeting with Dr. Curtis Dixon, Executive Director of the Southern Education Foundation and discussed with him our problem in Georgia relating to segregation. In Louisville I had an unusual opportunity to meet many Georgia Educators and to discuss with them the work of the Georgia Committee. From these contacts I made several engagements to speak at various colleges after Christmas.

On Dec. 2 I spoke to the Griffin Rotary Club on International Relations and again was able to relate this to our local racial tensions. I spent two days in La Grange, Dec. 7 and Dec. 8, and spoke to five different groups: our local organization, La Grange College Chapel, Kiwanis and Rotary, and,finally, an open meeting for Negroes at one of the High School auditoriums. I spoke to the Rotary Club in Newnan on Dec. 10.

I accompanied Dr. Wm. H. Kilpatrick and presented him to several groups, including the Methodist pastors, Spelman College, Morehouse College, and West Georgia College. I also spoke at Jefferson, Calhoun and Albany during the week of Dec. 12.

An application was filed with the Federal Government for tax exemption. Many letters and cards were sent to friends and supporters throughout the state. From Dec. 20 to Dec. 29 I was in Washington conferring with the Foreign Operations Administration, returning to my desk Dec. 30.

Although we have so far not been successful in securing any large grants from the Atlanta Foundations we continue to receive contributions and membership dues from all over the state. I am beginning to receive invitations to return to some of the communities where I have spoken and to talk specifically on the racial issues before us - this is what I have hoped for.

Respectfully submitted,

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

3/14/55

Copy made and mailed to CHP, marked

"For Your Information."

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AN AFFILIATE OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

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ATLANTA GA.

MR. L. D. MILTON, TREAS.
ATLANTA, GA.

March 7, 1955

FILE COPY

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I have spent over half of February out in the state, meeting our interracial units, civic groups, spaeking to school and college assemblies, and organizing new units.

On Feb. 1 I spoke at the Rockmart Rotary Club and in the afternoon to the high school assembly. On Feb. 7 I met with the Waycross Ministers' Council and talked with them on new behavior patterns in the South as related to race. At noon I was guest speaker at the Rotary Club with 100 men present. In the evening I was again guest speaker at the annual banquet of the Pilot's Club where there were 50 women in attendance.

The following day I spoke to the Brunswick Rotary Club and the day after to the Rotary Club at St. Simons. That evening I had the delighful experience of meeting with a large group of former GSCW students in that area, all of whom were interested to learn of the details and purposes of our organization. The next morning at eight o'clock I addressed the Spelman students at their chapel program and that night was at Unity, a small community in Heard County where West Georgia College has a project in adult education.

The next week I met a college group in Lithia Springs and spoke at Wesleyan College at chapel. On Thursday a group of ten ministers of all faiths met with me in Milledgeville to discuss the organization of an interracial unit.

The week of Feb. 21 I spoke to Norman Park College assembly, I was guest speaker at the Moultrie Rotary Annual Ladies' Night on Monday night and the same on Tuesday night for the Bainbridge Rotary. Incidentally, these clubs contributed $135 which I have turned into our interracial work - I have had only one hotel bill to pay the entire month.

I spoke at Albany State College Wednesday morning, Feb. 23, at Young Harris College Friday morning, and at Clayton for a joint meeting of all denominations on the World Day of Prayer.

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL CO-OPERATION

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ATLANTA, GA.

Our collections for the month have been about $500. We have not been able to secure the large amounts from the Foundations for which we had hoped. Several reasons have been given: our application came in too late; the success of our work demanded that we get small contributions from a large number of people; and some have said that they might help us later if we got into serious trouble.

Respectfully submitted,

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells, Ex. Sec.

GHW/lk

Georgia Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Fulton-deKalb Unit - Atlanta
March 9, 1955

On the 9th of March, the Fulton-De Kalb Unit of the Georgia Commission on Interracial Cooperation met in the auditorium at 63 Auburn Avenue and a series of people spoke to the group.

The meeting was attended by some 30-35 people, most of whom showed a certain apathy. There is a need for careful consideration on the part of the leadership to broaden the base of this group and to make far more active its leadership. All things considered the meeting went quite well but with the vast potential of wise and mature people in the greater Atlanta area it was rather disappointing.

I spoke with Dr. Wells about getting together some key people from the area, nominating them as an Executive Committee for the group, and mailing out ballots for approval to the general membership. He thought this was a good idea and I agreed to sit down with him and Harold Fleming, Grace Hamilton and others to decide who in the community should be invited to be such an Executive Committee.

Frederick B. Routh

rnf
3/18/55

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GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL CO-OPERATION

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ATLANTA, GA.

FILE COPY

April 6, 1955

APR 15 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The month of March called for a good bit of travelling and many speaking engagements. Our contributions have more than paid for these expenses.

Following is a list of the places and groups I visited and spoke to: Atlanta Burns Club, Wed.,March 2; Austell P.T.A., Thurs. March 3; Interracial meeting in Macon, March 4. Ninety-three people attended this meeting.

Thursday, March 10, I spoke to the Temple Garden Club and the High School Assembly. Later I spent one week in Carroll County speaking each evening at the Baptist Church and meeting with the Carroll County Service clubs.

Thursday, March 17, I spoke to our interracial group at Rome, to the Shorter College Assembly and to the Martha Berry student group. The next day I spoke at Missionary College in Chattanooga. The honorarium of $75 more than paid the expenses.

I attended the final breakfast of all Georgia Educational officials and spoke briefly. I have friendly contacts with all of these men and women. As usual I met with several Rotary groups, East Point, Eastman and Rome. I try to show honest race relations as a "must" to these community leaders.

The work is slow and oftentimes difficult. At Rome I was able to talk with the county school superintendent and several members of the City Council who agreed to put on two Negro policemen as soon as qualified applicants could be found. We were successful in organizing a new interracial group in Milledgeville and have plans for others.

Sincerely yours,

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells

GHW/lk

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GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL CO-OPERATION

AN AFFILIATE OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

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ATLANTA, GA.

63 AUBURN AVE., N. E.

DR. GUY H. WELLS, EXEC. SECT.

ATLANTA, GA.

FILE COPY

May 23, 1955

Staff

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

April has been a busy month. In the first week a small group from the Fulton-DeKalb unit without official status met in the office to discuss means of getting Negro representation on the committee set up by the Atlanta Board of Education to survey the city schools. It was agreed that the executive secretary should meet with Dr. John Ivey who heads the survey committee. I can report here that Dr. Ivey was cooperative, and will include a Negro on the citizens' group which will serve in an advisory capacity to the professional staff - it was too late to get on the staff. At the conference with Dr. Ivey I also offered the services of this unofficial group as advisors.

On April 14 I attended a good interracial meeting in Thomasville and the next day was invited to address the local Rotary Club specifically on the work that I am doing.. The response was surprising and encouraging; I would estimate that 85% of the men present agreed that we must work toward integration at once.

On Saturday night, April 16, I talked to the Kappa Phi Kappa fraternity at Emory about race relations. Tuesday, April 19, I spoke to the Barnesville Rotary Club on World Race Relations. Wednesday, April 20, I served on a panel at St. Stephen's Episcopal Church and discussed the Point Four program of the government. On Thursday and Friday I returned to LaGrange for several meetings with students and citizens of various groups.

On Monday, April 25, I spoke to the Business and Professional Women of Louisville on the occasion of their annual dinner with their husbands. The next day I spoke at Kiwanis. While in Louisville I was the guest of Mrs. Virginia Polhill Saxon, editor of the local paper, an able woman who is with us and anxious to help. Thursday I addressed the Sylvania Rotary Club and over the week-end attended the Georgia Rotary Convention, making many contacts which I think will be helpful next year. In Statesboro I conferred with interested people about forming local unit there.

Sincerely,

Guy H. Wells

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GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL CO-OPERATION
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MR. L. D. MILTON, TREAS.
ATLANTA, GA.

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ASM
HCK
JBR
file

June 13, 1955

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

In the first week of May I spoke at Savannah State College and made arrangements with the Negro pastor of the First Congregational Church to meet with the ministerial association of the city at their next meeting. From this meeting I anticipate the reactivating of an interracial unit there. From there Fred Routh and I attended the state meeting of the South Carolina Council, stopping the following day in Millen where I spoke to the Rotary Club. While there we had a conference with Walter Harrison, influential member of the General Assembly. Mr. Harrison is in agreement with us about the necessity for action in this field, but had no suggestions other than the organizing of local interracial groups.

On Sunday. May 8, I was invited by John Stiles, owner of the Georgia Hotel in Athens, to speak to a group of Junior College students who were his guests there. For this service Mr. Stiles made a contribution of $25 to our committee. The next day I spoke to all the teachers in Douglas County, on Tuesday to the students at West Georgia College, on Thursday organized an interracial unit in Tifton. On Friday I spoke three times in Valdosta, at the college, the High School, and at the Kiwanis Club.

The third week I spent with two visitors from Australia visiting in this country on a Fullbright Fellowship. We visited and spoke in the following towns: Gainesville, Marietta, Carrollton, Milledgeville, Dublin and at several places here in Atlanta.

On the 17th we met with the South Georgia section of the state committee in Macon where there were representatives from many towns around and below Macon. Dr. Clary, Fred Routh, Mrs. Knox and I all felt that this was an excellent meeting, well-attended with a program which stimulated thought and discussion, and we hope will be productive of results. During the month I was taken into the Atlanta Rotary Club and hope this association with the "power structure" of the city will prove helpful in this work. Before leaving for Chapel Hill I prepared with the help of some of the officers and members of the administrative commitee the following statement for the press.

Sincerely,

Guy H. Wells

STATEMENT
by
GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
on
RULING OF SUPREME COURT
May 31, 1955

Now that the Supreme Court has spoken, every right-thinking citizen and public official will turn to constructive consideration of how we may best comply with the law of the land. Georgia has great resources of statesmanship and good will among her people. Surely our leadership can devise a wiser program than one of blind and futile resistance that would destroy our public school system.

The public schools must remain public. It is inconceivable that we should jeopardize the future of our children's education or sacrifice the gains in our long struggle to build an adequate public school system.

The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation is a group that has worked over 35 years for better relations between the races. We believe that Georgians are law-abiding citizens who are capable of adjusting to changing social patterns.

This adjustment will be easier and sounder if the white and Negro leadership in each community will come together and plan the wisest way to proceed. Having acquired certain techniques through its long efforts in this field, the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation offers its assistance in the development of avenues of communication which will lead to mutual understanding and a stronger democracy. In a number of Georgia communities, such groups have been functioning for years and are now ready to work together on this newest and most challenging problem.

Staff

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ATLANTA, GA.

FILE COPY

July 12, 1955

JUL 12 1955

Report for June, 1955

June has been one of my most active months, starting off with the conference in Chapel Hill of most of the staff of the Southern Regional Council and the state directors. At this three-day meeting the work in each state was reported and the accompanying discussion and exchange of ideas was most helpful.

On June 4 I attended Mercer University commencement exercises and my class re-union. I was the guest of President Connell, and also spent some time with Dr. W. H. Kilpatrick whose insights into all of the varying aspects of our interracial work are most valuable to me.

Monday, June 6, I delivered the graduation address at Wilmington Junior College, and spoke the next day at the Rotary Club. From there I went to Washington for a conference with FOA, a meeting I had scheduled sometime before when we were supposed to have an appointment with the Internal Revenue Bureau. As you know, this case was postponed. No travel expense was charged to the Committee for this trip.

The following week was spent in the office . On June 13 I spoke in Savannah at an open meeting and stayed in Savannah speaking to several groups the next two days. I stopped in Statesboro on the way back and spoke twice, once at the college, once to a group of interested citizens who are planning to organize a unit there.

Mrs. Spearman, Mrs. Knox and I drove to Nashville on the morning of June 29 to attend the Race Relations Institute at Fisk.

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells

Executive Director

Draft

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August 27, 1955

FILE COPY

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council

AUG 30 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The first ten days of July were spent in Nashville at the Fisk Institute, in Atlanta acting as consultant to directors of the FOA, and in Washington at the hearing granted us by the Internal Revenue Department. The only two meetings that I attended during the first half of the month were at Carrollton and Fort Valley where I spoke to local groups.

The third week I stayed in the office and answered correspondence. During this time many letters were sent out over the state concerning the pronouncements of the State Board of Education and we have compiled a statement on this using excerpts from some of the replies we received. Our office sent mimeographed copies of this to all of our members and to many community, school and church leaders. We also assisted in the resolution later adopted by the United Church Women affirming confidence in the loyalty and integrity of all our teachers, Negro and white. Two hundred copies were taken to the meeting for distribution.

An interesting visitor from Nigeria, now studying at Columbia, was entertained and shown the city. He is expecting to be a minister in his government upon his return and after receiving the doctorate in economics.

On Thursday, July 28, I spoke at the Kiwanis Club in Monroe and the following day at the Clayton Rotary Club.

Sincerely,

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells

GHW/lk

JBR ✓
HCF ✓
JC
MP-T

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September 15, 1955

Ga. Meetings + reports
file →

SEP 21 1955

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council

FILE COPY

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The first part of the month was spent largely in the office where we put forth much effort trying to organize protest against the ruling of the State Board of Education about membership of teachers in the NAACP. As we received editorials against such tactics we forwarded them to other editors asking for similar editorial expression. The same method was used with statements requested from citizens all over the state and in many professions. These were compiled and sent to our entire membership. We would like to believe that this effort was at least a factor in the decision of the Board to rescind the ruling.

I had a small conference of college friends at Clayton and conferred with some professors from Georgia Tech and the University who say they are being threatened with loss of job or demotion because of their liberal attitude on racial matters.

An enlightening experience toward the end of the month was a three-day School Orientation program I attended in Greenville, S. C., with Dr. Daniel Prescott. I learned much about the attitude of the school officials in that state, and found it encouraging. At a social gathering on Sunday night Negro and white teachers ate together with no evidence of its being unusual. The superindent said they were getting ready as fast as the people would let them.

While there I conferred with Dr. Pete Hollis, adviser to the State Board of Education in S. C., and I inclose a statement of his position to the Board. The governor has asked for his resignation but he has refused it.

Friday, Aug. 26, I was asked to discuss specifically the racial situation before the Decatur Rotary Club - some 100 men. I inclose copies of letters from two of them

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which indicate a significant response.

I attended the meeting of State Colleges on August 30 and 31, but was not invited to speak as I had been last year - perhaps of some significance also. The day before I spoke at the Monroe Rotary Club.

The attitude of public school and college officials has become more cautious; some who invite me to speak ask me to soft-pedal the interracial work. For this reason I will not be able to visit some schools and colleges.

We have worked on the problem of getting a full-time Associate. The administrative group of the Executive Committee met in August and elected Professor Oliver Lumpkin of Fort Valley, but he declined the position, he said, because of fear of what might happen to members of his immediate family who are teachers. It appears now that we will have to use part-time consultants and we have two good prospects.

Sincerely,

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells
Executive Director

FR + staff

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November 2, 1955

NOV 3 1955

Dr. George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This report will cover the months of September and October; the first week of October was so busy that I overlooked reporting for September then and later thought I had done it.

During the first week of September I went from one part of the state to the other, meeting first with the Georgia College Association at YoungHarris, from there to Savannah to meet with the presidents of all state Rotary Clubs. While in Savannah I interviewed the Rev. Quarterman for the position of associate director. He later declined the offer.

I went back to Rheinhardt College on Friday and spoke to the faculty and students , then to Milledgeville with the group there trying hard to perfect an organization. I drove over to Macon to talk with Dr. Connell at Mercer about releasing Dr. Bryan for part-time work with us and he agreed. The next morning I came by Salem Camp Ground to participate ina meeting of United Church Women.

Other groups met with during the month were the Men's Association of the Methodist Church of Bulloch County; the Lions Club in Greensboro; and the Men's Club of the North Decatur Methodist Church. The rest of the time I was in the office conferring with members of our administrative committee about the meeting of the Executive Committee which was held on September 30.

October got off to a good start with a good meeting in Athens with the white ministerial group which appointed a committee to work on the formation of an interracial organization. A conference the next day with Dr. Phillip Weltner was helpful as he made suggestions about the best method of approaching the Foundations for some financial support. We have applied to three, the Lettie P. Evans, the Joseph Whitehead, and the Woodruff.

On the sixth I spoke to the Thomson Rotary Club on the relation of our racial problem to our world problems. The talk was quite well-received. The next day I spoke to the Mercer Assembly.

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The week of October 10 had been set aside for meetings with Baptist Associations all across the southern part of the stae, but I was called back into the office by the attack on us by the Attorney-General. For several days we were quite busy in the office preparing statements etc.,and sending everything we did to our members so that they might keep up with what was going on.

During the month the administrative committee interviewed Dr. Mozell Hill and authorized employing him as associate director. The Rev. Lucius Pitts and Dr. McLeod Bryan were also employed as part-time consultants.

An attempt was made during the month to get a group together for discussing inter-group strategy. Representatives of the NAACP, League of Women Voters, Students YWCA,United Church Women, Anit-Defamation League, Georgia Council of Churches and the Atlanta Christian Council met here for almost two hours and at least learned something from each other.

I have spoken to several Rotary Clubs and college assemblies and to the C.M.E. Conference at Albany on the 29th. The response of the Negro ministers was encouraging and I received cash and pledges of about $100.

The important accomplishment of the month was, of course, the interview with the governor on October 31. This had been a difficult thing to arrange, and I would like to mention that every member of the group of members who were asked to go along came and every member spoke up in the meeting. You are familiar with the whole story and I will not go into detail about what was done there.. We do feel that it was worthwhile, even though the governor did not do what was requested, and that it will lead to a more complete understanding on the part of the general public of the purposes and aims of our Committee.

Sincerely,

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells

GHW/lk

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

Report for November 1955

Although I mentioned the conference on October 31 with the Governor in my October report, I would like to elaborate a little on that since it was the high point of the whole year, it seemed, in many ways.

The quality of the committee was especially noteworthy. Dr. Clary, Executive Secretary of the Southeastern Jurisdictional Conference of the Methodist Church, led the group. Mrs. Stewart Colley, of Grantville, was the only woman. A longtime leader of Methodist women and spokesman for liberal women's groups, she is presently state president of the United Church Women. Dr. Monroe Swilley, pastor of Second-Ponce de Leon Baptist Church, Dr. J. McDowell Richards, president of Columbia Seminary, Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Athens, Dr. E. G. Mackay, District Superintendent of the Methodist Church, and I completed the committee. Bishop Arthur Moore, unable to attend the conference because of previous commitments, met with us in our office for a planning session.

At this meeting it was decided that we would make only one request and that a most reasonable one: that the Governor appoint a bi-racial committee to study the whole problem of school de-segregation. This we did - each member made a distinct contribution to the discussion that followed. The Governor reminded us of his campaign promise to resist all efforts to implement the decision of the Court. We reminded him of his oath to ~~the~~ obey the United States Constitution. He had no answer to this, but he refused our request. We had not expected him to grant it.

Several things we see as results of this meeting. First, it ~~recognized~~ established the importance of our organization. Second, the excellent news coverage was favorable and showed the absurdity of the Governor's position to people all over the state. Third, it raised the morale of our members showing that we were active, and we sent them mimeographed copies of everything worth copying, including many fine editorials, letters to the editor, etc.

As a result of this conference the August Courier attacked us personally for the first time. This we deem significant and good.

On Friday, Nov. 4, I met again with a group of interested people in Milledgeville where we have some strong support. Because of the number of college professors in this group whose jobs are in a state institution, the tendency there is to go very slowly about affiliating with our organization, even though they may meet from time to time for the same general purposes. Dr. Bill Kirkland, rector of the Episcopal Church, is the leader in that community.

Saturday morning, November 5, I spoke to the Bulloch County Ministerial Association on the direct problem of race relations and urged them to meet periodacally with the Negro ministers, and to organize interracially. A committee was appointed to study the matter and to make recommendations.

On Nov. 8, I spoke to Shorter College girls and boys and got the usual good response when addressing young people on this question - there is no difficulty. The same day I spoke to the Rome Civitan Club.

Three Saturdays of the month I attended meetings of Negro Methodist Conferences. At Fort Valley, Albany, and Elberton I was given an hour to present the problem and their opportunity to help. The response at each place was good and we raised some $200 in cash and pledges.

The Rev. James Weldon had me out for one of the dinners of the men of his church and I also spoke to the East Point Rotary Club. Both meetings I consider worthwhile.

On Novenber 17 we had our annual meeting here in the church. It was well attended and the program was good.

On Nov. 21 I spoke to the Cartersville Rotary Club, and on the same night drove to Macon for their regular monthly meeting. This unit is perhaps our most active.

On Tuesday, November 29, I spoke at the Southern Association of Negro Colleges in Miami, and while there attended the Southern Association and spoke to the Executive Committee and to the past presidents. I explained to that group of school administrators the nature and importance of what I am doing.

Respectfully submitted,

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells, Executive Director

GHW/lk

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

ANNUAL MEETING

NOVEMBER 17, 1955

PROGRAM

11:00 ..... Devotional

11:10 ..... Brief analysis of purposes of the Fund for the Republic by the Rev. John Griffin, Emory University

11:25 ..... Reports from local units by chairmen

12:00 ..... Some other significant group work Mrs. John Alexander, United Church Women and Mr. W. H. Monatague, CIO

12:20 ..... Brief reports from Dr. Wells, Dr. Hill and Dr. G. McLeod Bryan

12:30 ..... An Action Program Rev. Clarence Jordan Koinonia Farms

1:00 ..... Lunch

2:00 ..... Recent Significant Court Decisions Mrs. Cassandra Maxwell Birnie

2:20 ..... What young people think and say

2:35 ..... Committee reports

2:45 ..... Miscellaneous business

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

Report for December, 1955

I spent the first few days of December attending the meeting in Miami and the next two weeks vacationing in Mexico City.

Friday, Dec. 16, I visited our Texas Director, Tom Sutherland, in Austin. I discussed with him various points of his program and was particularly impressed with his ideas ans success in getting the Negroes of Texas to give liberally to the support of the organization. I learned that the Negro State PTA was quite active in its support and that the Negro Teachers' Association had pledged $1500 to the fund. In Georgia we get from them only $100 a year. I m ssed the Director of Louisiana as he was out of the city.

I returned to the office on Monday, Dec. 19, and cleared up the mail and wrote several hundred Christmas messages, was out a week for Christmas, and returned on Thursday, Dec. 29, and began plans for the New Year, which include:

A visit with Frank Loescher to Macon on Jan. 16; an executive committee meeting on Jan. 31;visits to the local legislators; help in planning a re-organization meeting of the Fulton-DeKalb unit; begin scheduling meetings over the state for the winter.

Respectfully submitted,

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells, Executive Director

GHW/lk

Rooth, et als

GJM
FQR
HCF
MET
JC
IO
RA
GA

RECEIVED FEB 14 1956

states file-

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON
INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

REPORT FOR JANUARY 1956

FILE COPY

The first two weeks of the month I had conferences with the Fulton and DeKalb County representatives about proposed legislation affecting the right of organizations such as ours, and numerous others,to continue to operate as they have in the past. Hamilton Lokey, James Mackay, and Hoke Smith assured me that they would defend us against attack and investigation and that we had nothing to fear from the legislature. They also stated they would fight for the public schools - a hopeless fight, as they correctly anticipated.

We learned during this period, too, that we would not get any large grants from the Foundations to which we were making a second appeal. Richard Rich, outstanding civic leader and head of Rich Foundation, had told me a year ago that his Foundation would consider a request this year. In a cordial interview with him, it was obvious that, while his personal attitude had not changed, he had become afraid of economic repercussions against his business if he recommended such a grant. He gave us a personal contribution of $100.

C.A.Scott, editor of the Atlanta Daily World, whose attitude more nearly approaches gradualism, promised to raise some money for us (he has since repeated this promise) and become a member of our executive board. His chief editorial writer, Mr. Flanagan, agreed to write an editorial soliciting support from the Negro community. At the Hungry Club I found an atmosphere of impatience with what some members felt was a too-moderate approach of the Ga. Committee. Few members belong to our organization.

After an invitation to speak to the Brunswick Rotary Club I had some correspondence with A.C.Knight, Jr. program chairman, in which I told him what I would like to discuss, but also gave him the choice of a moderate talk leading up to a later direct discussion of segregation, or the frank discussion on integration now. He replied that they were ready for the latter. The response was surprising and gratifying - clipping attached. Sidney Boswell, High School Principal, always gives me the opportunity of speaking at assembly.

Lucius Pitts, former associate, now Secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, was responsible for an opportunity to address a regional meeting of the organization, and there were more than a thousand teachers there. The response was good, and Jesse Thomas, former social worker, suggested to the convention that I be invited to repeat my address to all regional meetings and I have beceived many invitations to do just that in other parts of the state.

I am attaching copy of news story in Macon Telegraph concerning regular monthly meeting of that active group. The following week I spoke to another regional meeting of Georgia Teachers, and a week later to another similar group at Cave Springs.

With Knox Walker, Assistant School Superintendent of Fulton County, I go with fair regularity to the meetings of the Burns Club, and am always asked to say something. While I do not take advantage of their hospitality, I do make good contacts all the time with people of influence here in Atlanta. I also speak to a few Rotary Clubs around the state. this month Sylvania and Statesboro.

The first meeting of the Executive Board since the election of new members was practical and successful. The consultants reported on their meetings, plans and

program. While they were excellent, they will not be effective until we can get invitations for them to work with community groups. An effort was made to get a story about their free services to church or community in three of the state denominational papers, but it was unsuccessful. The Board meeting was well attended and almost every person present contributed to the general discussion in which there was a healthy difference of opinion freely expressed.

Dr. Clary, chr., appointed the following sub-committees:

Administrative

Dr. Clary, chr., Dr. B. R. Brazeal, Dr. J. McDowell Richards, Mr. J. Fraser Durrett, Mrs. Spann Milner, and Dr. Harrison McMains

Finance

Dr. J. McDowell Richards, Dr. Herman Turner, Dr. E. G. Mackay, Mr. L. D. Milton, Dr. D. V. Cason, Mrs. B. E. Mays, Mr. C. A. Scott, Dr. Rembert Sisson, Mrs. Rufus Clement, Dr. F. D. Funderburg, and all local chairmen

Program and Planning

Dr. B. R. Brazeal, chr., Rev. Sam Williams, Mrs. Carlton Binns, Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Rev. D. P. Melson, Dr. A. E. Manley, Col. A. T. Walden,

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells, Executive Secretary

News in Savannah 3-4-56

Red-Hot Issue of Segregation Tops All Local Headlines

By WALLACE DAVIS
Staff Reporter, Savannah Morning News

SEGREGATION was the big news in Savannah as well as the rest of the South last week.

Tuesday the Southeastern States Primitive Baptist Ministerial Assn. met here and adopted a resolution urging maintenance of segregation in "schools, colleges, churches and in all public places."

The ministers claimed integration is "contrary to the teachings of the Bible."

Monday Dr. Guy H. Wells of Statesboro, Georgia representative to the inter-racial committee of the Southern Regional Council, told the Chatham County Christian Ministerial Assn. desegregation is a "challenge to Christianity."

Ministers should get together and take a common stand on the matter, he said and added that "spokesmen for integration are needed in the South."

Sunday, at a mixed meeting attended by about 50 whites and 50 Negroes, Wells told the Negroes:

"You've been humiliated and I regret it."

He urged them to be patient and trust in the law and the courts. He said he believes the private school bill recently passed by the Georgia General Assembly will be declared unconstitutionel.

He told the whites:

"The Constitution can grow and be amended and interpreted," and urged both races to "come together in an atmosphere of understanding and tolerance."

The Albany Herald
2-17-56

H. T. McIntosh

A Personal Column of Comment And Reminiscence

Critical Problem Faces the South

Dr. Guy H. Wells, long-time Georgia educator and now executive director of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Co-operation, is aware that not in a day or a year or a decade will problems created by the Supreme Court's integration decision be solved. He is as Southern as ancestry, tradition, education and association can make a man, but he is calling attention to some of the things which political extremists find it convenient to ignore.

In his talk to the Rotary Club Thursday (he is a past district governor of Rotary International) Dr. Wells did not talk about social equality. He took it for granted that none of his hearers were interested in that, and he could tell them nothing which they did not already know. He feels, however, that the South cannot indefinitely ignore the national and international implications which are inevitably involved.

For one thing, Communist agitators are making effective use of "racial discrimination" in the United States in India and other Asiatic countries whose peoples are not of the white race, as well as in Egypt and other North African countries bordering on the Mediterranean. We need the sympathy and support of these non-white peoples, Dr. Wells points out, and may drive them into the arms of waiting Red Communism, whose emissaries are busy in countries whose residents number a billion or more.

The Supreme Court's dicta cannot be ignored indefinitely, in Dr. Wells's opinion, and to abolish the public school system would be disastrous in its effects—educationally and industrially. Moral and spiritual [illegible] well as social problems are involved, and the best thought of leaders North and South

2-19-56

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The Supreme Court's dicta cannot be ignored indefinitely, in Dr. Wells's opinion, and to abolish the public school system would be disastrous in its effects—educationally and industrially. Moral and spiritual as well as social problems are involved, and the best thought of leaders North and South is called for in the present critical situation.

Summing up his conclusions, which he knows will not be popular in some places, Dr. Wells concludes that "the South cannot afford to live below the ethical standards of the enlightened world," nor can the South "afford to wait until the rest of the country forces the South, as it will, to clean house. What is finally to be done will take time, but the beginnings cannot wait too long."

Dr. Wells thinks the time has come for those who discuss the segregation and court decisions to be frank enough to "tell the people what they do not want to hear," and he accepts that challenge as a Georgian, a Southerner and an American citizen. He made it clear that he was not endeavoring to say the things which the average South-ern audience would applaud, but was telling the truth as he saw it, and as he believes it ought to be considered by all.

RECEIVED MAR 7 1956

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

REPORT FOR FEBRUARY

Guy H. Wells, Director

The emotional climate of the state was such during this month that I believe I would have had difficulty making many of the speaking engagements I filled had they not been made months ago. The inflammatory speeches in the legislature and the various segregation laws passed, combined with the daily headlines about the Negro student at the University of Alabama, created tension all over the state. This tension will probably increase during the senatorial campaign and I predict that it will be almost impossible to have interracial meetings - everybody is afraid of adverse criticism, loss of business, or violence. It will take personal visits and much correspondence to continue to get our message across.

As I met with members who had attended the Board meeting on the last day of January I heard many favorable comments about that meeting, such as "most meaningful meeting we have ever had" and "I thought it was very worthwhile." The feeling seemed to be general that it was good for the consultants, who might be inclined to theorizing, to hear from longtime workers in this field some of the difficulties they had struggled with for many years.

Lucius Pitts, Secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association, had arranged for me to address two large groups of Negro teachers and patrons at Lincolnton and Lexington, February 2 and 3. As a former Associate, he is anxious to have as many Negroes as possible interested in our program and he thinks such meetings will prove financially helpful to us. My approach to these groups is keyed low: I advise patience and tolerance for white people and ask for time in which we may think and grow.

On Feb. 7 I attended Prof. Shuflet's Extension class of DeKalb County teachers and the discussion centered on the Alabama University situation. All took part in the discussion, but expressed fear that there might be danger in expressing opinion anywhere in any group because of "spies." They were anxious to help in the Georgia

situation, but felt frustrated because they didn't know what they could do. They were grateful for our organization which many of them had not known was working on this problem.

The Rev. G. R.Madson, former chairman of the local unit, was responsible for an invitation to speak to Albany Rotarians on my own subject. Thinking it important enough to plan very carefully I sent a copy of my talk to Henry McIntosh, editor emeritus of the Albany Herald, and asked his advice. Attached is a copy of his column.

On Tuesday, Feb. 21, I went to Columbus to attend the funeral of Dr. Brewer. Naturally, I made many inquiries about the local situation. After talking with Robert Brown, editor of the Columbus Ledger-Enquirer, most of his staff, and personal friends, it seemed clear to me that the immediate cause of the murder was not the segregation issue, but a private dispute over brutal treatment of another Negro. All agreed, however, that in the background was Dr. Brewer's long record of activity for his race. J. Quentin Davidson, Columbus lawyer, expressed the opinion that tension was so high the night of the shooting that most people feared riots might occur. Every minister of both races in the city preached on the subject the following day and the atmosphere changed. A member of the Board of Education who requested anonymity would like to confer with Negro leaders, considers segregation both undemocratic and unchristian, but feels that the state laws tie his hands.

Bill Early, Superintendent of Savannah Schools,said the same thing, but he also said, "Our Negro teachers don't want integration anyway, nor do our white teachers."

On Feb. 13 I spoke to the Protestant Ministers' Association of Richmond County on Segregation, an Extension of Feudalism. A quarterly interracial ministers meeting has been planned but so far there has been no such meeting. The same evening I spoke to an interracial group at Paine College which was well

attended by both races. Two men, from Jenkins and Burke Counties, were also there somewhat in the role of spies, and sent the Attorney-General a written report of the talk I made. It was quite distorted and misinterpreted, and the incident proves to me that there is no way to approach extremists. Copy attached.

Dr. Dow Kirkpatrick, pastor of the First Methodist Church, Athens, arranged an engagement before the Athens Lions of about 100 members. I spoke on Race and World Tensions and Dr. Kirkpatrick thought the response good. Later I attended a small conference of interested people in his office where we discussed possible ways to prevent a repetition of the Alabama incident on the campus of the University. At least much thought is being given to this in Athens. Dr. Kirkpatrick is of great value to this movement - he is understanding, an able leader and completely insympathy with our efforts.

On Sunday and Monday, Feb. 26 and 27, I attended meetings in Savannah, one an open meeting arranged by the Rev. Mr. Curtright, and the other a ministerial group. Dr. Clary had been very active in the organization of the ministers during his service there as pastor of Trinity Methodist Church and this interracial group has continued to function with some degree of effectiveness. Many church women were present at the first meeting and both Mrs. Tilly and Miss Osborne spoke. While in Savannah I also spoke to the students and faculty at Savannah State College on The Marks of an Educated Man. The newspaper account of that talk was entirely erroneous. I did not even use the words, "segregation" or "desegregation."

On Feb. 29 I spoke to the Rotary Club at St. Simons on Race and World Tension and have since heard from a friend that there had been "many remarks of appreciation. One member said it was the best talk we have had this year."

During the month I have had innumerable private talks with individuals, conferences with the consultants and many editors and ministers.The climate of opinion is more emotional than I have ever known it. The antagonism in Milledgeville has become so intense that two members there, one a Board member, have asked that their mames be removed from our rolls.

My Experience at Inter-racial Meeting

In beginning, I would like to make some explanation as to why I attended this meeting. In my church, which is Methodist, some of us were very much concerned about this Inter-racial committee. We understood that the Ford Foundation and the Methodist church was paying this Comittee. I had talked with some very influential people about this committee and some of them seemed to think that there was no harm being done. I was still not convinced.

On Monday Feb. 17th, I saw in the Augusta Chronicle that there was going to be an inter-racial meeting at Paine College. Dr. Guy Wells was to be the speaker with Dr. [illegible] Rumble, Pastor of St. Johns Methodist Church [illegible] him. Right then I made up my mind to attend that meeting [illegible] that my opinion of this Committee was wrong and that they trying to do a good work for the general public. [illegible] the date of the meeting, I stopped by Waynesboro, picked up my brother Eugene Prescott and went to Paine College.

To my utmost surprise, this committee was [illegible] out propaganda that was detrimental to any real [illegible] in our State of Georgia.

Dr. Rumble introduced Dr. Wells and seemed [illegible] in indorsing every thing he had to say. [illegible] over the group of Negroes and White (Appr. 12 [illegible]) sitting mixed in audience, Dr. Rumble [illegible] "What a beautiful setting this is."

Dr. Wells praised the Supreme Court [illegible] He told this group that he wanted to apolo[illegible] stupid Legislators and Governor of this [illegible] some one once asked to see a peanut and [illegible] Georgia Legislator; he then wanted to see a [illegible] shown the Gov. of Georgia. (This was highly [illegible] Wells stated that two-thirds of the people of [illegible] colored people and that it was time for the [illegible] to them. He told of three politicians going to [illegible] asked St. Peter if there was any separation [illegible] replied- Get back, Eugene Cook [illegible] to [illegible]. (High applaud again) He told the group, [illegible] work on the Women, they are more lenient to our [illegible] stated that Bishop Moore was with them 100 per [illegible] West of the Daily Newspapers, Preachers, and [illegible] although, the Atlanta newspapers had not come out [illegible] would like for them too, mainly on account of [illegible] economy reasons. (Some private paper might come [illegible] the Educators could not express themselves [illegible] the Gov. we have, but that they hoped, would be [illegible]. Then He told the group this tale- A man [illegible] some mules that was not broke or tamed, so the [illegible] seller to break them for him. The seller said [illegible]. He haltered one, took up a crow bar, knocked the mule to his knees and said the first thing you have to do is make [illegible] respect you. Dr. Wells then pointed his fingers over the [illegible] said "Now that is what you hive got to do to make the [illegible] respect you." He said they had not been able to [illegible] on account of the criticism and general [illegible] public, on the situation but that they would get [illegible] to them

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before they were through with it.
After finishing speech, he called for any comments or questions. One negro said there were six Parks in Augusta, and he was not permitted to enter any of them. He said that he thought that he or any negro should be allowed to enter with the White. DR. Wells replied " How right you are".

Speaking personally, I think Religion is the basis of a good, lawful state of life; however ministers are now making it seem impossible for any one to go to Heaven unless he permits the negro and Whit Race to mingle and to inter-marry.
Speaking as a Methodist, I think it is time for us to wake up and see what kind of men we have for leaders in our churches. Do we have the right man for Bishop and do we have the right kind of men for our District Supt. and ministers. As a Georgia citizen, are we going to let a few Half-Communist, crackpot Whites lead the Negro into overriding and destroying the peaceful and traditional way of life that we have known and lived all our lives.

Signed _____

C.O.Prescott

P.S. I Think if the good Methodist people and the General Public of Georgia knew what their Church leaders and this Committee were trying to do, We could put a stop to this nonsense and put this inter-racial committee on its knees.

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Georgia

REPORT FOR MARCH 1956

FILE COPY

I began the month by speaking to the LaGrange Ministerial Association. They had requested that I discuss ways to improve racial relations in the state, which to them seemed to be deteriorating. Some thirty or forty people were present and the response was good, although I find a tendency in that textile community not to disturb the status quo because it has been good. The industry is spending a great deal of money to provide good facilities in recreation and education for their employees, everybody's job is linked in some way to the textile mills, and even the "liberals" seem content to hold their gains. Parenthetically, this group adopted a resolution "appreciating the thinking" I am doing in "promoting interracial goodwill." They state that as individuals they "may or may not" concur in all my ideas, etc. The Rev. Judson Jackson, Baptist minister and member of our executive board, has asked me to speak on this subject at the Georgia Baptist Convention next fall.

On March 15 I spoke to the Bremen Rotary Club, taking with me some foreign students from Emory and Tech. Later in the week I was the speaker at the Cartersville Rotary Club.

John Stiles, Methodist laymen from Athens, was responsible for an invitation to speak to a very large group of Methodist laymen in Madison on March 22. There were probably 300 people present.

One of our newly-elected board members , who holds a job within his denomination, has been advised that it would be better to resign and he has reluctantly done that.

On March 27 we had two good committee meetings, administrative and finance. I gave a brief report of the incident with the Regents and the Retirement Board. The letter to the editor written by Dr. Clary and Dr. Brazeal, president and vice-president, was approved. The consensus of

opinion was that the matter had been well handled, I had acted with dignity, and that it would be wise now to let it drop. The committees agreed to make concentrated effort to raise money, and voted to assume responsibility for legal fees connected with case.

Much time and energy was given to the State Board of Education's attempt to revoke my retirement benefit. The support given to me personally from friends, and to the issue of freedom of speech by the press, was gratifying, and it would seem that the attempt back-fired, we received much favorable publicity that we would hardly have got under normal circumstances, and our files are full of letters condemningthe administration.

Mr. Schniderman of the ADL, Kendall Wiesiger, former personnel manager for Southern Bell, and I called on the man who heads the advertising department for the phone company, and called his attention to the obnoxious hate sheet, THE GEORGIA JOURNAL, published in Columbus. He agreed to do all that he could to withdraw their advertising from it. For the second time I have written to the president of the Georgia Power about the same thing.

I am attaching copy of letter stating position of Committee.

Respectively submitted

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells

Georgia Committee on
Interracial Cooperation
April 4, 1956

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

Editor, Atlanta Journal-Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Sir:

In the controversy about Dr. Guy Wells, Executive Director of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, most people have taken the position that freedom to speak and to think is the basic issue. Some have said, "Although we disagree with what Dr. Wells has said, we defend vigorously his right to say it." Let us keep the issue clear: freedom is the basic question. Here are the words of the late Justice Holmes: "If there is any principle of the Constitution that more imperatively calls for attachment than any other, it is the principle of free thought, not free thought for those who agree with us, but freedom for the thoughts that we hate."

But do we all "hate" what Dr. Wells and the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation have been saying? They have been saying that when society faces a difficult problem such as the race problem it can be resolved only by good men of both races coming together in a spirit of tolerance and brotherhood. The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation is an old group formed in Atlanta by the late Dr. Ashby Jones, distinguished Baptist minister, Dr. Plato Durham then Dean of Emory School of Divinity, Dr. John Hope, President of Atlanta University, Dr. Will W. Alexander and others. It was organized in 1919 to help alleviate race tension and work toward justice for all.

John J. Eagan

At the present time the Georgia Committee is trying to carry on according to its sound traditions. Dr. Wells and this Committee have said that we cannot permanently defy the highest court of the land. We have no set formula,

no time table to follow. We do say that we will have to work out the problem within the framework of the Constitution and the courts, and under law.

How long it will take no one knows. The Supreme Court has said that local communities should "proceed with deliberate speed." We interpret this to mean a thoughtful, considerate, reasonable pace determined in the light of local conditions.

All that Dr. Wells and the Committee have done is to encourage Christian people of both races to come together and communicate with each other and agree together what steps to take. Some communities can go faster toward solving this difficult problem than others. Our hope is that more people can become part of the solution of this problem, instead of just part of the problem.

The Committee further reaffirms its absolute confidence in Dr. Wells and the work that he is doing and calls upon all people of goodwill to join us in working out this problem.

Signed George E. Clary, Chairman

J. McDowell Richards, 1st Vice Chairman

B. R. Brazeal, 2nd Vice Chairman

MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. Guy H. Wells

From: Mozell C. Hill

Subject: Monthly Report

Date: June 8, 1956

During the past month, practically all of my attention has been focused upon developing the program and organization of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations. I have been in continuous touch with the officers, especially Reverend Canfield, Mrs. Drake, and Reverend Williams, talking through the program for our first meeting to be held on June 12, 1956. This meeting will be at the United Liberal Church in Atlanta. It was just this week that we have finally come to some consensus regarding the nature of the program. Persons like the Reverends McMains, Turner, and Sisson, Dr. Rufus Clement, Dr. Guy Wells, and Mr. L. D. Milton will appear on the program. Some effort was made to invite the Mayor and the Chief of Police to attend and to make a few comments concerning the need for improving human relations in the Atlanta area. However, it now looks as if the Mayor and the Chief of Police will not be in attendance. This, we believe, might be best in view of certain political ramifications that might be placed on the meeting.

Considerable effort has been made to insure community-wide attendance. Letters have been mailed to the entire active and inactive membership of the old and new SRC people in this area. Besides, personal letters have been mailed over the signature of committee members. The response has been encouraging and we are expecting around three hundred people. We are hoping that a large number of interested citizens of Atlanta will become affiliated with our efforts and will help to implement the five areas of activities which the Greater Atlanta Council plans to launch immediately.

The over-all program of the Greater Atlanta Council will center around strengthening communication between the races. However, five areas of activity have been decided upon as focal points of work. They are (1) education and the schools, (2) transportation, (3) law enforcement, (4) mass media of communication, including newspapers, radios and television, and (5) public health services. Each area will be headed by a chairman and those present at the meeting will be asked to indicate the particular area in which he or she would like to work. Moreover, each group will set up a study program and will begin its program by fact-finding procedures in an effort to make the total membership intelligent about problems facing the community for strengthening human relations. A more detailed discussion of these ac-

tivities will be presented in the next report.

In the area of coordinating the work of the consultants, we have been involved in many activities. For example, Dr. Weaver attended a meeting in Gainesville, Georgia, sponsored by the Men's Progressive Club. He reports that there was much discussion concerning strengthening interracial activities in the community. The meeting was attended by individuals from several nearby towns. The participation, he reports, was very good and the group decided to follow up the discussions. A statement was made concerning the work of the Georgia Committee and the SRC and the general nature of the program. Copies of New South were displayed and the group was urged to organize or reactivate a Georgia Committee unit in the community.

Dr. Weaver also attended the final year's meeting of the Macon Chapter of the G.C.I.C. This meeting represented an organization in which the Macon Chapter honored four of its outstanding citizens who are leaving the community within the next few months. One of these was Dr. Bryan, a consultant for G.C.I.C., who is leaving the State of Georgia for North Carolina. Dr. Weaver took three African students with him and these students spoke to the group regarding conditions in their home countries, their reaction to the United States and the conceptions of brotherhood and common purpose among various people in differing countries. These African students wore their native costumes.

It is our considered opinion that the Macon group has grown in confidence this year. This has come as a result of discovering that it is possible for them to work with high city officials in their community. They have also had a small growth in membership and the group feels that it has made some significant accomplishments, one of which was the completion of a community project.

Mr. Whitney Young has been meeting regularly with the Race Relations Committee of the Atlanta Council of Churches. He reports considerable progress that is encouraging for fu ure work between the Council of Churches and the Atlanta Committee on Human Relations. Mr. Richard Henderson has been opening up lines of communication with various educational groups and individuals in the community. We believe that his efforts will prove more fruitful for the future development of our program.

Dean Brazeal has conducted his work with the Atlanta Intercollegiate Council and with an adult education project in Carrollton, Georgia. He is most enthusiastic about developments and potentialities.

Finally, Mr. Lucius Pitts has been extremely busy in organizing his work in a new job as Secretary of the Georgia Educational Association. He continues to lend valuable support to our work and we are expecting more participation from him in future months.

We are planning a workshop or two-day conference for the Greater Atlanta Council membership during the late summer or early fall. I have already been in touch with John Hope concerning the organization of this workshop. We hope to be able to report more in this area in our next communication.

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

MONTHLY REPORT

May 1956

On May 1 I spoke to the LaFayette Rotary Club on Tensions and dwelt at length on the necessity of solving the tension existing between the races. The response was good, many saying it was the best program they had had during the year.

A most significant meeting was on May 2 when I addressed the Lions Club in Macon. There were about 100 men present, many having brought guests among whom were many educators of the city: President George Connell of Mercer, Dr. Dowell, President-Emeritus of Mercer, and several members of the school administration of Bibb County. The attached letter from the president asking for an outline of my talk attests his approval of what I said.

The next week I attended the West Georgia Rotary Convention at Lookout Mt. Hotel near Chattanooga. Although I was invited to take part on the program I declined, thinking a modest attendance in silence more fitting than an address. Many Rotarians expressed keen interest to me personally in the controversy I had had with the political forces of the state. Some said they agreed on what I said as well as my right to speak. A member of the Rome City School Board said he was ready to comply with the Supreme Court decision as soon as they could get around the State laws.

Saturday, May 19, I spoke to the Georgia Intercollegiate Press Association, convening at Emory University. I was the principal speaker to a very sympathetic and interracial group. A copy of editorial from Emory Wheel is attached.

Since Mrs. Knox took her vacation the last two weeks of May I remained in the office most of that time. On May 29 I spoke to the Fitzgerald Rotary Club and many of the 100 men present told me afterwards that they agreed with the SRC

on its approach to the solution of racial tensions.

This ends my activity for May except the help Mrs. Knox and I have given the Atlanta group planning to reactivate the unit here to be renamed the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations. This group is planning a big meeting here for June 12, and they anticipate a real awakening in this area to the whole problem of human relations.

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells

GHW/lk

Excerpts from editorials of EMORY WHEEL

Emory was honored last Saturday to have Dr. Guy Wells, deposed president emeritus of Georgia State College for Women, speak at the Georgia Intercollegiate Press association meeting.....At present Dr. Wells is executive director of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, an organization which is striving for a better understanding between the white and Negro races. In these troubled times of interracial strife, it would seem that this would be a noble undertaking, but one of our state politicians has seen fit to call members of this group "renegade whites."....Dr. Wells has lost his title because he stood for what he believed in. One can only hope that his wrong will be righted someday. There are too few men in Georiga today who are willing to stand against bigotry and prejudice.....It is gratifying to know that Dr. Wells is not alone..... Dr. Wells concluded his talk to the student journalists by giving the definition of an educated man which appears in the editor's column. In this writer's opinion Dr. Wells is a living example of this definition.

C
O
P
Y

May 16, 1956

Dr. Guy Wells
Georgia Inter-racial Committee
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Wells:

Please let me again apologise for allowing our Lions Club Meeting yesterday to run into your speaking time. Those two little matters of business were scheduled to require six minutes but instead the talking Lions roared on for a total of fourteen minutes.

In spite of all that, you did a wonderful job, brought us a fine message and as you said, stopped right on the minute. I would like very much some time when your secretary has the opportunity, to have a copy of the little outline which you used in speaking on "Tensions."

Thanks again for being with us. We hope that you will visit the club whenever you are in Macon.

Sincerely,

Ralph Eubanks, President

Report of Georgia Committee for July, 1956

July has been a quiet month. I began the month by visiting Jack Marion in Richmond, and talking with several of the Education specialists in the U. S. Department of Education. The thought was advanced by several that the Georgia Committee and the Southern Regional Council could work more with colleges and universities of the South. We should try to reach the students and faculty members whose minds are more liberal on the race question, and they in turn would gradually create a climate of acceptance for integration. I have been in contact with the student editors of publications and am working to reach these papers next year.

We have written letters to all our board members bringing them up to date on activities of the Committee. We sent them the following publications: the bulletin from the Fund for the Republic; Ralph McGill's article in the Atlantic; What the Supreme Court Says; and the promotional copy of The Nation.

Tuesday July 10 I spoke to about 50 men in the Bremen Lions Club. A letter from the club secretary said it was the best program of the year, and that the response of the members was excellent.

At night on July 10 I spoke to a ministers' group at Emory University. There were about 200 ministers attending from the South. My topic was My Experiences in the Georgia Segregation Battle; Dr. Mays spoke on The International Phase of Segregation, and Dr. Brazeal on Economics of Segregation.

The people in charge of the program said it was the best program of the two-weeks' school for ministers. At the end of the session that night I got the

impression all attending were anti-segregationists. The next night I attended the same session and a lawyer from the University spoke on The Legal Phases of Segregation. I discovered several ministers who were against integration and the atmosphere was colder than the night before when Mays, Brazeal and I had the program.

I met with the consultants Friday, July 20, and they farmed out the work to be done before October. One phase was to visit certain towns and cities in the state and survey the possibility of revitalizing our local groups in a similar way as they had done in Atlanta. Certain ones are working individually on phases of the problem in the city; for instance, Whitney Young is working on Newspaper and Radio and Television News Reporting on the race question. Dr. Brazeal is working on Library Desegregation etc.

We are now writing special letters to churches and individuals asking for increased support next year. We have raised our $3500 - the first of the states to reach their allotment. Our needs for next year are set by the Southern Regional Council at $6500. We are requesting our supporters to double their contributions.

We are also setting dates for the fall meetings of our various committees. Mr. Robert Cousins has agreed to serve on the nominating committee as chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells, Executive Director

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

REPORT FOR AUGUST
1956

August has been a vacation month. I spent two weeks and two days out west visiting sections where integration has been in practice for years. It was the first real vacation I have taken in the time I have been serving as director of the Georgia Committee.

Several times I have met with the committees planning the Workshop here on September 28 and 29, also the committees of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations.

Our office has been busy during the month with letters of invitation to both the Workshop and the September meeting of the Atlanta Council. We have also done the clerical work for a library survey for the Library Committee of the Atlanta Council.

Respectfully submitted,

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells

GHW/lk

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Report for October, 1956

Much of the month has been spent in committee meetings of the Greater Atlanta Council, both executive and finance. They are making plans for raising a substantial portion of the $25,000 budget approved by the Executive Board.

Another activity of the Atlanta group with which our office has helped is a survey of library practices regarding use of facilities by Negro citizens in all Southern cities over 100,000. Dr. Joseph Golden of Atlanta University has conducted this survey and all the clerical work was done in our office. A copy is attached.

I addressed a meeting of the Burns Club during the month - not on the subject of integration - and am hoping to have a slight influence on the thinking of this small, but influential, group over a period of time.

Dr. Mays invited me to a luncheon honoring Dr. House, & London Secretary of the World Council of Churches, and he later came to my office for a consultation about any possible way of his organization helping in the South during these times. It was agreed that the best and only way was by the distribution of literature and information to various church publishing houses , rather than by sending lecturers from abroad to tell what effect our attitudes are having on the colored races of the world.

On October 14 I was invited to meet with a small group -- about 35 or 40 -- of intellectual and liberal people who wanted to ask questions about the Supreme Court decision, the philosophy of the Georgia Council, etc. It was a most stimulating and challenging experience. It would be fair to say that several of the guests were part of the so-called "power structure" of the city.

On Oct. 16 we had our Executive Board meeting at which time reports of the activities of the past six months were made. The nominating committee presented the names of the officers for the coming year and the ten new members to replace the ten who had served three years.

At least once a year, usually in the fall, I am invited to speak to the assembly at Mercer University. This I did on Oct. 19, and in the evening addressed a session of the C.M.E.Conference meeting in Macon. This conference had four regional meetings in the state and I spoke at two of them and provided speakers from our Council to speak at the other two.

On October 24 I was the speaker at the annual meeting of the Y.W.C.A. in Marietta. I stressed the part women could play in world affairs by informing themselves of conditions all over the world, emphasizing again the relation between our racial attitudes and practices and world opinion. The response was excellent.

Once during the month I had the responsibility of conducting a group of people from Asia on a tour of farms, industries and educational institutions in Carroll County.

We are being called on more and more often for information and can only hope that we are beginning to serve as a coordinating agency for the many fine efforts being made all over the state in the field of racial relations.

Respectfully submitted,

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells, Executive Director

GHW/lk

Stitt

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Report for December, 1956

The month was spent largely in preparation for the coming campaign to raise a substantial sum of money in anticipation of the termination of the grant from the Southern Regional Council. This has involved many committee meetings.

Just before the holidays we got out a newsletter and included a copy of our new promotional bulletin. I also sent out about five hundred Christmas letters with a message I thought approriate and helpful for us. Later I attended a Rotary party (the Atlanta Club) and received many thanks from individuals to whom this letter had been sent. At this meeting I also thought I sensed a quiet approval and appreciation for the work I was doing. This may be wishful thinking.

I have tried to follow the advice of Dr. Mitchell that we tread softly just before and during the session of the General Assembly. We hope to avoid unfavorable publicity at this time. Most of my speaking engagements are in South Georgia and before college groups.

Sincerely,

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells

GHW/lk

GREETINGS

Dear Friends:

It may be that you saw the statement, YOU NEED ENEMIES, which was made recently by Hodding Carter, Mississippi and Pulitzer Prize winner, but if you did not, I want to share it with you. Men in public life need this idea, it seems to me, though at first glance, it may appear rather startling.

Mr. Carter begins with an Old Chinese Proverb: "Just as tall trees are known by their shadows, so are good men known by their enemies." Then he goes on as follows:

"Most of us spend overmuch of our time seeking to be popular with everyone and fretting because we've heard that so-and-so doesn't like us. Too often we measure our standing in our communities by the number of back-slaps, the frequency of party invitations and the relayed reports of what Bill or Joe or Mary say about us. We are so busy trying to make friends that we don't take time to make the right kind of enemies.

"Yet one of the saintliest men I ever knew, a lawyer in a small Southern city, was hated by some of his fellow citizens with a hate surpassing Cain's for Abel. I know he took strength from their ill regard; and he once said that he became concerned only when he could not identify the reasons his enemies had for disliking him. The reasons were almost always evident: a tainted official, seeking to ridicule him for his insistence upon decency in public office. A standpatter, uneasy because of his forthright support of equal rights for racial and religious minorities. A rigid fanatic, aroused because of his gentler and deeper interpretation of moral laws. A suspicious realist, unable to understand a grown man's love of beauty. A careful financier (at eight per cent), decrying his impetuous generosity and disregard for business orthodoxy. All his life he was libeled, but the attacks left him untouched and undisturbed, and in the long run caused him to be held in honor, respect and affection.

"Of course, no one enjoys - or should enjoy - unpopularity as such. But neither should we be afraid of making enemies. Tall trees must cast long shadows, and the man for whom everyone has a passing good word is but a fraction of a man and empty of purpose."

May I wish for you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

Sincerely yours,

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells

27 U.S.A.

Vol. 2 No. 1

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

(Formerly The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation)
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Room 424
Atlanta, Georgia

A voluntary organization composed of Georgians dedicated to help BUILD A GREATER GEORGIA, through strengthening democracy and extending human understanding to all persons in our Great Commonwealth

NEWSLETTER

December, 1956

ORGANIZATION ADOPTS NEW NAME

At the annual meeting of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation which convened at Christ Episcopal Church, Macon, Georgia, November 20, 1956, the membership voted unanimously to change the name of the organization to THE GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS. The organization approved the following statement of aims and objectives:

> The Council, through an honest appraisal of human relations problems, works toward the time when every citizen of Georgia, regardless of race, nationality, or creed, will be free from injustices and artificial barriers. We believe that every person should be free to realize his full potential, thus enabling him to render his maximum contribution to society.

NEW OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

The membership of the Georgia Council approved the recommendations of the nominating committee which includes the following who will serve as leaders of the organization for 1956-57:

Dr. E. C. Peters, Chairman
Dr. B. R. Brazeal, First Vice Chairman
Dr. J. McDowell Richards, Second Vice Chairman
Mrs. W. W. Weatherspool, Secretary
Mr. L. D. Milton, Treasurer

An executive committee appointed by Dr. Peters, President Emeritus, Payne College, Augusta, Georgia, was also confirmed at the annual meeting. This committee is composed of leading and distinguished citizens of Georgia of both races and of all faiths.

The executive committee reappointed Dr. Guy H. Wells, Executive Director, Dr. M. C. Hill, Associate Director and Mrs. Luesta Knox, Executive Secretary.

Dr. George Clary, retiring chairman, who has served unselfishly as leader of the organization for over two decades was honored at the annual meeting through a special citation for his outstanding service to the Georgia Council and for his distinguished contributions to the

peoples of Georgia. Dr. Clary has consented to continue to lend aid to our efforts and is a member of the Board.

TWO-DAY CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RELATIONS IN THE COMMUNITY

A conference on Human Relations sponsored by the Georgia Council on Human Relations was held in the School of Social Work building at Atlanta University, September 28 and 29 with Dr. Wells presiding. Dr. E. C. Peters, new chairman, opened the conference with an invocation, and Dr. George Clary, retiring chairman, welcomed the fifty-five participants attending the Conference. Dr. Clary emphasized the importance of this type of conference in that it "would provide the opportunity for sharing experiences among people working together in the area of racial understanding and cooperation. ... We must outlive and outthink those who criticize us," he said.

After preliminary discussions, the Conference was divided into three workshop groups, with discussion leaders and consultants:

1. Community organization -- Dr. Bill Jones, Dr. Richard Henderson, and Reverend Lucius Pitts; 2. Self study -- Dr. Joseph Golden, Dr. Herman Long, Dr. Edward Weaver, Dr. B. R. Brazeal; 3. Communication -- Mr. M. C. Holman, Mr. John Hope, Dean Whitney Young, and Dr. M. C. Hill.

The Conference had the excellent support of the Consultant Service Program of the Southern Regional Council, under the direction of Mr. John Hope, II. Dr. Herman Long, Fisk University, Dr. Fred Routh, S. R. C., Dr. William Jones, University of Tennessee, acted as resource persons in the workshops and provided complementary assistance to the consultants of the Georgia Council: Dr. Richard Henderson, Dr. Joseph Golden, Dr. E. K. Weaver, Reverend Lucius Pitts, and Dean Whitney Young.

Detailed reports of the conference may be obtained upon request through the office of the Executive Secretary.

BUDGET FOR 1956-57

The approved budget of the G. C. H. R. for the current year is twenty-five thousand dollars. To carry on our program: (1) public relations. - printing, newsletters, distribution of fact sheets, strengthening communication; (2) local community organization, - workshops, conferences, institutes, leadership training, coordinating intergroup and interorganizational activities; (3) research, - community self-surveys, fact finding; and (4) special work with interest groups, - particularly labor and religion, we must raise fifteen thousand dollars in the next ninety days. The Finance Committee is organizing a membership campaign which will begin during the first week of February, 1957. You will be hearing more about the drive to increase members and secure funds as details of the campaign are developed.

HOW TO KILL THE N.A.A.C.P.

[A Proposal made to the Virginia Legislature]
By John B. Henderson

... I can tell the legislators how to kill it stone dead but I hardly think they will listen to me. My proposal for getting rid of the NAACP will be too much for them to swallow. To make it brief, give the Negro all that the NAACP is struggling to obtain for him and you will kill it as dead as can be. There will be no reason for its existence if the Negro is granted first class citizenship. Remove all the laws that hinder and restrict him from living as other Americans live. Abolish all the evil practices, customs and traditions that humiliate and insult him. Accept him on the same footing as others are accepted and the NAACP will die a natural death.

If you don't care to kill it in that manner, here is another way. Repudiate the Declaration of Independence, abolish the Federal constitution and destroy the Christian religion with its ideals of human brotherhood and its teachings on the dignity and worth of human personality then the NAACP will not have a leg to stand on. ...

It will everlastingly be to the credit of the NAACP that it has operated well within the framework of the law. Not once has it done anything that was not provided in the constitution. The ends for which it has striven and the means it has used to achieve those ends have had the approval of the highest officials of this nation. No responsible, right thinking person or agency has ever charged the NAACP with being un-American.

Now unless the members of the Virginia assembly are willing to kill the NAACP in the ways described above they are standing in their own light by trying to crush it without removing the causes for its existence. ... From Human Relations Bulletin. N. C. Council on Human Relations, No. 9, October, 1956.

TID-BITS

Mrs. Span Milner, nationally known leader of church women delivered a brilliant and inspiring address at the annual membership meeting in Macon, Georgia, on "Church Responsibility in Race Relations."

Mr. Paul Anthony of the S. R. C. has just completed a study of "Resistance Movements in the South." Every citizen concerned with the future of our State, the South and the Nation in respect to "law and order" should read his report.

The narrative reports of G.C.H.R.'s consultants resultant from their visits to various communities throughout the state of Georgia are providing the staff and local units of the Council with valuable information, insights, and procedures for program activities.

Rev. Glenn Canfield, Unitarian minister and able chairman of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations has been transferred to Miami, Florida. Rev. Samuel Williams and Mrs. F. P. Drake,

co-chairmen of the Atlanta Unit have taken over his duties. The Council is planning for its January membership meeting and the election of officers for 1957.

XMAS GREETINGS FROM THE DIRECTOR

Dear Friends:

It may be that you saw the statement, YOU NEED ENEMIES, which was made recently by Hodding Carter, Mississippi and Pulitzer Prize Winner, but if you did not, I want to share it with you. Men in public life need this idea, it seems to me, though at first glance, it may appear rather startling.

Mr. Carter begins with an Old Chinese Proverb: "Just as tall trees are known by their shadows, so are good men known by their enemies." Then he goes on as follows:

"Most of us spend overmuch of our time seeking to be popular with everyone and fretting because we've heard that so-and-so doesn't like us. Too often we measure our standing in our communities by the number of backslaps, the frequency of party invitations and the relayed reports of what Bill or Joe or Mary say about us. We are so busy trying to make friends that we don't take time to make the right kind of enemies.

"Yet one of the saintliest men I ever knew, a lawyer in a small Southern city, was hated by some of his fellow citizens with a hate surpassing Cain's for Abel. I know he took strength from their ill regard; and he once said that he became concerned only when he could not identify the reasons his enemies had for disliking him. The reasons were almost always evident: a tainted official, seeking to ridicule him for his insistence upon decency in public office. A standpatter, uneasy because of his forthright support of equal rights for racial and religious minorities. A rigid fanatic, aroused because of his gentler and deeper interpretation of moral laws. A suspicious realist, unable to understand a grown man's love of beauty. A careful financier (at eight per cent), decrying his impetuous generosity and disregard for business orthodoxy. All his life was libeled, but the attacks left him untouched and undisturbed, and in the long run caused him to be held in honor, respect and affection.

"Of course, no one enjoys - or should enjoy - unpopularity as such. But neither should we be afraid of making enemies. Tall trees must cast long shadows, and the man for whom everyone has a passing good word is but a fraction of a man and empty of purpose."

May I wish for you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

Sincerely yours,

Guy H. Wells, Director

Report for January 1957

Most of the month of January has been devoted to setting up plans for the coming drive for funds. This necessitated many committee meetings and it was only after much discussion that we were able to agree on the best method for this campaign. At one point it appeared that we would be pressured into a professional approach, even employing a professional, and spending more money than I felt that we could afford on printing and publicity of various kinds. Fortunately, I believe, we decided on an intensive, but quiet, personal effort. Rev. Lamar Clements and Mr. T. M. Alexander are the co-chairmen.

On January 10 I spoke to the students and faculty at Emory Junior College at Oxford, and had a most favorable response to my talk on the life of Albert Schweitzer. The students easily made the connection between his situation and theirs.

January 12 I spoke to the regional meeting of the GTEA in Atlanta and at the suggestion of Mr. Pitts, the secretary, tried to explain to them that our organization and our work will not handicap them. There is some feeling among Negro teachers that their jobs may be in danger if we move too fast. Later in the week I spoke to a similar group in Savannah.

On the same trip I spoke to Roatry Clubs at Tifton, Moultrie and St. Simons. There was some coolness that I felt in Tifton, the club to which the secretary of the States Right Council, Mr. Bodenhammer, belongs; but on the whole I had a sympathetic hearing.

The best meeting of the month was at Norman College where I spoke to 250 college students, about ninety per cent of whom I would say are in agreement with our program.

At the request of Dr. Calhoun, the new president of Paine College, I am spending the last few days of the month there helping him on a curriculum survey.

Respectfully submitted,

Guy A Wells

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Report for February 1957

As indicated in my report for January, the first week of this month was devoted to Paine College in Augusta, working in collaboration with Dr. M. R. Trabue, consultant for the United Negro College Fund, on a curriculum survey. It would be of interest to record here that Dr. Trabue, just retired from Pennsylvania State College where he was head of the division on Teacher Education, was most favorably impressed with Paine.

In what appears to be a sincere effort to help the college, the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools is bringing some pressure on Dr. Calhoun, the new president, to make certain changes. That is the problem on which Dr. Trabue and I were working.

Later in the month I made another trip to Paine with Mr. Pitts, executive secretary of the GTEA, making some stops on the way at Negro schools.

Most of my time during the month has been spent in committee meetings. The Atlanta unit, without a chairman for six months, is making an intensive effort to get back on its feet. One meeting was a luncheon meeting at the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA after which we visited a nursery school operated by local Baptist women.

In addition to the committee meetings I have spent much time in calls on personal friends in the Rotary Club to urge their cooperation among that membership in the fund-raising campaign just about ready to begin now. The response was encouraging.

Respectfully submitted,

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells

Oh Brevity, what crimes are committed in thy name!

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Report for March 1957

On the night of March 4 I spoke to the Oakhurst Baptist Church in Decatur on the work of the Georgia Council. This is a very large church and at this dinner meeting there were some 300 present. After I had spoken, the pastor, the Rev. Dougherty, endorsed all that I had said, and added that he would gladly recommend supporting the work of our group in his church budget. This is one of the few church invitations I have received; most ministers are afraid to schedule such a program. I might also say that this program was sponsored by the W.M.U.

On March 12 and 13 I visited many individuals in Dalton and Rome with Dr. W. H. Gardner, District Superintendent of the Methodist Church. The purpose of this trip was two-fold: I was trying to enlist some help for our fund-raising drive later in the spring, and I was also trying to reactivate the units in those two towns.

Several ministers with whom I conferred were completely in accord with our attitude, but none was interested enough or sure enough to undertake a reorganization. In Rome the ministerial group has become interracial and has assumed some of the work the old interracial chapter of ours had done. In Dalton there was a general apathy and the young business man who had been chairman showed no inclination even to call a meeting.

While I was in Rome I was invited to speak to the Shorter College chapel; I also attended Rotary and a large party given for some prominent citizens. There I talked with a school board member, Dr. Norton, who said he was in favor of integrating the schools, but had not had the courage to speak out.

I attended a three-day Institute on Foreign Relations at Davidson College on March 21-24.

Most of the time in the office has been spent in preparation for the fund-raising drive. There have been the usual committee meetings over and over again. We hope to raise $7500 in Atlanta and $7500 in the state.

A fortuitous circumstance arose in relation to getting a letter translated by an Emory student. The letter was part of a continuing correspondence with the recipient of a Care package and included two clippings from West Berlin newspapers about Authorine Lucy and racial disturbances in Alabama. The student took the letter to his German professor who assigned it to him for class discussion. To clarify anything that might be in the letter which we yet do not have some of our own materials were included. We hope they will become part of the discussion also.

During the month I have had conferences with Dr. Louie Newton, the Rev. Glendon McCullough, and Dr. Borders.

Respectfully submitted,

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells, Director

October 27, 1953

Reverend George E Clary
631 E Victory Drive
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Referend Clary:

The last annual membership meeting changed the by-laws about the Board. It chose fifty regularly elected members. Nearly all of that number have accepted and here is the list of those who have.

In addition, the President, Vice Presidents, General Counsel and Executive Director are members of the Board. Also, provision was made for the head or acting head of each State Division to be ex officio members of the Board of the Southern Regional Council, plus any other person whom the State Division or affiliated Committee might elect to be on the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council. You can see why two. Most of the Chairmen are white and we wanted even-steven representation.

Please therefore put into your program for whatever is your next upcoming general meeting the matter of choosing one other person, presumably Negro, to be on the SRC Board as representing, along with you, the Georgia Division.

Sincerely yours,

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t
enclosure

August 7, 1956

Rev. C. E. Clary, Chairman
Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Clary:

The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council, at its meeting July 20-21, approved a plan for tailor-made allocation of funds to state organizations for the third grant period. Central Office staff was authorized to modify, by not more than 25%, the allocation of funds proposed in Memo # 1. The Executive Committee's action was based on a desire to maintain presently employed professional staff.

The grant to the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation for the third grant period (October 1, 1956 - September 30, 1957) totals $10,000; of this amount, $5,000 is set aside for the salary of the Executive Director; $2,500 for the salary of the Associate Director; and $2,500 for Secretary; salary for Consultants must be raised by your state organization along with operating expenses.

Your state organization is to be congratulated for being the first to reach the required minimum of $3,500 for this current fiscal year; you will recall that the required minimum for the next fiscal year (1956-57) is $6,500.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

cc: Dr. Wells

July 19, 1957

Mr. E. C. Peters
2901 Rockingham Drive, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Peters:

I am pleased to inform you that our Executive Committee, at its meeting just concluded, approved a grant-in-aid to the Georgia Council on Human Relations, for the fiscal year 1957-58, in the amount of $4,000. Final approval of this sum is contingent on a mutually satisfactory agreement as to the matters discussed below.

The Executive Committee regretted that it was unable to grant an amount as large as that requested. As you know, the total available was $40,000, and eleven state organizations had to be considered.

This means that the average figure is only about $3,600. Thus the sum tentatively allocated to Georgia, while substantially less than that requested, is above the average amount. We also note that the amount allocated falls short of your second alternative proposal by only $500.00.

Obviously, in view of the curtailed amount granted, it will be necessary for your program and budget to be reconsidered. Will you advise us at your earliest opportunity what modifications the Georgia Council feels it must make in the proposal as submitted?

Once the terms of the grant are satisfactorily worked out, the following conditions, as set by the Executive Committee, will apply:

(1) The grant will be distributed on a quarterly basis effective October 1, 1957.

(2) Succeeding quarterly distributions will be contingent on adequacy of performance, in terms of the agreement under which the grant is made. To this end, you will be requested to submit brief quarterly progress reports on program activities and fund-raising.

(3) The grant-in-aid is not earmarked for any specific expense, but may be applied against the total budgetary needs of the organization.

(4) Since the grant is not earmarked, and since our affiliate relationship expires on October 1st, your organization will handle its own payroll, including the withholding of income taxes and social security after that date.

(5) As has been true during the subsidy period, these funds are granted on the condition that your organization not engage in political activity or other activity inconsistent with tax-exempt status.

We shall look forward to receiving your revised proposal and to a mutually sustaining relationship in the months ahead.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

CC: Mr. Guy H. Wells

MEMORANDUM

December 18, 1957

To: Dr. E. C. Peters, Chairman
Georgia Council on Human Relations

From: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council

Re: Affiliate organizations

Pursuant to our discussion of the 16th December I am placing in writing some of the things we talked about. I suggest that as Chairman of the Georgia Council on Human Relations you appoint a continuing committee of three to five persons to meet and enter negotiations with a similar continuing committee from the greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations. It would be their responsibility to work out the basic terms of affiliation between the two groups and then to submit their recommendations to the respective executive committees of the two organizations. Before the affiliation became effective the executive committees would have to approve the terms of affiliation.

I have drafted some proposed by-law articles dealing with both local chapters and affiliated organizations. These are now at our legal counsel's and upon their return I shall distribute them to the various state organizations, including, of course, the Georgia Council. I will be happy to meet with the committees if they think it helpful. I would suggest that the committees be appointed as soon as conveniently possible and that their first meeting be scheduled for some time in early January.

bc: Dr. Wells
Ed Cahill

Commendation file —

GEORGIA COUNCIL OF HUMAN RELATIONS

AN AFFILIATE OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 AUBURN AVE., N.E., ATLANTA, GEORGIA
TELEPHONE JACKSON 5-4063

A Council of Georgians dedicated to strengthening Democracy and extending human understanding among all persons in our great State.

April 14, 1958

Mr. Fred Routh, Associate Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

May we thank you for your important contribution to the success of our workshop last week? Actually, we could hardly have done it without your help. We realize how busy you are and consequently are particularly grateful for the time you gave us.

To us the effort seemed quite worthwhile and we are going forward with renewed energy and some cautious optimism. We count on your continuing interest and active support.

Sincerely,

E. C. Peters

E. C. Peters, Chairman
Georgia Council on Human Relations

Edward A. Cahill

Edward A. Cahill, Chairman
Greater Atlanta Council on
Human Relations

ECP:EAC/lk

DR. E. C. PETERS
Chairman

DR. J. McDOWELL RICHARDS
Second Vice Chairman

DEAN B. R. BRAZEAL
First Vice Chairman

MRS. A. A. McPHEETERS
Secretary

MR. L. D. MILTON
Treasurer

DR. GUY H. WELLS
Executive Director

DR. MOZELL HILL
Associate Executive Director

CONSULTANTS

DEAN WHITNEY YOUNG
DEAN B. R. BRAZEAL
REV. LUCIUS H. PITTS
DR. RICHARD HENDERSON
DR. E. K. WEAVER

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 1 - 1954

RECEIVED
MAY 3 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George Mitchell
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am returning to Atlanta next week, and will see you again and talk further about the position you offer me. I think it is just what I would like to do, if I were not paid anything. I want my friends to advise me so that I can call on them for help in doing the work - Hughes, Spaulding Cox and others help us - and others like them in Georgia whom I know.

I am taking a consultant's position with the Gov. here to be so I can be in Georgia and be near Mrs. Wells in her sickness. Will see you next week.

Sincerely
Guy B. Wells

June 21, 1954

Mr. Guy Wells
105 Lacey Street
Marietta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wells:

You ought to come in at some early convenient time and have a lengthy conversation with Katherine Stoney. She is the Secretary-Treasurer of the Southern Regional Council. You and she can arrange useful and many things about budgets and accounts.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Copy to Katherine Stoney
Mrs. Tilly

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Fort Valley Ga
May 29 - 1954

Dr George Mitchell
Atlanta, Ga

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I had conference in Milledgeville with Dr. Richards, and have spent some little time here in College at Fort Valley discussing our common problems, and investigating some suitable person to help with the work - I am looking into qualifications of Mr Pitts of Cordele -

I shall make the commencement address to-morrow at Richland and be back in Atlanta Wednesday.

Sincerely
Guy B Wells

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL CO-OPERATION

AN AFFILIATE OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

DR. GEO. E. CLARY, CHAIRMAN
ATLANTA, GA.

DEAN B. R. BRAZEAL, VICE CHAIRMAN
ATLANTA, GA

DR. J. McDOWELL RICHARDS, 2ND VICE CHAIRMAN
DECATUR, GA.

63 AUBURN AVE., N. E.

DR. GUY H. WELLS, EXEC. SECT.

ATLANTA, GA.

MRS. J. W. E. BOWEN, SECT.
ATLANTA GA.

MR. L. D. MILTON, TREAS.
ATLANTA, GA.

file w Ga Comm

Dear Friend:

I have recently accepted work with the Georgia Committee on Interracial Co-operation. I do not know all the answers or solutions to the problems, but I have faith in the educational and religious leadership of Georgia that the problems can and will be solved.

I will be glad to have your suggestions and advice. My office is Room 424, Wesley Memorial Church, Atlanta, and my home address is 105 Lacy Street, Marietta, Georgia.

I would appreciate hearing from you and having an opportunity to confer with you from time to time.

Sincerely,

RECEIVED
AUG 4 1954
Southern Regional Council

Dr Mitchell:
I think you will wish to read this address -
By Bowles

THE AMERICAN HERESY - Extension of Remarks of Hon. Richard Bolling of Missouri
In the House of Representatives
Thursday, July 8, 1954

MR. BOLLING. Mr. Speaker, the fine address which follows was delivered June 14, 1954, at the commencement exercises of Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, by the editor of Harper's magazine, Mr. John Fischer. The survival of freedom, itself, may well depend on our achieving in the United States the maturity Mr. Fischer discusses so well:

The American Heresy

Perhaps I had better begin with a confession. I have never made a commencement address before. Worse yet, I have never even heard one. When I was graduating from college, jobs were scarce; and I left the campus as soon as my last examination was finished, in hope of sneaking a brief lead on the ravening horde of job-hunters. As a result, I missed the terminal oratory. Until now, I had never felt that loss very keenly.

I understand, however, that a commencement speech is a highly stylized art form, almost as rigid in its conventions as the sonnet or the television commercial. Indeed, Dr. Chalmers has told me that virtually all such talks can be summarized in nine words: "Gentlemen, we are living in a time of crisis."

No doubt this observation is true; but I question whether it is news to any of you-- and I hope you will forgive me for neglecting this traditional theme. Mankind always has been living in a state of crisis, ever since he first tried to take a dry cave away from a saber-toothed tiger; and presumably he always will. Trouble, in fact, is our natural habitat. That is what makes life such a precarious and exciting business-- and since this surely is something which each of you already has discovered for yourself, I shall not remind you of it today.

Instead, I would like to talk about a theological question which has interested me for a long while. As you perhaps have noticed, every editor is a frustrated preacher; and since many of you are heading for the ministry, I hope this matter may have some interest for you as well. It might be described as the American heresy. It is a sin of which nearly everybody in this country is guilty, without knowing it; indeed, I suspect that you have never heard it mentioned in any of your college courses. And unless we learn to recognize it, and to repent in time, I am convinced that we shall be inviting a fearful punishment.

This native American heresy is nicely set forth in a little sign which used to hang on the walls of many military installations during the last war. It read: "The difficult we do today; the impossible will take a little longer."

This motto expresses an attitude toward the world which is-- so far as I know-- uniquely American. No other nation shares it. We alone assume that all problems can be solved; that every story has a happy ending; that the application of enough energy and good will can make everything come out all right-- and in a hurry.

In view of our history, this assumption is natural enough. As a people, we have never encountered any obstacle that we could not overcome. The Pilgrims had a rough first winter, but after that the colony flourished. Valley Forge was naturally followed by Yorktown. Daniel Boone always found his way

through the forest. We crossed the Alleghenies, and the Mississippi, and the Rockies with an impetus that nothing could stop. The wagon trains got through; the pony express delivered the mail; in spite of Bull Run and the Copperheads, the Union was somehow preserved. We never came across a river we couldn't bridge, a depression we couldn't pull out of, a war we couldn't win. So far, we have never known the tragedy, frustration, and sometimes defeat which are ingrained in the memories of all other peoples.

So it is only natural that when we encounter a new problem, we assume automatically that it can be solved pretty quick, if only we try hard enough. Just pour in enough manpower, money, and bulldozers and we can lick it. As Adlai Stevenson recently pointed out, we even carry this habit of thought into the realm of foreign affairs. If one diplomat can't come up with the answer, fire him and hire another-- or better yet, hire 10. And if that doesn't do the job, many Americans conclude that there can be only one explanation: treason.

For all these reasons, it is easy to understand how we have acquired this cheerful and rather engaging approach to life. It would be dangerous, however, to condone it-- or so it seems to me. For it is fundamentally an un-Christian attitude. It ignores the problem of evil; it is loaded with arrogance and pride; and so long as we cling to it, we shall never be able to face the tasks ahead of us realistically.

These chores just ahead of us-- the assignments which your generation must handle-- are new ones, quite different from anything in our previous history. You are, I am sure, fully aware of them. You know very well that the United States is being forced to carry troublesome and unwanted responsibilities in many distant reaches of the globe; and undoubtedly you are painfully conscious of the cost, in terms of taxes and anxiety and your own military service. The point I am trying to make is that we cannot hope to handle these new tasks effectively, unless we purge ourselves of our American heresy. We need, first of all, to learn a little cold-eyed humility. We need to recognize that our capabilities are limited; that there are some problems which cannot be solved quickly; and that we must acquire a new virtue which has never been popular in this country-- the virtue of patience.

In fact, it might be useful for us to remember that many of the really hard problems of the world never get solved at all. They are merely superseded by other problems. For example, the conflict between Moslem and Christian, which dominated world politics for some 300 years, was never resolved; it merely became submerged in the newer and more urgent problems of the Renaissance, the age of discovery, and finally the industrial revolution. The same was true of the Hundred Years War, which also started as a conflict between two ideologies-- in this case, Protestant and Catholic. The underlying issues were never solved, because they are fundamentally irreconcilable; but they did cease to preoccupy the minds of men when nationalism and class conflict began to emerge as more pressing issues. (Before the Hundred Years War finally petered out, curiously enough, a Catholic cardinal was organizing the Protestant League, and a Protestant general was leading the armies of the Holy Roman Empire. The struggle had been transformed from one of religious ideology to one of national ambition-- a result which no one could have foreseen in the beginning.)

It is at least conceivable that the ideological conflicts of our own time will defy solution in similar fashion, but will be replaced by other issues of a kind which at this moment we cannot even guess.

We can make a reasonable guess, however, at the shape of the world we are going to live in. The outline can be sketched quickly with a few simple figures. They add up to the basic arithmetic of our future-- but for some strange reason they are not very widely known, even in the universities. Here they are:

The United States has slightly more than 5 percent of all the people on the globe. It uses about 50 percent of all the world's output of raw materials. It makes about half of the world's manufactured goods-- and, roughly, enjoys about half of the earth's wealth.

The other 95 percent of all human beings get along on the remaining half. They don't get along very well. There is only about 1 acre of food-producing land for each of the 2½ billion people now crowding this planet; but it takes more than 2 acres to feed a person adequately. (Not well, just "adequately.") That means that a lot of people are hungry most of the time-- but not as hungry as they are going to be.

Every day the world acquires about 55,000 additional mouths, which immediately start squalling to be filled. In other words, the net increase gives us the equivalent of a new city about the size of Cleveland Heights every single day of the year. As a consequence, the population of the earth has doubled in the past century. At the present rate it will double again in 92 years. Meanwhile, the good farming land in most areas is wearing away pretty fast; relatively little new land can be brought into production, and then only at heavy cost.

Clearly this is not a stable situation. The hungry 95 percent outside our borders are not likely to be content indefinitely to split up the wealth of the planet on 50-50 terms with the 5 percent of us who are inside. And as their piece of the planet gets more overcrowded, we can hardly expect them to starve quietly-- not while the grass looks so much greener on our side of the fence.

So America can look forward to living under pressure. Even if communism had never been invented-- if Marx had never been born and Russia did not exist-- the pressure would still be great. (You can watch it, any time you like, along the banks of the Rio Grande where wetbacks by the hundreds of thousands push across the border from Mexico in spite of the patrols.)

To put it bluntly, we are already living under siege. We shall probably remain under siege from now on for as long as anyone can foresee. If the Communist assault should miraculously vanish-- as of course it won't-- we can look for new pressure to develop almost immediately. From Asia, most likely, since that is where the surplus population is building up most explosively. I happened to be in India during the great famine of 1943, when something like a million and a half people starved to death-- literally in the streets and by the roadsides. I saw many thousands of others who managed to survive, but who had never once enjoyed a full belly in all their lives. It would not surprise me, therefore, if India might someday become an aggressive nation just as China is today, pushing out blindly for space to accommodate her spiraling millions.

As for us in America, we can expect to live from now on in much the way that besieged people have always lived. We will keep up a strong garrison. We will spend a large part of our wealth on arms. We will try to reduce the pressure a little by feeding the hungry hordes outside the walls. (The Romans called this tribute to the Goths and Huns. We call it UNRRA or the Marshall plan or foreign aid or point 4.) If we are smart enough, we can keep some

allies. If we will let them, our diplomats may be able to divert the pressure for quite a while and to keep potential enemies from ganging up on us.

But we cannot reasonably expect them to produce a permanent settlement within our lifetimes. Even the wisest statesmen can hardly hope to negotiate peace with the explosion of world population which is now well under way.

Now those of you who have been studying biology might well point out that nature always finds a way-- usually drastic-- to restore the balance whenever any species outgrows its feeding grounds. The theologians among you might even argue that it is an example of divine providence that mankind should invent atomic weapons at just the moment of history when overpopulation threatens to become intolerable. I am reluctant, however, to accept these grim arguments. On the contrary, it seems to me that despair is an even more deadly sin than the American heresy we were discussing earlier. The two of them are, it seems to me, closely related evils. It is fatally easy for any one who believes in quick and easy solutions to lapse into black despair whenever the expected happy ending does not arrive on schedule.

We have seen this happen repeatedly in our recent history. In 1918, for example, we fought a war which we hoped would make the world safe for democracy; and President Wilson propounded a league of nations which was supposed to make future wars unnecessary. Probably the great majority of Americans believed in those months that the difficult was being done immediately, and that the impossible would be accomplished in just a little while. We soon found, however, that the granite facts of life did not yield so readily to our moral bulldozers; and then, in disillusionment, we withdrew into a sulky isolationism-- with consequences which all of you know.

Again, at the end of World War II, we indulged in another binge of overconfidence. This time it was the United Nations which would quickly set everything right; and in our exuberant self-assurance, we disbanded our armies and prepared to live happily ever afterward. Once more we were disappointed; and now once more the voices of disillusionment and despair are rising throughout the land. They insist that we junk all of our new international machinery because it has failed to work miracles overnight; they demand a search for the traitors who must have betrayed our dreams; and they denounce our allies, because these ungrateful foreigners sometimes show a disconcerting tendency to place their own interests ahead of America's. Thus it is that our special heresy of great expectations leads naturally to the sin of despair; and like every sin, this one carries its own kind of punishment-- as we cannot help but notice every time we open a newspaper.

Because I am a perennial optimist, I am reasonably confident that in good time we Americans will outgrow our heresy. We are still a young nation; and perhaps this is one of those adolescent troubles which will disappear with maturity. In youth, everything appears to be almost within our grasp, ready to yield to an impetuous and confident attack; and by the same token, every setback and frustration seems to be a tragedy.

In the middle years, however, there comes a day when we must admit that all of the shining goals we set for ourselves will not be so easy to reach-- and that some of them may never be reached at all. At this point there is always a temptation to give up-- to scoff at the ideals which now seem so elusive, and to resign oneself to a life of golf, highballs, and comfortable cynicism.

Fortunately, most people reject this kind of surrender. Instead, they manage somehow to acquire a view of the world which is neither impetuous nor cynical. Perhaps a little ruefully, they revise their wall motto so that it now reads: "The difficult may take a long while; the impossible rests with God." And then they keep on trying, with patience and good cheer, in the face of all discouragements.

If individuals are able to make this adjustment to maturity, it does not seem unreasonable to hope that a nation may do it too. And once we have recovered from our American heresy, we may be surprised to find how often-- in the very long run-- the difficult does get accomplished; and sometimes, perhaps, the impossible as well.

Copies to: FBR
KS
GTH
HCF
MET

September 22, 1954
(Dictated September 20)

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Guy H. Wells

FROM: George S. Mitchell

In our conversation this afternoon with Mr. Pitts, the proposal that I outlined was in the following terms:

Mr. Pitts to come on to your payroll as a consultant effective October 1, for the period to December 31, 1954, with notice of change of status to be given to him by or before December 1, 1955.

Compensation as a consultant to be at whatever figure you and Mr. Pitts may agree upon, but presumably built upon the annual salary rate of $5,000. On hasty mental arithmetic this appears to work out at the neighborhood of $18.00 per working day. With per diem to be supplemented by travel expenses on whatever basis you and the Georgia Committee may approve -- daily travel expenses on actual travel basis. Katherine Stoney can give you helpful advice on the method of calculating travel compensation.

It was suggested that Mr. Pitts might, during the period from now until December 31, 1954, be used for travel into various Georgia towns as a correspondent to your office in gaining increased membership for the Georgia Committee, and in attendance on your own staff meetings.

You suggested that Mr. Pitts come to Atlanta for your meeting October 4, when there will be opportunity for him to see Mr. Braseal, Reverend Mr. King, Mr. Richards, and other members of your Committee. And I suggested that it should be possible for you to cover Mr. Pitts' travel, alone, to the October 4th meeting.

It was further suggested by me that any agreement with Mr. Pitts should arrange rhat he should not be used as a consultant more than say six days during any given calendar month, and that you would make every effort to accommodate Mr. Pitts' travel to his own needs in the light of his duties, teaching, administrative, and church.

Mr. Pitts said that it would be necessary for him to confer on this proposal with Bishop Womack, and that Mr. Pitts would be prepared to talk further with you on October 4.

For the period after January 1, it was hoped that one of several proposals would work out: (a) full-time employment with the addition of funds which you will have raised by that time, or (b) half-time employment jointly with the Florida Committee. There will, of course, still be the possibility, provided that the Georgia Committee and Mr. Pitts were in agreement, of continuing to 1955 on a consultant basis.

October 8, 1954

Dictated October 6

Mr. Guy Wells
Executive Secretary
The Georgia Interracial Committee
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wells:

I discussed yesterday afternoon with Mrs. Tilly the perplexing problem of the size of the Board of the Georgia Interracial Committee. She informed me that the Committee had customarily proceeded with the help of an informal body called the Administrative Committee, which was composed of the officers of the Georgia Interracial Committee.

As there was so much opposition to the idea of a smaller and more manageable Executive Board, it occurred to me that your By-Laws might suitably be amended to provide for a large Board meeting once a year, with provision that between meetings of the Board, the business of the Committee might be conducted by quarterly meetings of an Administrative Committee.

We have no particular interest in the governmental structure of the Georgia Committee one way or another, and would be disposed to approve whatever seems workable, economical, and wise to the Georgia Committee.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

19 Oct 54

Dr. Guy Wells, Exec Dir.
Ga. Committee on Interracial Co-op.
63 Auburn Ave NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Wells,

Though it may seem strange to receive a written communique from "down the hall" this will confirm our conversation of the other day that the staff meetin will take place in the central office on Nov 9-10-11. All of our state Exec Dir's will be here at that time. On the 10th we are going to sit in on the SRC Board meeting to obtain a fuller understanding of the current thinking of the parent organization.

That was a good story in the Sunday paper on your appointment to this job. Your long and distinguished career gives added prestige to the work of our Georgia affiliate.

Any time we can be of help please call on us.

Cordially yours,

Fred

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
Program Development

November 4, 1954

Mr. Guy Wells
Executive Secretary
Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wells:

Dr. Charles Johnson of Fisk University wrote me, in a letter that came in today, that a Southwide Conference is being held at Fisk University on things to do about school integration. Ought to be a good meeting.

The Conference has enough money to pay people's maintenance while at Nashville, but can't pay travel. Comes off November 26th and 27th at Fisk.

I gave Dr. Johnson your name, and you will probably be invited. I am going.

Looks to me like a good thing to learn at.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence

November 29, 1954
(Dictated November 24)

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Guy H. Wells

FROM: George S. Mitchell

I never saw a letter so full of flaws in logic as this.

It ought to be answered. And it seems to me that you and the Georgia Committee are in the forefront of that small body of individuals or group who should make an answer.

Will you consider what ought to be done?

GSM/eab
Encl.

January 18, 1955

Mr. Guy H. Wells
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wells:

A reduced version of the speech-making at the Herald-Tribune Forum last Fall was reprinted at the request of the U. S. Information Agency for use abroad.

A few copies have been made available to the Southern Regional Council and I send one to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

Circulate to Staff:

Hcf
Gth
Fbr
Ah
Ks
Met
Rnf
Ra
Eab

FILE COPY

Staff

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL CO-OPERATION

AN AFFILIATE OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

DR. GEO. E. CLARY, CHAIRMAN
ATLANTA, GA.

DEAN B. R. BRAZEAL, VICE CHAIRMAN
ATLANTA, GA

DR. J. McDOWELL RICHARDS, 2ND VICE CHAIRMAN
DECATUR, GA.

MRS. J. W. E. BOWEN, SECT.
ATLANTA GA.

MR. L. D. MILTON, TREAS.
ATLANTA, GA.

63 AUBURN AVE., N. E.

DR. GUY H. WELLS, EXEC. SECT.

ATLANTA, GA.

February 3, 1955

FEB 7 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

January has been a full month for visiting schools, colleges, and interracial groups. The month began with a visit with the Albany unit. The Rev. G. R. Madson, Episcopal minister, is the president of that group and presided. The meeting was held in a Negro church, and was not too well attended. The need there is for more members, particularly white members, and for stimulation perhaps from the outside.

During this week I spoke to several Rotary clubs and P.T.A. organizations. The following week I met audiences of various kinds in Hawkinsville, Vienna and Cordele. Visited with Lucius Pitts, my Negro Associate. In Americus I spoke to the Americus high school assembly and a student assembly at Georgia Southwestern College. Returning to Carrollton Friday the 14th I met with interested people at West Georgia College.

The third week I was first in Gainesville where I spoke at the Methodist Church Sunday night, the ministers' conference Monday morning, the high school assembly at 10 o'clock and the Rotary Club at one. Before all these groups I discussed our problem of tension between the races and ways of relieving it. Although we have a unit there it is apparently not very active. I have arranged to go back and have also made engagements for Dr. Curtis Dixon to speak to the Rotary Club on the Race Problem in the South, not only in Gainesville, but in several other towns in the state.

The week-end of Jan. 21 I attended the conference in Nashville, Tenn., on the campus of Fisk University. This was a stimulating experience because of the presence of so many other groups working for the same goals. In Atlanta I spoke to the Hungry Club Jan.26, and to the Burns Club Jan. 27. On the 28th and 29th I filled two engagements at Mercer: the ministerial association and the chapel. I ended the month speaking at the Methodist Church Sunday morning and at the Baptist Church Sunday night. I have arranged for new interracial organization meetings in Milledgeville, Cartersville and Statesboro.

Sincerely,

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells

GHW/lk

February 25, 1955

Dr. Guy H. Wells
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wells:

I am just back from a day at one of the schools currently going in the South; the Southern Police Institute at Louisville, Kentucky. This is an excellent agency, cordially disposed toward us and established with the advice of many of our friends. It trains police officials, mainly Southern, in normal police skills with good dashes of human relations put in. The head of it is Colonel David A. McCandless, and they are quartered at the University of Louisville. Mr. C. H. Parrish of our staff is in close touch with the Southern Police Institute.

I am the more encouraged from the conversations with the various police officials to write you and ask that you make it your business and the business of your agency to build a cordial working relationship with senior police officials in the principal cities in your state.

The notion of a working relationship between police officials and human relations agencies is in some spots novel. One of the things we all agreed on was that it is wise for friendships to be made before trouble comes.

Also, we agreed that whoever, being private citizen or police official, first perceives a problem coming up has the duty to be in touch with the other.

I think in most states we are the ones who will first perceive opportunities and needs coming ahead, so the bee is on us to go and see some Chiefs in our areas and simply tell them who and what we are and swap telephone numbers and make friends.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Gen

March 11, 1955

TO: GUY WELLS

A long-time Atlanta friend of the Council tells me that he has at last persuaded his brother-in-law into an interest in this kind of cause. The brother-in-law's name is Ted V. Fisher, 3037 Normore Drive, N. W., Atlanta.

If you will write Mr. Fisher and tell him that you have heard that he would wish to become a member of the Georgia Interracial Committee, I am pretty sure that he will send you back the membership fee.

March 15, 1955

Mr. Guy Wells
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wells:

We have been working out a plan to bring together the staff in the states early in June.

Partly for the felt need of further conference on all our joint problems, and partly to give an opportunity for the new state staff to get acquainted with W. W. Alexander. Dr. Will started in 1919 the work which preceeded the Southern Regional Council. He farms now in retirement near Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Harry Jones has arranged for accomodation for us at a point about four miles from Chapel Hill. Time proposed: from before supper Wednesday, June 1st, till the afternoon of Friday, June 3rd. Details later on travel, but in general by train one would go to Raleigh or by plane to Raleigh-Durham.

Travel into and from and maintenance at the spot (quite reasonable) for state staff would be at the expense of state organizations.

We would warmly expect you, and any one regularly-serving professional staff of the other race. Please begin the process of clearing the travel with your Executive Committee, and let us know if you can come.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

March 16, 1955

Dr. Guy H. Wells
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Wells:

Please take some time over this one.

I send you with the letter a pamphlet called, How to Organize a Freedom Agenda Project. We will send you separately the six related study pamphlets.

One of our good friends is working hard to get the Freedom Agenda Project going. I would like us to help. That really means finding some people in this or that community who would be a discussion group and go through the program.

Admitted that it is not exactly our business. Admitted that we have got our hands full. Still, it is good freedom-loving material, and all of us have some friends who would know ways of putting this sound underpinning beneath local freedom.

I carefully do not urge that helping with this be in any way an official project of your group. But I do ask that you try privately to find ways to spread the project -- if you agree.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

April 11, 1955

Dr. Guy H. Wells
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Wells:

The man at the head of the Department of the Rural Church at Drew Seminary in Madison, New Jersey, is a devoted and informed person, of Southern background. He has put out three excellent pamphlets, copies of which I am sending to you.

We can play a part in strengthening the rural churches, and in firming their purposes. I hope that reading the booklets will strike sparks in your mind, and give you hints as to helpful things to do.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Under separate cover
These My Brethren
Go Down, Moses
A New Gospel of the Soil

April 12, 1955

Mr. Guy H. Wells
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wells:

We have a good many useful links with the National Council of Negro Women.

In your state we have the following members of its National Committee and Boards: Mrs. W. A. Scott, Atlanta; Mrs. L. D. Shivery, Atlanta; and Mrs. Clara West, Thomson.

When opportunity offers, I think you will find it helpful to be in touch with these ladies.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

June 7, 1955

Mr. Guy Wells
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Guy:

The condensed version you gave at Chapel Hill of the story of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation is still pretty far from what the actual Committee was. You still have got it tied up in your mind with the Atlanta race riot in 1907, or whenever it was. I don't think you can find any root of the Georgia Committee earlier than 1919.

Small point, but I should think it would be well to get it right.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

June 8, 1955

Dr. Guy H. Wells
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wells:

The following are the members of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council residing in your state.

Morris B. Abram Healey Building Atlanta	Mrs. Cassandra M. Birnie 864 Hunter Street Atlanta
B. R. Brazeal* Morehouse College Atlanta	G. E. Clary* 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta
R. E. Clement Atlanta Univ. Atlanta	John A. Griffin Emory Univ. Emory Univ. Ga.
Leonard Haas Haas-Howell Bldg Atlanta	Philip Hammer 70 Fairlie St. Atlanta
Benjamin Mays Morehouse College Atlanta	L. D. Milton Citisens Trust Co. Atlanta
J. M. Richards Columbia Theological Seminary Decatur	H. V. Richardson Gammon Theological Seminary Atlanta
Morton Weiss 182 Marietta St. Atlanta	Josephine Wilkins 387 Milledge Ave. Athens

*ex-officio

We are dependent upon you and all connected with your state movement to bring these people into full knowledge and participation in the general program.

Sincerely,

GSM/eab

George S. Mitchell

June 9, 1955

Mr. Guy Wells
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wells:

At the recent staff conference at Camp New Hope various of you asked to be enlightened on the matter of Fellows of the Southern Regional Council. The appointment of Fellows began in 1945 and 1946 and has been little altered since then. It fulfilled a purpose of Dr. Howard W. Odum's to give recognition to and stimulate interest from young persons likely to increase in stature in this field. Under the by-laws these were to be honorary Fellows not exceeding 100 in number "To Southerners who have demonstrated exceptional talent for constructive leadership." The Fellows were to cooperate with the Council as observers, advisers, correspondents and special representatives. They were to receive such honoraria or reimbursement of expenses incurred at the request of the Executive Committee as the Council might direct. The terms were to be for two years unless otherwise provided by the Council, and were renewable or withdrawable at the discretion of the Council. This language continues as Article III in our present by-laws.

Some few of the Fellows have faithfully all these years sent us clippings and an occasional letter telling about special circumstances in their areas. But for most of them the honor, if remembered, has been empty.

Technically, as the fellowships were not specifically renewed they may be thought of as having lapsed. But it should be said that they have not been specifically withdrawn.

The matter of having Fellows is a program from which we have not as yet contrived to extract anything like a full benefit.

One practical result has been that Fellows were exempt from dues and except as a matter of courtesy I think few of the Fellows have in practice paid dues to SRC. I know no reason why they should not be billed for dues in the appropriate state organizations.

Inactivity in this office does not signify failure to appreciate the possibilities of a live program with Fellows.

The Fellows still carried on our rolls and believed when last the list was compiled to be resident in your state are:

Mozell C. Hill
Department of Sociology
Atlanta University
Atlanta

Robert Hughes
3936 Redding Road, N. E.
Chamblee

John W. Morgan
Georgia State College for Woman
Milledgeville

R. A. Thompson
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta

Leo J. Zuber
2794 North Decatur Road
Decatur

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

June 28, 1955.

Dr. Guy H. Wells
63, Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Wells:

You may recall that both at Camp New Hope and in Fred Routh's last newsletter the matter of interracial ministerial associations was mentioned. We have had the suggestion from several quarters that a listing of such associations in the South would be helpful.

I would greatly appreciate it if you would write me what you know, or can readily find out, about fully inclusive ministerial associations in your state. Not all instances are clear-cut, of course; some groups will be partly integrated, some will be planning it, others will have committees that meet jointly, and so on. We would be as interested in these qualifications as in the open-and-shut cases.

I don't want to add an undue burden to your already heavy schedule, and I make this request on the assumption that you will not find it necessary to do more than check with one or two strategically situated persons in your state -- for example, the president or executive director of the state council of churches. If it turns out to be a big, time-consuming project, let me know and we will consider other channels of information.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/vc

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

C O P Y
- - - -

Milledgville, Georgia

FILE COPY

974 Los Angeles Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

August 9, 1955.

Dr. O. C. Alderhold, President
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Dear O.C.:

Tom Paine once wrote, "These are the times that try men's souls..." and certainly today those of us who believe in academic freedom are on trial by the forces who resent education and sneer at intelligence. Pressure to conform is being brought by political interests.

You have in your Department of Philosophy a professor who represents the best traditions of the free and inquiring mind; a man who does not accept that which his logic tells him is incorrect nor his heart tells him is wrong. As a philosopher he believes in the dignity and intrinsic worth of all individuals without regard to their race or creed. That is not a popular position in Georgia in 1955; but is the position of a brave and honest man: I refer to Dr. Paul Pfeutze.

As a college administrator I often had political pressure brought to bear to dismiss or demote certain professors but, after resisting such pressure, I have had Governors and Legislators say they respected me and my institution for resisting that for which they had asked.

Ancient Greece regretted its treatment of Socrates; it is to be hoped that Georgia may never need to look back with equal regret for what it might have done in a moment of haste to some of her more noble sons.

Sincerely,

Guy H. Wells

Guy H. Wells
President Emeritus
GSCW

cc/ Dean Martin
Dean Biscoe

GHW/vc

Copy

CONSOLIDATED QUARRIES CORPORATION

DECATUR, GEORGIA

September 1, 1955

Dr. Guy H. Wells, Executive Director
Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Guy:

I am always interested in the reaction of members of our Decatur Rotary Club to our speakers. Contacts since your talk all confirm a real interest and acceptance of your message that Racial Problems should have the active interest of all leaders in all fields.

Mr. Murphey Candler expressed similar obse vations to me, and with many others I feel that your presentation offered no possible offense yet clearly expressed the necessity of constructive consideration if we really are to do as we sang: "I'll serve my brothers far and near."

Thank you for a most impressive talk on the difficult subject assigned.

Kindest regards.

Yours very truly,

G. A. Austin, President

COPY

WEEKES & CANDLER
DECATUR, GEORGIA

August 29, 1955

Dr. Guy H. Wells
Executive Director
Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Wells:

I just wanted to tell you personally how much we appreciate your coming to speak before the Rotary Club last Friday and to express to you, as Chairman of the Program Committee, my sincere thanks for your doing it.

Although your audience was predominantly hostile, I have heard nothing but praise for your talk and think it accomplished a great deal and I appreciated the manner in which you delivered it and the thought that you provoked among the members.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Yours very truly,

Murphey Candler, Jr.

At Long Last! More Wells
Aron
R R

N O T I C E!

SUNDAN NIGHT NOVRMBRR 13 9:25 O'CLOCK (1955)

TURN ON YOUR RADIO TO WFIG

YOU WILL HEAR AN ADDRESS ON TAPE RECORDING RECENTLY DELIVERED TO THE ROTARY CLUB OF DACATUR GEORGIA BY DR. GUY.H.WELLS,FORMER GOVERNOR OF ROTARY AND A MEMBER OF THE KIWANIS CLUBX,A NATIVE GEORGIAN, MANY YEARS COLLEGE PRESIDENT, WHO HAS RECENTLY WORKED WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT'S POINT FOUR PROGRAM; OVER A WIDE TERRITORY OF THE EARTH.

DR. WELLS BRINGS A NEW APPROACH TO THE PROBLEM OF SEGREGATION WHICH IS EXCEEPINGLY INTERESTING AT THE PRESENT MOMENT OF OUR HISTORY.

ROTARIANS AND KIWANIANS WILL BE ESPECIALLY GLAD TO HEAR HIM.

AT 8:30 ON THE SAME EVENING WFIG WILL CARRY A TALK BY DR. WELCH OF ORANGEBURG WITH A DIFFERENT EMPHASIS. THIS MAY MAKE DR. WELLS' PRESENTATION EVEN MORE EFFECTIVE. TUNE FIR BOTH.

Dr. Guy H. Wells,
Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation,
63, Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3,
GEORGIA.

December 5th, 1955.

Dear Dr. Wells,

A couple of years ago we had an idea knocking around that our State people in each one could set up a body of distinguished citizens in some rough parallel to the State School Board, only ours would honestly represent all the people of the State. Then you fine paid executives would do the hard work of digging out the facts for the unofficial Board, about the schools and what to do. Thereafter on each occasion that the sure enough State School Board came out with some wickedness-inspired plan to avoid doing what was lawful and educationally right, the unofficial Board would call in the Press and give really helpful advice. That was thought of as a powerfully educational device, anent publicopinion. I still think it would be. And it could also be done locally.

Last month our Virginia group fired to the idea, and spoke the truth in a way that was listened to. Here 'tis.

I think when the history of the ultimate desegregation of the schools in that state is written the book will say that the thing began to turn toward achievement when the lesson of this newspaper story had had time (sorry to say it takes that in the Old Dominion) to sink in.

We've told the Board people about this.

Dr. Guy H. Wells,
Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation. December 5th, 1955.

I hope you will like the idea staffwise, and do so much of it, in such and such a modified way, as may seem suitable in your situation.

Sincerely yours,

(Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director.)

P.S.
Observe that the Virginia Council nowhere presumes to advise people in any local community as to the rate at which desegregation should occur; it just says that if citizens, white and Negro, work together on the matter we have faith that they can reach wise and workable agreement.

GSM:rl.
2 encls.

Prof

January 4, 1956

Dr. Guy H. Wells
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Wells:

The Council wishes to compile a list of the communities in each state in which a local committee has been established to advise the school board relative to the U. S. Supreme Court's decisions on segregation in the public schools.

Mr. Routh informed me that the North Carolina Council on Human Relations has written each of the 174 school superintendents in that state in order to collect this information. I wonder if your office has made such a study or if we might secure your cooperation through the assumption of this project. We are especially desirous of learning which committees are interracial. If any additional information (such as presentation, acceptance, or rejection of reports) is available, that too would be helpful. The enclosed form shows one method in which your information might be summarized and reported to this office.

We hope that it will be convenient for you to provide the above information or undertake the suggested project very shortly.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

February 27, 1956

Dr. Guy Wells, Executive Director
Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Wells:

A good many evidences have appeared in the national press that the Communist Party would like to worm its way into the current civil rights issue in the South.

That being the case it may be expected that here and there they will try to gain a foothold in our State organizations.

This is an alert to be watchful. And to exclude from any influence in our organizations people not primarily devoted to the protection of American freedoms.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

March 1, 1956

Dr. Guy H. Wells, Executive Director
Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Guy:

Recently in Washington I went to see the man who runs the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice.

I wanted to tie us and you into his work.

He gave me a few copies of a talk he did a year or so ago, which tells just what his show can and cannot do. You should read it. And thereafter feel free (and invited) to let us or him know of suitable occasions for the concern of his Department and Section.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

April 2, 1956

Mr. Guy Wells, Executive Director
Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Guy:

Here is correspondence from Florida mentioning two or three Atlanta people who might possibly be helpful to you. Please return.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Encl.

April 6, 1956

Mr. Guy H. Wells, Executive Director
Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Guy:

I was at a meeting of Negro Highschool Principals from all over the South at Dillard University late in March. Here are those who came from Georgia:

Mr. George W. Parker, Principal,
Moultrie High School, Moultrie.

Mr. J.S. Wilkerson, Principal, Risley
High School, Brunswick.

Maybe they are already your members. I daresay if they aren't they would most likely join if you wrote and asked.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

MEMORANDUM

April 11, 1956

TO: Dr. Guy H. Wells, Georgia Committee on Interracial Coop, Atlanta, Ga.

FROM: Harold C. Fleming

Attached is a brief outline of five progressive steps which might be taken by groups of persons who consider themselves "moderates" but are not yet prepared to commit themselves to positive program of desegregation. It resulted from discussions with staff members of ADL's Southeastern Office and is intended as an aid to key people working with such groups rather than as a document for general distribution. It is also applicable mainly to the larger towns and cities.

I pass this outline along to you not as an official program suggestion but as a matter of interest and possible usefulness to you.

HCF:c
enc.

April 18, 1956
(Dictated April 17)

TO: Guy Wells

FROM: George S. Mitchell

The other day at a reception at Spelman College, Mr. Whitney Young introduced me to a Mr. and Mrs. Acland. Mr. Acland works for the federal government in the Fish and Wildlife Service which, I believe, is in these sad days a part of the Department of the Interior. Both Mr. and Mrs. Acland voiced sentiments sympathetic to programs of this kind, and Mrs. Acland, with a poke at her husband's ribs said, "We ought to join that Southern Regional Council."

I suggest that if you will seek them out they will be good for five or ten dollars to you.

eab/

May 3, 1956

Mr. Guy Wells
Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wells:

I put the matter of payment of the unpaid balance of the lawyer's fee before the Executive Committee at their meeting April 20th. They had a pretty full discussion of the matter. Some were initially for and some against. Arguments brought to the fore were: the propriety of using tax-exempt money for payment of an attorney's fee under the approximate circumstances of this instance; the feeling that the Council should be willing to stand behind this action publicly (when as a matter of fact various members of the Committee doubted the propriety of such payment); and the unwelcomeness of a precedent for the Southern Regional Council's being chargable for whatever, or some portion of whatever, legal expenses might be incurred by state staff in defense of themselves or their organizations when attacked.

At the conclusion of the discussions, the Committee voted that they would not assume the obligation.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

FILE COPY

June 15, 1956

Mr. Guy H. Wells
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wells:

I went to a meeting at Junaluska, in early June, of an Ecumenical Institute for the Southeast, organized by the National Council of Churches. Among those present were:

Mrs. J. Edward Lantz
1040 Springdale Road, N. E.
Atlanta

Rev. & Mrs. M. B. Porter, Jr.
P. O. Box 401 - Northside Station
Atlanta

Mrs. H. V. Richardson
Gammon Theological Seminary
Atlanta

Rev. & Mrs. G. Jackson Stafford
Veteran's Administration Hospital
Dublin

Mrs. Ethyl Carlton
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta

If they don't belong to your show, maybe they will join.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

July 24, 1956

Mr. Guy Wells
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Wells:

The Executive Committee met a couple of days last week at the spot described in the enclosed. Nice place. You are within reach, and might consider it for this or that meeting at some time or other, or for some appropriate group. Point is, they like to be used for interracial conferences.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab - Rem comm. services folder

bc: RHa (and copies of incoming corres)
FBR

January 18, 1957

Dr. Guy H. Wells
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Wells:

In accordance with the request and assurances made in your letter of January 14th, and the letter from Dr. Hill of the same date, I am enclosing our check for $600, representing a loan from the Southern Regional Council to the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

We understand that should the Georgia Council find it is unable to repay this loan before September 1, 1957, you and Dr. Hill have agreed that your respective salaries for the month of September, 1957, may be withheld by the Southern Regional Council, and applied to the repayment of the loan.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Encl.

cc: Dr. Mozell C. Hill

April 21, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. Guy H. Wells, Georgia Council on Human Relations

From: Frederick B. Routh, Southern Regional Council

Re: Job Descpiption

Attached herewith is a rough working draft of the job description for the Executive Director of the Georgia Council on Human Relations. This is done in accordance with the request of the Georgia Council's Staff-Personnel Committee.

No pride of authorship is involved: feel free to make any changes you think desirable. We should have a proposed draft to submit to the committee when next it convenes.

Sorry I did not have a chance to discuss this with you before attempting this draft. I felt, however, in the interest of time it might be helpful if I took the first step.

DRAFT

JOB DESCRIPTION

The Executive Director of the Georgia Council on Human Relations shall be charged with the execution of the policies and program of the Council as defined by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee. He shall be responsible to the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee. His responsibilities will include, but not be limited to:

1. Program Development. The Executive Director shall work with the Executive Committee and/or the Program Committee in developing meaningful programs and program projects.
2. Program Implementation. The Executive Director, as senior staff member, shall be charged with carrying out, and supervising the carrying out, of programs and program projects developed in cooperation with, and approved by, the Executive Committee and/or the Program Committee.
3. Field Travel. The Executive Director shall engage in such field travel as is required in the implementation of the program. He shall provide staff liaison with affiliates and local chapters as authorized by the state Executive Committee.
4. Staff Supervision. The Executive Director shall be the senior staff member and is charged with the supervision of all staff -- both professional and clerical, permanent and temporary.
5. Information Services. The Executive Director shall prepare or supervise the preparation of all publications of the Council, and supervise the maintenance of information files.
6. Reports. The Executive Director shall be charged with making monthly program and financial reports to the Board of Directors. He shall make quarterly reports to the Southern Regional Council so long as the Georgia

Continued . . .

Council receives financial assistance from SRC. He shall make such other reports as required by the Board or the Executive Committee.

7. Fund Raising. The Executive Director shall assist the Executive Committee and/or the state Finance Committee in the raising of funds necessary to carry out the program of the Council and to maintain the state staff and office.

Ga Council

Memorandum

To: Dr. Lester Rumble

FRom: Guy H. Wells

RE: Continuing Committee

I have been wanting to see you all this week and discuss with you some of the problems facing the Georgia Council. Fred Routh of SRC is very familiar with other groups working as we are and has offered two or three amendments to our By-Laws which Mrs. Knox will give you.

One of the aggravating problems now is concerning consultant pay. As you may not know the grant from the Fund for the Republic was sufficient at first for us to employ a full-time director, a half-time associate director with $2500 for consultant service at $20 per day and expenses. Apparently there was no anticipation in the original planning for consultants, but it was impossible to get a full-time associate, so we had half of his salary to use for this consultant service.

Our Negro consultants have seized upon this and have tried to make their services needed, it seems to me, so as to draw on this fund.

This year I have agreed to work for only $100 a month until the Board could find a full-time man. Because of this we set up $2800 in our budget which we, mistakenly I think, listed for consultants service. I had hoped and expected to have very little of this used so that we could add this to the amount I am receiving to secure a full-time director.

Our Greater Atlanta Council has tried to get as much of this as possible for a regular consultant at $100 a month and one or two others, it seems to me, are trying to draw on this unnecessarily.

I don't want to appear to be dictating or trying to influence the committee, but it might be wise in view of our limited funds to recommend the discontinuance of this service and leave to the director the employment of special help when he deemed the request worthy and the Committee able to pay.

We have recently agreed to pay $50.00 a month for five projects the Atlanta Council is working on, provided we have the money. You can see how, if this is not held down, and other groups like Macon and Augusta should re-request equal and larger amounts how much trouble we would have. Even now our practice is to give $2.00 from the membership dues to the local group and let them use it as they see fit. I'm sorry I'm not going to see you and discuss personally this situation. I do appreciate your willingness to serve on this continuing committee to help work these things out.

Very truly yours,

Dr. Guy Wells Sees Dangers In State Private School Plan

Dr. Guy Wells, executive secretary of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, last night warned against what he called inherent dangers in recent steps taken to maintain segregation in Georgia.

Speaking to some 80 persons who attended the Macon committee's meeting at Christ Episcopal Church parish house last night, he cited the private school plan as dangerous.

He said apparently no provisions have been made as to "what rules will prevail" for the administration of private schools.

He said he felt the public schools were being destroyed "by men whose attitude is wholly political."

He said no arrangements are being made for the handling of finances for the schools, for the certification of teachers or for the maintenance of other educational standards.

There is no indication certification of teachers will be taken care of by law, he said.

Frank Loescher, adviser on race relations to the Fund for the Republic, who was scheduled to speak, was called back to Philadelphia because of a son's illness.

Speakers emphasized the importance of local organizations in dealing with racial problems. Dr. Mozell Hill, professor of sociology at Atlanta University, and Fred Routh of the Southern Regional Council, also spoke.

Dr. Tom Gossett and the Rev. J. W. Ward were elected co-chairmen of the Macon committee to serve during 1956. Frank Hutchings was named secretary and Mrs. F. M. Mosley, treasurer.

Plans for the year's program were discussed and Mrs. Lois Holsey was named chairman of the program committee. Other committee mmebers include Dr. Marguerite Woodruff and Mrs. Emmett S. Johnson.

In Brunswick Speech

Wells Calls for Georgians To Recognize Integration

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Jan. 17 (AP)—A native Georgian and long-time educator today called upon the people of his state to abide by the U. S. Supreme Court's decision requiring an end to public school segregation.

Dr. Guy H. Wells of Atlanta, former president of the Georgia State College for Women declared:

"We need in Georgia today a group of sane people to solve the race problem. We don't have that today—only the politicians are telling us what to do."

Wells, now associated with the Georgia Council on Interracial Cooperation, told the Brunswick Rotary Club that all the Supreme Court asked was that the South proceed with "deliberate" speed toward integration. He expressed the opinion that Negroes will want most things to continue as they are for a long time, "but we must be willing to make some intelligent compromises."

Three schools of reaction to the court's ruling were described by Wells—politicians who say it is "absolutely silly," people who accept it but hope they are dead before segregation ends, and those who acknowledge the decision as law.

He expressed hope Rotary members would be in the last group.

"The Supreme Court could hardly have done anything else," Wells declared. "The race question is world-wide. Two-thirds of the world's people are colored and being told by Communists that the United States does not have a sense of democracy."

He said every great movement has been vigorously opposed by the majority, citing Christianity, Democracy, and public schools as having experienced such a struggle.

Wells said segregation is a remnant of fudalism and "this idea of one race being superb is a myth."

Citing his own family heritage dating from the Confederacy, he said it is good business, good citizenship and good religion to abide by the decision.

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dr. Guy H. Wells, former president of Georgia State College for Women in Milledgeville, has been named executive secretary of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation. The appointment was announced by the Rev. Dr. George E. Clary, Sr., of the South Georgia Conference of the Methodist Church, chairman of the Georgia Committee.

Dr. Wells, who was president of GSCW from 1934 to 1953, is a consultant on education for the U. S. State Department's Foreign Operations Administration. He has recently completed a year's assignment in Libya under the Point Four program.

The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, which was founded in 1919, works for improved race relations through local chapters and individual members throughout the state. It is the Georgia affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, which services and coordinates the work of state interracial groups in the South.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, formerly executive secretary of the Georgia Committee, is now director of women's work for the Southern Regional Council.

Officers of the Georgia Committee, in addition to Dr. Clary, are Dr. B. R. Brazeal, dean of Morehouse College, first vice-chairman; Dr. J. McDowell Richards, president of Columbia Theological Seminary of Decatur, second vice-chairman; Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen, church and civic leader, secretary; and Mr. L. D. Milton, president of the Citizens Trust Company of Atlanta, treasurer.

In announcing Dr. Wells' appointment, Dr. Clary released a brief biographical summary, a copy of which is attached.

Dr. Guy H. Wells

Biographical Sketch

It is likely that no other man in Georgia has given more years to the service of his state than Dr. Guy H. Wells, former president of Georgia State College for Women in Milledgeville, who is now executive secretary of the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, a group organized to work with the race problem in Georgia in 1919.

A fifth generation Georgian and a ninth generation Southerner, Dr. Wells has served the cause of education for many years, from teaching a one-room rural school to being president of two of the state's most important colleges. He was principal of schools at Lumpkin, Richland, Donalson and Eastman. For nine years he was president of Georgia Teachers College at Statesboro, and for twenty years president of the Georgia State College for Women. He has served as president of the Georgia Education Association, and was the organizing president of the Georgia Association of School Administrators. For some years he has been a member of the Board of Managers of the Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers. He is a native of Carroll County.

He is an active member of the Baptist Church and has been a member of the board of deacons in most of the Georgia communities where he has worked. He was chairman of the board of deacons of the Milledgeville Baptist Church and chairman of the building committee under whose leadership a magnificent new church was recently erected there.

He has served as district governor of Rotary and president of the Milledgeville Rotary Club. When he was abroad working on educational programs in Europe he spoke before Rotary Clubs in England and on the Continent. He worked with the Georgia Rotary in the project that brought foreign students here to get a better understanding of the democratic way of life and had a number of these students on his campus.

Besides his work for the government in Europe Dr. Wells spent a year just recently in North Africa where he worked as a consultant in education in Libya--under the Point Four plan. He is still a part-time consultant on education for the State Department's Foreign Operations Administration.

Dr. Wells is one of the most widely known educators in America. He is known to thousands of students whom he has taught or who attended the colleges he has headed. A fellow educator said of him, on hearing of the new work in which he is engaged: "One can always count on Guy Wells being on the right side of every moral question".

GEORGIA COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL CO-OPERATION
AN AFFILIATE OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

DR. GEO. E. CLARY, CHAIRMAN
ATLANTA, GA.

DEAN B. R. BRAZEAL, VICE CHAIRMAN
ATLANTA, GA

DR. J. MCDOWELL RICHARDS, 2ND VICE CHAIRMAN
DECATUR, GA.

63 AUBURN AVE., N. E.

DR. GUY H. WELLS, EXEC. SECT.

ATLANTA, GA.

MRS. J. W. E. BOWEN, SECT.
ATLANTA GA.

MR. L. D. MILTON, TREAS.
ATLANTA, GA.

Notes for Conference –

Let meeting be held on week end –
Say from Friday Evening until Sunday –
Start off Friday night with an Address
by Hodding Carter, and Introduction
of delegates and Consultants – Annuncing
meeting next day Saturday at 10:00 clock –

Saturday

Welcome Greetings by local Student
Response by a visiting delegate

Purpose of the meeting – Dr. Morgan or Some one
The Problem of Desegregation
Address Dr. Mitchel and or Montilland –
The Supreme Court and Word Opinion
Dr Arrers or others
Discussion & then Lunch

Afternoon – What we can do? to or workers

Parts and Students Part in the Pulpit
Mrs ME Tilley or other person
Questions and Discussions
Sunday Morning in one of the
Churches, New yorr Methodist Pastor
Preach Sermon on Christian Ethics
and the Race Problem or how one
of the Visitory Consultants speak
at the Church or College Chapel

These are some thoughts

GEORGIA ADVISORY COMMITTEE

	Telephone
Sylvan H. Meyer, CHAIRMAN The Daily Times Gainesville 30501	 LE 2-6211 (Bus.) LE 2-2078 (Res.)

Editor, The Daily Times. Member, American Society of Newspaper Editors.

L. D. Milton, SECRETARY
Citizens Trust Company
Atlanta

President, Citizens Trust Company. Director, Southern Regional Council.

Professor Clarence Albert Bacote Atlanta University Atlanta 14	 JA 3-6431 (Bus.) Ext. 4 JA 1-1249 (Res.)

University professor. Member, executive committee, Fulton County Democratic Committee (1962). Vice president, Fulton County Democratic Club. Member, "City of Atlanta Election Study Commission," and American Historical Association for the study of Negro life and history. Selected "Citizen of the Year" (1948) by "27 Club" of Atlanta, and "Man of the Year" (1959) by Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

James S. Childers Tupper & Love, Inc. 3030 Peachtree Road, N.W. Atlanta 30305	 CE 7-4006 (Bus.) GL 7-9026 (Res.)

Publisher and writer. Former college professor at Birmingham Southern. Newspaper columnist, Birmingham News. Newspaper editor, (Atlanta Journal 1953-57). Author of numerous books. Traveler, writing and living in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, and in Australia (ten years).

F. D. Funderburg, M.D. P.O. Box 309 Monticello	 2511 (Bus.) 2351 (Res.)

Physician. Member, Georgia Council on Human Welfare.

Telephone

Reverend Charles S. Hamilton
1223 Gwinnett Street — 724-1230 (Bus)
Augusta — 724-8303 (Res)

Minister, Tabernacle Baptist Church. Former president, Augusta chapter, NAACP. Member, various committees appointed by the Mayor of Augusta to work in the area of race relations.

Miss Johnnie Hilbun
922 S.F.C. Building — 722-7142 (Bus.)
Augusta — 722-8427 (Res.)

Insurance counselor for Mutual of New York. Former teacher. Member, Business & Professional Women's Club. Past State vice president, League of Women Voters. Past president, State of Georgia League Quota Club International. Past District Governor (8th District) Girl Scouts of America. Served on local boards of Chamber of Commerce (Women's Division), Mental Health Association, and Council of Human Relations.

Reverend James L. Hooten, Sr.
110 Harlan Drive — 236-8271 (Bus.)
Savannah — EL 5-7296 (Res.)

Minister, First Christian Church. Member, board of directors of HOPE, Inc. (Atlanta). President, General Board, Christian Churches of Georgia, Inc. Member, Savannah Ministerial Association.

Arthur J. McClung
521 Ninth Street (YMCA) — 322-8125 (Bus.)
Columbus — MU 9-7279 (Res.)

YMCA executive secretary. Vice chairman, Georgia Council of Human Relations. Member, executive committee, voluntary biracial group to plan for the desegregation of Columbus lunch counters. Program chairman, Georgia Council of Human Rights (Columbus chapter).

Telephone

Morgan C. Stanford
1431 Candler Building
Atlanta 30303

DR 7-8845 (Res.)

Attorney. President, board of trustees, United Liberal Church. Member, Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations and Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Dr. Guy H. Wells
Statesboro

Statesboro 3214 (Bus.)
Dillard 2421 (Res.)

Former president, Georgia State College for Women and Georgia Southern College, and former president, Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Consultant, U.S. Office of Education, ICA and educational consultant with Gen. Clay (1948) Germany, Point IV Program (1953-54) Libya, North Africa.

17 March 1964

Miss Frances Pauly
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exhhange Place, S.E.
Rm. 502
Atlanta, Georgia (3)

Dear Miss Pauley:

The following Episcopalians in Savannah might be of help to you in your project there. They are:

Rt. Rev. Albert Stuart
611 E. Bay St.,
Savannah, Georgia

Rev. F. Bland Tucker, DD
Christ Church
Johnson's Square
Savannah, Georgia

Rev. Gus Caution
St. Matthew's Church
West Broad St.,
Savannah, Georgia

These people are all pretty good leaders and I believe that you will find them of a great deal of help to you. They will probably be able to suggest other names of leaders in Savannah.

Please let me know if I can give you any more information or help.

Most sincerely,

Corneliss C. Tarplee

17 March, 1964

Mr. Charles Wittenstein
American Jewish Committee
41 Exchange Pl., S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Charles:

The following persons I believe will be of assistance to you in your special project in Atlanta:

Rev. Frank Ross
All Saints Church
634 W. Peachtree St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Rev. Hugh Saussy, Jr.
Holy Innocent's Church
Box 151
Sandy Springs, Georgia

Rev. C.E. Demere
St. Bede's Church
2601 Henderson Mill Rd., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Rev. Edward E. Tate
St. Luke's Church
435 Peachtree St., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

I believe that the Parishoners of some of these men will be the kine of leaders and prestige people whom you will need in taking the leadership for statements of compliance.

If I can be of further help, please don't hesitate to call on me. I know that the men whose names I have given you will give you further names and I certainly wish you all the success in the world.

Most sincerely,

Cornelius C. Tarplee

EDITORIAL FROM COLUMBUS LEDGER-ENQUIRER

July 17, 1955

Cook Creates Grave Crisis

It is time to speak out against some of the pusillanimous and dangerous foolishness to which the public now is being submitted by Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook and the Georgia State Board of Education.

Last Monday the State Board of Education voted a resolution to "revoke forever" the license of any teacher who "supports, encourages, condones, offers to teach or teaches" non-segregated classes.

Later in the week, Mr. Cook urged the Board to pinpoint the resolution, to specify a revocation in the case of any teacher who is "affiliated with or contributes to" the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

Board Chairman George P. Whitman, Jr., promised that the more definite resolution would be passed by the Board at a meeting on August 1. Messrs. Cook and Whitman then said they believed the wording of the resolution would apply to teachers "who are in sympathy with the purposes" of the NAACP.

As an attorney, Mr. Cook surely is familiar with the democratic judicial concept of freedom even for the thought that is hated in the United States, and as an education administrator Mr. Whitman must place some value on liberty of thought, else he is grotesquely misplaced.

Whether one likes the aims and objectives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is of no moment here. It is a legitimate organization. It is not a subversive or illegal grouping. Before the law and the Constitution it suffers no lower status and is denied rights of being no more than the Rotary Club or the National Association of Manufacturere.

If the Attorney-General of any State can seduce - of all organizations - a State Board of Education to limit the affiliation of teachers with any legitimate and legal organization, woe to the people of the state. Such a precedent fore warns the public that there could be a penalty against joining or contributing to any group.

As for a penalty of dismissal against any teacher who might be "in sympathy" with the purposes of a legitimate organization, in this case the NAACP, this is such a broad and indefinitely described transgression as to make even thinking dangerous. It could include any teacher who is a Democrat or a Republican, since both parties for years have carried platform planks similar to NAACP purposes.

It could include teachers who are Presbyterians, since the 67th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States has voted in favor of desegregating the public schools, which surely was a move "sympathetic" to the NAACP. It could include Baptists, in view of the Southern Baptist Convention

resolution in St. Louis last year, and members of other denominations.

Only a fool or a knave would doubt that the dominant white attitude in the Deep South is one in fierce opposition to desegregation. But the opposition need not become foolish and knavish. Nor should it be permitted to flare off into dangerous tangents, led by gauleiters who would limit rights and freedoms and police thoughts and sympathies.

The situation is one calling for more commonsense than now is being demonstrated, and before August 1 it is a duty and the personal responsibility of right-thinking citizens, in their own defense to protest to the Attorney General and the State Board of Education this rape of constitutionality and democracy.

THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER

July 15, 1955

A DANGEROUS ADVENTURE IN GEORGIA

Atlanta, July 11 -- The Georgia State Board of Education today placed a lifetime ban on any teacher who instructs racially mixed classes. It also created a super secret committee, apparently to deal with the segregation problem. (A resolution) provides for automatic revocation of the license and salary of any teacher who "supports, encourages, condones, offers to teach or teaches" mixed classes.

This action makes a depressing spectacle on the American scene. It is a whirlwind reaped by the Supreme Court ruling.

First, the Georgians who fashioned these clanging manacles are of those who assure the nation that virtually all Georgians, colored or white, prefer segregation. If that is true, why is it necessary to inflict and advertise so harsh a penalty on those who deviate ?

We have only the guess that the lifetime excommunication is aimed at Negro teachers.

But would the rule be used to destroy, say, a white professor at the University of Georgia who told a class - a class which inevitably will soon have several Negro students the same as the University of Alabama - that eventually but gradually segregation will perish ? Would that concession of the evident truth be accounted "condoning" of race mixing ?

Would that professor then be disqualified for life to earn a living in the Georgia School system ?

The harsh extreme of such a draconian provision may be measured by the fact that when a bar association disbars a lawyer or a medical society removes a doctor from practice for misconduct, it is customarily for a few years only, not life.

What is this "super secret" committee named in Georgia and invested with the police authority of the state. What possible excuse can there be for any "secret" arm of any state government ? That debauches our form of government.

Now one of the few dogmas The Advertiser indulges in is its fears and abhorrence of restrictions an personal liberty. We detest any kind of restraint upon freedom of speech and inquiry, including those in the province of religion. Nevertheless we are prepared to acknowledge that the state cannot be divested of responsibility for what its teachers teach. There can be no absolute academic freedom, for who would question that the state is entitled to eject a teacher who taught the wholesomeness of nudism, the ethical necessity of refusing military service or the logic of Karl Marx ?

But what if a handful of Georgia teachers did indeed make public their conviction that segregation offends Christianity ? Is the destruction of this handful important enough to justify the perilous adventure with secret police state methods.

Isn't this a dangerous thing for Georgia, wrathful though it be, to play with ?

THE MACON NEWS
July 25, 1955

"THOU SHALT NOT THINK"

A reading of the letters written to various editors and published in daily papers overthe state during the past ten days or so convinces us that Georgians, while vigorously opposed to racial integration, want no part of the scheme proposed by Attorney General Eugene Cook and taken up by State Board of Education George P. Whitman Jr., to withhold a license to teach from anyone who belongs to or contributes to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People or even is willing to teach integrated classes.

These letters, coming from all parts of the state, run about 12-to-1 against imposition of such thought control upon teachers.

They reflect an awareness among citizens of the dangers inherent in permitting a policy board to say, "Thou shalt", or "Thou shalt not" when it comes to expressing an opinion on a perfectly legitimate controversial question.

At least three other Georgia dailies have joined the Macon News in condemning the Cook-Whitman plans, although these newspapers are as staunchly in favor of segregation as the News.

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The Columbus Ledger rightly points out that the penalty of dismissal against any teacher who might be "in sympathy" with the purposes of a legitimate organization, in this case the NAACP, is such an indefinitely described transgression as to make even thinking dangerous. It could, says the Ledger, include Presbyterians since the 67th General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church has voted in favor of desegregation or it could include any teacher who is a Democrat or a Republican since both parties have platform planks similar to the NAACP's objectives.

"Only a fool or a knave would doubt that the dominant white attitude in the Deep South is one of fierce opposition to desegregation," continues the Ledger. "But the opposition need not be foolish or knavish. Nor should it be permitted to flare off into dangerous tangents, led by gauletiers who would limit rights and freedoms and police thoughts and sympathies.

The Ledger's morning contemporary, the Columbus Enquirer, raises the point as to whether it is not the duty of the State Board of Education to set policy and carry it out, rather than control personal opinions or actions of the teachers. The Enquirer calls the proposed move "stepping beyond the bounds of common sense."

***

The Augusta Herald believes fear of the federal government is forcing state governments in the South into dangerous excesses, as in the case of the state board' contemplated action. The Herald calls it "a most serious restriction on freedom of speech" and light-heartedly but with an undertone of seriousness, suggests that "the time may come when teachers will be forbidden to say a kind word for the Republican party, social dancing or newspaper editorials."

Attorney General Cook, State Board Chairman Whitman and any other officials who condone this foolishness could far better use their time and energy in fashioning practical barriers to integration rather than hunting headlines with a non-sensical proposal which is as useless to segregation defenses as it is dangerous to democracy

EDITORIAL

THE MACON TELEGRAPH
July 29, 1955

WHAT ABOUT REDHEADS AND FOLKS WHOSE NAME BEGINS WITH "Z"?

"Your honor, this book is full of swill,
It portrays a young couple alone on a hill
And a woman who lived in a shoe as a house
With her brood, but not once does it mention
her spouse.
I submit that this volume's obscene, vile,
and loose,
And demand its suppression. It's name?
Mother Goose."

The State Board of Education meets Monday to consider a proposal by Georgia Attorney General Eugene Cook that any public school teacher who "contributes to or is affiliated with" the NAACP should be ousted from his or her job.

This proposal, loudly endorsed by State Board Chairman George Whitman, Jr., is about as logical as the one submitted by the over-zealous censor described in the verse above.

But it is a lot more serious and potentially damaging.

If members of the NAACP can be banned from teaching in Georgia, why cannot Republicans, or red-heads, or Baptists, or people whose names begin with the letter Z?

The Republican Party, for example, is strongly on record in favor of integration. Conferences of the South's leading religious denominations—Baptist, Methodist, Episcopal, Presbyterian—are on record deploring racial discrimination.

As for redheads and folks whose names begin with Z, we aren't sure.

But the principle is the same.

The Cook-Whitman proposal is a drastic step toward thought control which will in no way accomplish its purpose of maintaining segregation. Taken to its logical conclusions, it will literally destroy Georgia's school system.

We regret that in his zeal to prevent integration Mr. Cook made the proposal. The best thing for the State Education Board to do is to forget it.

There are those who will accuse The Telegraph of being against segregation because of this opinion we maintain. That, of course, is a false conclusion.

The correct one is that we are for the preservation of basic American freedoms, including the right to assemble and to support non-subversive gathering of citizens without that assembly jeopardizing the legitimate pursuit of a chosen vocation.

EDITORIAL FROM THE CHATTANOOGA TIMES
July 15, 1955

BANNING TEACHERS

The Georgia Board of Education on Monday "banned for life any teacher who instructs classes with both Negro and white students. It also set up a secret "committee" to deal with the segregation problem. Board Chairman George P. Whitman, despite the fact that his organization's business is a direct matter of public concern, refused to divulge the duties of this "committee."

This was alarming enough. But on Tuesday, Attorney General Eugene Cook followed up with a demand for the discharge of any public school teacher who "contributes to or is affiliated with" the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Cook said that "I am doing this because the NAACP has made a declaration that their entire resources will be used to force a mixing of public schools in Georgia."

Chairman Whitman immediately said that the Georgia board at its August 1 meeting would adopt a resolution to revoke the license of any teacher affiliated with the NAACP. (In Tennessee we would hate to think that any one member could speak for the whole school board in advance.) The ban, he added also would apply to any teachers "who are in sympathy with this organization and its purposes."

This is more dictatorship in Georgia. It is unbelievable, but it happened. The NAACP seeks, by sometimes hasty but completely legitimate means, to better the status of the Negro in America. The United States Supreme Court has ruled unanimously that states shall work, carefully and constructively, toward the end of segregated public school classes.

Mr. Cook even tried to say that the University of Georgia Law School would close in September if a Negro is admitted. But Wednesday Robert Arnold, chairman of the university system' board of regents, disagreed strongly with the attorney general.

Shadowy secret committees and suppression of legitimate individual groups may be the rule in Siberia but they have no place in our own midst. There is no telling how far such tactics may lead unless Georgians themselves condemn such bigotry.

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE CLINIC ON RELIGION AND RACE
12th annual Race Relations Institute- 1955

Purpose: To explore the responsibility and role of religious bodies in relation to desegregation and integration through sharing experiences and insights. In as much as all members of the Clinic were affiliated with Christian churches we confined our discussion to Christian bodies.

Subjects for discussion: Primarily our discussions centered on (a) the desegregation and integration of the local church and (b) the role of the local church in effecting social change towards better human relations in the community, including desegregation.

Composition of the group: There were 28 persons who were quite regularly in attendance and several others who came for one or two sessions. Of the regular members there were 5 Methodists, 4 Congregational-Christian, 3 Free Methodists, 3 Protestant Episcopal, 3 Presbyterian, 2 Baptists, 1 Lutheran, 1 Unitarian and 1 Evangelical and Reformed. There were also 2 Roman Catholics. The religious affiliations of three others were not determined. We thus had a fair spread of representation from 9 Protestant denominations and from the Roman Catholic Church. We regret that there were no Jewish members of the Clinic.

Number of sessions: We had eight two-hour sessions including a final one when the whole group had an opportunity to review and adopt this report as formulated by the Findings Committee. We also called a special session for those interested in the particular problems of the churches in relation to the race relations situation in the Union of South Africa.

Findings

1. Basic Principles

At an early stage in our clinic meetings it was agreed that the Church has and accepts obligation to involve itself as an institution in the process of racial integration. To be involved means (1) that the Church must itself be an exemplar of integration from the top denominational level down through the smallest local unit and (2) that it must be an effective instrument in the community for the eradication of all forms of social injustice.

The following statement of basic principles represents the concensus of opinion held by the members of the clinic:

A. Local churches, if they are to remain true to the nature of the Church, must be equally open to all persons.

B. Inasmuch as many local churches and even denominations have developed on ethnic lines it is imperative for congregations to declare themselves as welcoming all persons into fellowship and for denominations to take practical steps to foster inclusiveness at all levels.

C. Every local church should extend its ministry to its entire geographic parish, serving all residents without discrimination. A change in the ethnic composition of its area should not be the justification for moving.

D. Churches that have ministered to a particular language group will naturally continue the use of the language so long as it is needed for communicating the Gospel. But, so far as resources can be developed, conscientious efforts should be made to minister also to those of other background. Customs should be adapted and modified whenever they serve as a barrier discouraging persons of other traditions from the fellowship of the church. This is as applicable to churches of Anglo-Saxon cultural tradition as of others. Care should be taken that cultural values which would enrich the life of the church are conserved.

E. Integration, to be genuine, must include employment and assignment of all personnel by the churches on the basis of qualification and merit without regard to race or national origin. Appointive and elective lay leaders should be chosen on the same basis.

F. All churches should work to promote justice, friendly human relations and an integrated community. Hence they should endeavor, separately and cooperatively, to eliminate segregation in public and private schools, housing, hospitals, public accomodations and in every other aspect of community and national life.

11. Difficulties

Plans for the implementation of these basic principles were often hindered during our deliberations by a number of problems which appear to be inherent in the situation. The following six sections give a brief summary of the difficulties encountered.

A. Satisfaction with the Status Quo

Though no member of the group was committed to the status quo in race relations, it was recognized that there is a large group in our churches whose Christian profession of faith in the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man is too often perverted by prejudice, vested property interests and inertia. Atonement for the sins of the past must begin at this point.

B. Differences of Opinion on the Nature of the Church

There are many who believe that the Church's mission lies solely in the realm of the spirit and who draw a sharp line of demarcation between the sacred and the secular, with the church on one side and the world on the other. It is difficult for people of this opinion to see why the Church be concerned with social problems which lie considerably beyond their interpretation of the Gospel.

C. Cultural Traditions

Due to the wide diversity of national origins in the American people, many churches remain culturally and linguistically homogeneous, and though this does not usually involve racial exclusion, it sometimes serves as a barrier to those of a different culture who might like to join on purely religious grounds.

D. The Negro Churches

It was pointed out that the six major Negro denominations, with a total membership of almost ten million, a highly organized denominational structure, are too often ignored in our concern for integration. We recognize the anxiety of some leaders and members in minority churches lest integration will be a one-way process in which their churches and institutions will be absorbed or overwhelmed. In the two-way process, Negro and other minority churches should be alert to any tendency on their part which would lead them to fall short of the implications of thorough integration.

E. Token Integration

Over the years, extending back in some instances a generation or more, real progress has been made above the local church level. In too few cases,

however, has this commendable effort gone any further than the leadership. The Church will fail no less tragically if it remains content with "token" integration, fine though this is in itself. While great credit is due to natioanl, regional an local denominational and inter-denominational groups for bringing people of different racial backgrounds together on the basis of equality, the crux of the problem remains for the local church as a whole to implement the principle of racial integration.

F. Housing

We ~~recognize~~ that all our efforts in behalf of integration will be nullified if the present patterns of housing segregation remain in effect through the open and tacit support of the majority group. It is therefore incumbent on all our churches to be active in implementing the principle of free and open occupancy of residential accomodations, both public and private.

111. Methodology:

A. Within the Local Church

Our next task was to proceed to a consideration of what many of us believe is the most important issue: integration in the local church.

Though the minister must assume leadership in this respect, the process will never fruition without a firm undergirding of support among the members, especially in churches of the congregational polity. It was agreed that all churches should have a committee of persons sensitively aware of the need, whose job it would be to re-examine the church periodically to determine whether or not it is fulfilling its obligation. The effectiveness of such a committee will be greatly enhanced if it has official status as an integral part of the church structure. If the congregation is generally apathetic, a start may be made through a small voluntary group, leading eventually to the formation of such a committee. Each local church will have its own problems, but the minimum essential if that it must be efficiently organized to meet them. The following is offered as a guide to the structure and function of a Christian Social Relations Committee (to which any other acceptable name can be given).

1. Organization and communication - the Committee or Department.

It is suggested that the composition of the committee be somewhat as follows: a representative from the Men's Group, the Women's Group, the Youth Group, and the Young Adult Group, the Board of Religious Education, the Governing Board of the church, together with three or four members at large and a consultant in social relations. The members at large should be persons with special concern and experience in social problems. This committee should endeavor not only to inform itself but to communicate their findings to and enlist the support of the entire congregation. The committee should also develop lines of relationship with national and regional denominational and interdenominational agencies in the field of social relations in order to avail themselves of the resources offered. Among these resources are opportunities for training in institutes and workshops. It is important that the committee ally itself with community agencies such as councils of churches, human relations councils and with similar groups in nearby churches. One of the great needs to be met by the committee is that of bringing together in informal, face-to-face groups of small size persons who will grapple with the complex social and ethical problems of the day.

2. Problems of readiness:

a. Religious commitment and motivation: the clinic group believes that an authentic experience of fellowship with God will lead to the dedication of thought, energy, talent and means to the establishment of greater justice among men;

b. Respect for human personality grows out of belief in man as created by God in His own image. Each individual is therefore infinitely precious and always to be regarded as an end and never as a means;

c. "The web of interdependence": insight into the true nature of man in society persuades us that "no man is an island", that the good of each is bound up with the good of all and that the ill of any is the ill of all.

3. Role of the Minister or Priest

a. He should have training and discipline in social studies.

b. He should have had actual clinical work in the field of social relations.

c. He should be equipped with some knowledge of the theory and practice of group dynamics.

4. The importance of direct experience. It was felt to be of vital importance to foster the growth of friendship and deepening fellowship between the members of local churches of different racial backgrounds. The following means were suggested:

a. Joint activities, such as integrated Vacation Bible Schools; family youth and work camps; exchange of ministers, congregations and Sunday School teachers; choir festivals and "sings".

b. The development of deeper personal relations between ministers of different racial backgrounds and cultures.

c. The exchange of members on a voluntary, individual basis, such exchange to be of optional duration.

B. The Local Church and Community Integration

It was recognized that the Church cannot and is not called to do the same type of job as the NAACP, the Urban League, the Southern Regional Council and other agencies working for integration. However, in accordance with the basic principles set forth in Section 1, it was agreed that the local congregation has the obligation to make an impact on society in terms of real social change and not merely in good works for the amelioration of the victims of social evil. Pilot projects looking toward the integration of the now completely separate Negro and white farm groups in the South, or the establishment of an interracial nursery school, to mention only two. It is recognized that fear of controversy too often inhibits Christian social action, but if the Church is not going to become irrelevant, church people must take a new look at their fundamentals and devise techniques to work through controversy, realizing that every vital human advance is going to be controversial.

We recognize the high importance of the prophetic function of our ministers, especially in a time of widespread social change. We point out the responsibility of lay officials and members in local congregations to sustain the freedom of the preacher in witnessing to his sincere understanding of the application of the Gospel to the human situation. Denominations should seek ways to give support to sincere ministers who make this kind of Christian witness. Lay

Christians have the responsibility and should be encouraged to take courageous leadership in ethical and social progress. Just now progress in eliminating segregation in public schools and elsewhere in community life makes a special demand upon both preachers and laity.

We acknowledge and commend those many members of our church who, in the spirit of Christ, furnish significant leadership to non-church organizations that serve the community. To motivate such persons and sustain them in their efforts is one of the great purposes of the Church. This source of their motivation should be constantly renewed. At the same time the energy and leadership of church members should be proportionately channelled through the church so as to maintain its witness and vitality in social concerns. Only as this is done can the church make that direct impact upon the community which, by its nature, it should be expected to make.

We recommend to local churches periodic recognition in their liturgy of the religious meaning of the vocational and avocational activities of church members who are serving human welfare and extending justice to all. Such recognition should also provide the occasion for rededication of lay members in their daily work.

NOTE: The analysis and suggestions for action in this report obviously apply very largely to Protestant rather than Roman Catholic churches. In the latter the hierarchical type of organization would indicate a much larger role for the priest.

Ga Office File

RESOLVED THAT -

We, the Atlanta Baptist Pastors' Conference, wish to express our approval to Dr. J. J. Hurt, Jr., Editor of the Christian Index, for his editorial in the Christian Index of November 17, 1955, entitled, "Thanks, Mr. Mayor," in which he supports the Mayor of Atlanta for his statement that Atlanta will act concerning the Supreme Court's order that segregation be ended on the city's golf courses only after conferences with "citizens in all walks of life."

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT -

We also commend Mayor Hartsfield for his statement that Atlanta would "do the right thing" in this matter. We speak only for ourselves as individuals and ministers of the Gospel, but we are convinced that many Atlantans share our feelings that we should make the adjustments required in a manner befitting a great city in which the professed followers of Christ exert such a large influence.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT -

A copy of these resolutions be sent to Dr. J. J. Hurt, Jr., and to Mayor Wm. B. Hartsfield.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

October 1, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: Professional Staff

From: FBR

Re: Greater Atlanta Council Executive Committee meeting, Friday, September 26, 1958

Those present included Ed Cahill, Chairman; Rabbi Rothschild, Frances Pauley, Fern Stanley, Mrs. Knox, Whitney Young, Ed Weaver, Dr. Peters, Nan Pendergrast, Sam Williams, Lamar Clements, Rev. Lightfoot, Tom Hargrave, Mr. Cowart, Miss Williams (A. U. graduate student), and Fred Routh.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rabbi Rothschild.

The minutes of the last meeting, read by Frances Pauley, were amended and approved.

Whitney Young reported on efforts to have Eastern and Delta airlines remove discriminatory signs on the restrooms at the airport. This has been accomplished. Mrs. Knox will write appropriate people.

The Greater Atlanta Council has taken an organizational membership in the local AAUN. They will attend the meetings of the association which are held at the library.

It was reported that Mrs. James Davis - wife of "our" Congressman - is organizing for the Minute Women.

There was discussion concerning the plans of the state government to open vocational training schools. It was noted that no mention was made of Negroes. Discrete inquiry will be made into the matter for this presents a dilemma: If it is called to the state's attention and they provide Negro schools this will perpetuate segregation; if they do not, no facilities may be provided for Negroes.

The nominating committee's report recommended the re-nomination of current officers and asked that names be submitted to fill six vacancies on the Board.

The annual meeting will be held in November - it was noted that the Georgia Council's annual meeting will be held October 31st at Macon.

A finance drive will take place in the Atlanta area from Tuesday, October 14-31.

FBR: MF For your files??

I would be interested in out come of Vocational Training Conference of Atlanta Council since I raised it with them. ~~Also~~ Also raised with Pitts, Herb Hill, & the Council. The latter counts itself out. Training for Negroes is needed now — they (the state) might as well plan for it. There have now been a couple of suits re Vocational

Training. Has there been a suit aimed at concrete plans? This may be a possible next gambit. Why not here, now, on this issue? Not our province, but better such a suggestion on than to feel we must stay quiet or perpetuate segregation. Also I think substantial federal funds are involved.

Guy

10/6/58

HCF
PA
EFV
RA
JC
MM
MET

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Atlanta, Georgia

October 1, 1958

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(Do they have SRC meeting dates? especially if "public" meeting is held?)

A finance drive will take place in the Atlanta area from Tuesday, October 14-31.

-:-

To: The Honorable William B. Hartsfield
Mayor of the City of Atlanta
Atlanta, Georgia

December 18, 1958

The undersigned organizations and individuals wish to express our appreciation to the honorable Mayor William B. Hartsfield for his steady concern and constant efforts in behalf of the welfare and good name of our city. We recognize that our city would be less than it is had the Mayor's office been less aware of the importance of good human relations.

Many responsible citizens of Atlanta, however, have increasingly felt the need for an official Committee on Community Relations. Recent events have tragically dramatized the need in terms of immediate and future problems. Such a committee drawn from the best minds of both races and representing all major groups would stand as a working symbol of people united in their determination to solve their common problems through the democratic process. The undersigned organizations and individuals, therefore, respectfully petition the Mayor of our city to initiate the establishment of such a committee.

We know that you realize that the religious, moral, and spiritual life of our community is endangered by the crisis in intergroup relations which is upon us. We

humbly pray that guidance may be given to us to meet the challenge of our present and future in a religious as well as a democratic spirit, and we pledge our support and cooperation to this end.

Rev. Wendell Wellman, President
Atlanta Christian Council

Most Rev. Francis E. Hyland
Catholic Bishop of Atlanta

Rev. J. Edward Lantz
Executive Director
Southern Office, National Council of
the Churches of Christ

Mrs. W. E. Letts, President
United Church Women - Atlanta Chapter

Mrs. John Stanley, Clerk
Atlanta Monthly Meeting of the
Religious Society of Friends

Mr. Morgan Stanford, President
United Liberal Church of Atlanta

Mr. J. O'H. Sanders, President
Georgia Association for Mental Health

Mrs. Ozie E. Horton, President
Y. W. C. A.

Rev. Edward A. Cahill, Chairman
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

Mr. Walter J. Leonard, President
Atlanta Business and Professional Association

Mr. J. B. Blayton, Sr., President
Atlanta Urban League

Mr. John Glustrom
American Veterans Committee

Mrs. Josephine D. Murphy, President
Women's International League for Peace
and Freedom

Mrs. Oretha B. Waller, President
Atlanta Federation of Colored Women's
Clubs, Inc.

Mr. Jesse O. Thomas, President
Frontier's of America

Mr. Charles W. Greene, President
"27" Club

Mrs. L. N. Chappell, Jr., President
Atlanta Diocesan Council of Catholic Women

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

Mildred -

please type on the electric - on good bond (no letter head) this petition with the names and organizations listed below. Original & 4

The order or rank of organization is on the reverse of this note - the full title of the organizations is on the lined paper.

This has A-1 high priority cleared with HCF

Thanks

FBR

Rev. Wendell Wellman

Most Rev. Francis E. Hyland

Rev. J. Edward Lanty

Mrs. W. E. Letts

Mrs John Stanley

Morgan Stanford

J. O'H. Sanders

Mrs. Ozie E. Horton

Rev Edward H Cahill

Mrs. Walter J Leonard

Mrs J. B. Blayton

John Blustrom Mrs. J. D Murphy

Mrs Orethe D. Walker

Jesse O. Thomas

Chas W. Greene

Endorsers —

1. Charles W. Greene, President "27" Club

2. Mrs. John Stanley Clerk — Atlanta Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends

3. ~~Mr Lucius Pitts~~ ?

4. ~~Dean Whitney Young~~ ~~National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.~~

5. ~~(Mr Harry Boyte)~~

6. Mr. J. B. Blayton Sr. President, Atlanta Urban League

7. Mrs. Josephine D Murphy. Pres. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

8. Rev. Edward A Cahill Chairman, Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

9. Mr. Jesse O. Thomas Pres Frontiers of America

10. Mr Walter J. Leonard President, Atlanta Business and Professional Association.

11. Rev ~~Wedell~~ Windell Wellman, President Atlanta Christian Council.

12. The Most Reverend Francis E Hyland, Catholic Bishop of Atlanta.

13 Rev. J. Edward Lanty - Executive Director, Southern office Nat'l Council of the Churches of Christ.

14. Mr Morgan Stanford - President, United Liberal Church of Atlanta

15. Mr John Gleason - American Veterans Committee.

16 Mrs. W.E. Letts Pres United Church Women Atlanta Chapter

17. Mrs Ozzie E. Horton President Bd of the YWCA.

18. Mrs Oretha B Waller, President Atlanta Federation of ~~Women~~ Colored Women's Clubs, Inc.

19. ~~James O'Hear~~ J. O'H. Sanders, President Georgia Association for Mental Health

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

October 31, 1958

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

You are invited to attend a second meeting of representatives of agencies interested in furthering the cause of good human relations in the city of Atlanta on Thursday afternoon, November 13th at 2:00 PM at the YWCA. At the first meeting held on October 24th, an Interim Committee was appointed, charged with the responsibility of bringing in a draft of a petition to be presented to the Mayor, asking him to initiate an official Committee on Community Relations. Your committee has met and offers the enclosed draft for your consideration.

Will you do your utmost to obtain the endorsement of this petition by the organization you represent? If your organization does not meet before the 13th, perhaps you could get executive board approval by telephone or personal consultation. We feel it imperative to move as rapidly as possible and, therefore, hope you will be in a position at our next meeting to give us your support.

Sincerely,

Edward A. Cahill

Edward A. Cahill, Chairman
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

EAC/hm

encl.

DRAFT PETITION: - - Not for Publication or Quotation

Many responsible citizens of Atlanta have increasingly felt the need for an official Committee on Community Relations. Recent events have tragically dramatized the need in terms of immediate and future problems. Such a Committee drawn from the best minds of both races and representing all major groups would stand as a working symbol of people united in their determination to solve their common problems through the democratic process. The undersigned organizations and individuals respectfully petition the Mayor of our city to initiate the establishment of such a committee.

We realize that many groups have made statements in the past, describing the functions and principles which should motivate a Committee on Community Relations. We shall not attempt to duplicate this work, but offer here for your Honor's consideration, a brief condensation of some of the ideas on this subject which have been suggested. As a group of Atlanta Ministers pointed out in a recent statement, "Communication between responsible leaders of the races must be maintained." An official Committee on Community Relations would provide regular channels for intergroup communication covering all phases of community life. The following is a summary list of functions an official committee could perform:

a. To alert the Mayor, law enforcement agencies and the public to tension situations.

b. To serve as an advisory committee to the Mayor, City Council and City Department heads on matters involving intergroup relations.

c. To serve as a fact finding and public information group.

d. To assist, in a consultative capacity, public and private agencies in developing programs designed to remove causes of tension and friction.

e. To serve as a clearing house for organizations and individuals who wish to focus public attention on special problems.

The above should be regarded as suggestions only of the areas we believe need the special attention which only an official Committee can provide. The religious, moral, and spiritual life of our community is endangered by the crisis in intergroup relations which is upon us. We humbly pray that guidance may be given to us to meet the challenge of our present and future in a religious as well as a democratic spirit.

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Executive Board Meeting Agenda

March 11, 1959

Presiding . . . . . Reverend Edward Cahill, Chairman

1. Minutes of last meeting
2. Correspondence
3. Review and discussion of Public Meeting
4. Committee Reports

   Membership . . . . . .Mrs. Albright
   Communications . . . . . .Mr. Hargrave
   Education. . . . . .Dr. Weaver

5. Plans for workshop
6. Time and place of future board meetings
7. Other business
8. Adjournment

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

file

March 19, 1959

THE PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM IN ATLANTA

(1) The number of units has been programmed and constructed equitably by race based on need of each racial group.

(2) Projects are rigidly segregated, with equity in amenities, personnel and services.

(3) Projects have been constructed generally in areas occupied by the racial group for which the project was programmed:

(a) The one exception has been the location of Joel Chandler Harris Homes. This project is occupied by white families but is directly adjacent to a Negro community on the north and directly adjacent to a white community on the south. The northern boundary is "protected" by cyclone fencing.

Prior to the construction of this project, Negro families had been moving into the area (Ashby Street and Sells Avenue). Construction of the project on this site was considered by some citizens to be an attempt by the Local Authority to block expansion of Negro families further south toward West End.

EFFECT OF SEGREGATION ON HOUSING

(1) Compulsory segregation, as practiced and legally enforced in Atlanta and the South, is inherently discriminatory. Segregation in the field of housing deprives the Negro of the right to bargain for housing in a free and unrestricted market.

"Compulsory residential segregation is the basic inequality that underlies or stimulates other forms of discrimination. The Supreme Court has declared enforced segregation in education

'inherently unequal.' In the housing field, segregation is even more incompatible with equality."

(2) Racial segregation is much more complete in new housing developments than in established neighborhoods. Public housing developments have extended and strengthened patterns of segregation in some localities. This has been true where projects have been programmed for one racial group only, but displaced families of both racial groups. Such programming not only created a rigid segregated pattern where none had existed but cloaked it with official respectability - approved by an agency of the Federal Government.

Segregation has been countenanced by the Federal Government in the field of private housing, as evidenced by this statement from the Report of the Commission on Race and Housing - "Where Shall We Live":

> "Special credit assistance has been provided through the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program.... A high proportion of all postwar new dwellings built for minority use has been financed by mortgages purchased by the FNMA - that is, by government credit. These houses have been built, with few exceptions, in segregated projects. The special assistance measures, therefore, like public housing, have been both a source of housing and a force for segregation."

RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) Federal legislation to make definitive and positively affirm the policy that there shall be no discrimination or segregation in the administration of laws and programs relating to housing, urban renewal and community facilities.

(2) Continuing efforts should be made to increase the supply of good quality housing for low and middle-income families with no artifical barriers of race to limit the availability of such housing.

---

*"WHERE SHALL WE LIVE" - Report of Commission on Race and Housing.

Recommendations - cont'd.

(3) In re: Urban Renewal - The most severely blighted areas often must be completely cleared. The situation is complicated because large segments of our total housing supply are not available to members of minority groups. Negro and other minority families are confined and concentrated, by and large, in the very areas most in need of renewal.*

With appreciation for the specific administrative policies of the Urban Renewal Administration for overcoming the problems of minorities caused by displacement and relocation, it is recommended that:

> Residential and commercial re-use housing be preferentially available to families and businesses displaced from the project area without regard to race, color, religion or national origin.

Respectfully submitted,

Edward A. Cahill, Chairman
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

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*From statement of Norman P. Mason, Administration, Housing and Home Finance Agency, before Subcommittee No. 5 of the House Judiciary Committee, March 13, 1959.

APPENDIX I

PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECTS - ATLANTA HOUSING AUTHORITY

Negro Occupancy Project Name	No. Units	White Occupancy Project Name	No. Units
University Homes	675	Clark Howell Homes	630
John Hope Homes	606	Capitol Homes	616
Grady Homes	616	Capitol Homes Add.	179
Eagan Homes	548	Joel Chandler Harris Homes	510
Herndon Homes	520	Techwood Homes	604
Carver Community	990		
Perry Homes	1000		
Totals:	4955		2539

Total	White	Nonwhite
7494	2539	4955
100%	33.88%	66.12%

N. B. The Atlanta Housing Authority has applied to the Public Housing Administration for an additional one thousand (1000) units for non-white occupancy. These units are under Preliminary Loan Contract. Details of site selection and steps leading to construction are now underway.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT

While we appreciate the Commission's focus on the areas of voting and housing, we feel that this should be amplified by a hearing in the Atlanta area on abuses of civil rights in employment with particular emphasis upon areas where the Federal government has responsibility.

Atlanta is the headquarters for a large number of Federal Regional offices. These agencies employ thousands of workers who fall under the Federal Civil Service. With the exception of the Post Office and two race relations advisors in the field of housing who have secretaries, no Negroes are employed above the level of maintenance workers.

There are dozens of industries in the South who possess Federal contracts. Here, again, there is gross discrimination in employment on the basis of race. In many cases it is reported there is a complete refusal to hire Negroes. Underemployment is the rule in the balance.

We would also call your attention to the discrimination in hospital facilities. This represents a tragic area of need as far as the Negro citizens of Atlanta are concerned. Less than fifty per cent of the required number of hospital beds for this size population are available, and only in the public hospital is any kind of emergency equipment available. The facilities at the public hospital are rigidly segregated and the Negro citizen must run the gauntlet of abuse which rigidly segregated hospital operation implies. There are no Negro doctors associated with the staff, nor any training program for Negro interns. Many of the hospitals in Atlanta, including the public hospital, have been built with Hill-Burton funds. Most of them will not accept Negro patients, nor allow Negro physicians or interns on their staff.

Finally, we would call your attention to the Federal funds made available for education through the Smith-Hughes Act. Many elaborate facilities are available in Georgia as a direct result of Federal subsidy, but here again, gross discrimination exists.

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
LEADERSHIP WORKSHOP, APRIL 16, 1959
CENTRAL Y.W.C.A., 72 EDGEWOOD AVENUE, N. E.

DESEGREGATION AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

10:00 A.M. Registration: $3.00 including luncheon; $2.00 for students
Mrs. Sujette Crank, executive director, Phyllis Wheatley Y.W.C.A.
Mrs. Luesta Knox, executive secretary, Georgia Council on Human Relations

10:30 General Session, Rev. Edw. A. Cahill presiding
Chairman of Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations
Invocation: Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, The Temple

Symposium: Desegregation and the Public Schools

"The Current Scene" - Mr. Paul Anthony, administrative assistant, Southern Regional Council

"What Desegregation Means to the Negro" - Dr. Benjamin Mays, President of Morehouse College

Question period

12:00 Luncheon - Blessing by Father James Boyce

1:00 P.M. Workshop Sessions

1. Legal Aspects of School Desegregation
   Leaders: Mr. Donald Hollowell, attorney for local N.A.A.C.P.
   Mr. C. Lanier Randall, attorney, H.O.P.E. committee
   Chairman: Mrs. Harry Boyte, H.O.P.E.
   Recorder: Mrs. Walter Paschall, League of Women Voters

2. Economic Consequences of School Closing
   Leaders: Mr. Jim Montgomery, Business Editor of the Atlanta Constitution
   Mr. T. M. Alexander, business leader and candidate for City Council in 1958
   Chairman: Professor Richard Reser, Oglethorpe University
   Recorder: Mrs. John Correll, Legislative Committee of National Catholic Women

3. Community Education
   Leaders: Dr. Edward Weaver, Atlanta University
   Mr. Harry Boyte, executive secretary of H.O.P.E.
   Chairman: Mr. Hubert Jackson, regional race relations advisor for the Public Housing Administration
   Recorder: Mrs. J. Brittain Pendergrast

3:00 P.M. Reconvene for reports from workshops
Summary

Packets provided by Southern Regional Council
Display of materials by SRC, Anti-Defamation League, League of Women Voters, H.O.P.E., Nat'l Council of Christians and Jews

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
TELEPHONE JAckson 5-4063

REVEREND EDWARD A. CAHILL
CHAIRMAN
REVEREND SAMUEL WILLIAMS
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN
REVEREND LAMAR CLEMENTS
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. SUEJETTE CRANK
SECRETARY
MRS. J. BRITTAIN PENDERGRAST
TREASURER

April 22, 1959

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

May we thank you again for your tremendous contribution to the success of our workshop last week? Many people who were present have expressed to us their gratitude for the presentation you made.

Through you we also would like to acknowledge our continuing indebtedness to the Southern Regional Council without whose support and guidance we would indeed be lost.

Sincerely,

Edward A. Cahill

Edward A. Cahill, Chairman
Greater Atlanta Council on
Human Relations

J. McDowell Richards

J. McDowell Richards, Chairman
Georgia Council on Human Relations

EAC:JMR/lk

Suburban Sentinel 4/23/59

Are Communists Integration Plans To Be Fulfilled By Use Of Bayonets?

(The following is a reprint of planned program which speaks loudly against you)

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS LEADERSHIP WORKSHOP, APRIL 18, 1959 CENTRAL Y.W.C.A. 72 EDGEWOOD AVE., N.E. DESEGREGATION AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

10:00 a.m. Registration: $3.00 including luncheon; $2.00 for students. Mrs. Sujette Crank, executive director, Phyllis Wheatley, Y.W.C.A., Mrs. Luesta Knox, executive secretary, Georgia Council on Human Relations.

10:30 General Session. Rev. Ed. A. Cahill, presiding, chairman of Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations. Invocation: Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, The Temple.

Symposium: Desegregation and the Public Schools.

"The Current Scene" — Mr. Paul Anthony, administrative assistant, Southern Regional Council.

"What Desegregation Means to the Negro" — Dr. Benjamin Mays, President of Morehouse College.

Question period.

12:00 Luncheon. Blessing by Father James Boyce.

1:00 p.m. Workshop Sessions.

1. Legal Aspects of School Desegregation. Leaders: Mr. Donald Hollowell, attorney for local NAACP; Mr. C. Lanier Randall, attorney, H.O.P.E. committee; chairman Mrs. Harry Boyte, H.O.P.E. recorder, Mrs. Walter Paschall, League of Women Voters.

2. Economic Consequences of School Closing. Leaders: Mr. Jim [illegible], business; Editor of the Atlanta Constitution; Mr. T. M. Alexander, business leader and candidate for City Council in 1958; chairman, Professor Richard Reser, Oglethorpe University; recorder, Mrs. John Correll, Legislative Committee of National Catholic Women.

3. Community Education. Leaders: Dr. Edward Weaver, Atlanta University; Mr. Harry Boyte, executive secretary of H.O.P.E.; chairman, Mr. Hubert Jackson, regional race relations advisor for the Public Housing Administration; recorder, Mr. J. Brittain Pendergrast.

3:00 p.m. Reconvene for reports from workshops.

Packets provided by Southern Regional Council. Display of material by SRC, Anti-Defamation League, League of Women Voters, H.O.P.E., Nat'l Council of Christians and Jews.

This office has been receiving so many calls concerning this meeting. The general public has become alarmed about these few trouble-makers attempting to override and destroy the choice of the many millions of white and black people to remain separated as God intended.

Both races are cognizant of the fact that during the past many years "Peace" and "Friendship" prevailed between the races. Now hostility is evident on both sides, brought about by fear, not knowing what will happen next because of these creatures of satan among us, who are carrying out the communist plot to start a revolution in America.

We can not emphasize too much on this situation. We want all loyal Americans to know that our staff is concerned about these things. Many people are asking such questions as:

1. Why are Christian organizations permitting use of buildings to destroy what God made?

2. Must we discontinue financial support to these organizations in order to stop these un-Godly movements from thriving?

Refer back to the list of names on the program. Let us do some checking and ask some questions.

Benjamin Mays, listed as president of Morehouse College. Could this be the man on the Board of Directors of the NAACP, who also has 31 citations of communist connections, which are listed in the booklet issued by the Georgia Commission on Education titled "Communism and the NAACP".

We are surprised that any Institution of learning receives State funds with such as the above on the payroll.

We have often been told that people working in the government must not join any organization seeking integration. Yet we note that Hubert Jackson, listed as being with the Public Housing Administration appears to be [illegible]

During [illegible] ties last July the Southern Regional Council certainly came under some heavy fire for questioning. These hearings were held to uncover the communist movements in the South and Nation. Now we read in the program that this SAME OUTFIT is again moving freely over our nation to carry out the plans of the communists!

We say without apology that any person not believing in the communist plots, not desiring to aid same, should REMOVE their names and presence from among the people who do knowingly follow the communist line.

Because: in the opinion of many people—the communists, their stooges, sympathizers, false prophets, dupes, do-gooders, super-intellectuals, nit-wits and sheep continue to gather for their gab drive to further the conspiracy of revolution to integrate in America.

There is so much more information to give you, but we are limited financially for space.

We suggest that you purchase a copy of the American Mercury magazine for May and check page 122 for some information.

It was reported to us that Ruby Hurley of the NAACP made a talk at the meeting in which she said that she had been run out of Alabama but had received such good treatment here she was going to stay. It was a shame that she ran short of breath so soon.

RECEIVED JUN 4 1959

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM

To: Executive Board Members
From: Edward Cahill, Chairman

Re: Next Scheduled Meeting

All members are asked to please be present at a Board Meeting of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations to be held Monday, June 8, 1959, 2:00 P.M., Southern Regional Council Board Room, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE.

As this will be the last meeting for the summer, and because of some important reports to be made, all members are urged to please be present and on time. PLEASE CALL MISS WHATLEY (at Mr. Young's Office) JA. 3-6431, Ext. 41, TO LET HER KNOW WHETHER OR NOT YOU WILL BE PRESENT (no later than 10 A.M. Monday, June 8). Without your presence we cannot have successful meetings, much less successful projects.

Thanks for your continued interest and support.

ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Report of Council Activities
1958-59

By: Whitney M. Young, Jr.
Executive Secretary
June 30, 1959

This is areport of the activities of the Atlanta Council on Human Relations for this year. It is a report of both success and failure, of hopes and frustrations, but most important, it is a report of a few dedicated individuals and their efforts to make their city a better community for all its citizens.

This small group of responsible white and Negro citizens who comprise the Executive Committee met religiously at least once amonth this year, and under the able and courageous leadership of its Chairman, the Reverend Edward Cahill, set up a list of objectives for the year. This report is of that effort. Conscious that its only tools were conferences, negotiations, persuasion, and the inherent basic decency of human beings, the Council set out to do the following:

1. Open up the Public Libraries to all citizens regardless of race;

2. Eliminate the policy of racial designated rest rooms in the runways of Eastern and Delta Air Lines;

3. The establishment of an official City Commission or Committee on Human Relations;

4. Assist the School Board in initiating some steps toward preparing for possible court orders to desegregate the schools.

We are pleased to report that as of May of this year, the administration of the Atlanta Public Library announced that the policy of segregation of facilities by race was changed so that now race is no longer a barrier to the acquisition of knowledge in public supported libraries. While it would be misleading to say that this was accomplished only through our efforts, since we have had the support of many private citizens and public officials, it is a matter of record that our effort beginning with our first meeting with the board two years ago has been continuous and expanding. Dozens of meetings and much correspondence with staff, board members and city officials have been held leading right up to the day of the announced change of policy. We are naturally pleased with the success of this project and wish to extend our congratulation and support to the Library Administration. We are as confident of the success of this new policy as we were of the rightness of our efforts to obtain it.

The effort to get a changed policy in the matter of racially designated rest rooms in the runways of Eastern and Delta Air Lines has also extended over two years, and here again we are pleased to report success. We have not despaired of trying to get a similar policy of no discrimination in the Dobbs Restaurant at the airport, or the small signs (universally ignored)

found on the rest rooms in the main waiting room. These remaining discrimitory features would seem to be illegal in a greatly federally subsidized facility engaged in interstate business, and we hope that these too can be eliminated quietly without the publicity and harmful effects of a suit now being contemplated by other groups.

Our attempt to get an official city commission on human relations consisted of, first, calling together several dozen other civic, social, and religious groups in the city whose representatives joined with us in the drawing up of a petition and presenting it to the Mayor. The Mayor has been courteous and thoughtful in receiving this suggestion, but continues to feel that the idea does not have sufficient support to enable him to secure the services of a substantial number of influential citizens to serve on such a committee. The Grand Jury, Chamber of Commerce, and County Commissioners have encouraged the proposal but declined themselves to establish such a committee, stating they felt it would be more effective and appropriate if the Mayor made the appointment. We shall continue to work for this, as we feel strongly that such a group with official sanction and prestige could be very helpful in promoting good will and preventing misunderstanding during this period of change. Increasingly, thoughtful people in the community are beginning to recognize the unreliability not only of the old methods of communication but also some of the individuals from whom information was solicited.

Our most disappointing effort has been with the Atlanta Board of Education. Repeated correspondence and conferences with this body have resulted in a complete rejection of our assistance in anticipating and working out some of the many problems which lie ahead. We have made available to the Board all the experiences of other cities which prove rather conclusively the value of months of pre-planning and communication, both at the community as well as the school personnel level. The Board has taken the position that it will do nothing until faced with an actual court order to desegregate. Now that Judge Hooper has so ruled, and the Board has been ordered to begin some action toward compliance, we stand ready to be of assistance.

The Council has sustained what it considers to be its continuing program ...that of providing opportunities for real, open and frank communication between responsible members of all races and religions. Our monthly meetings provide such an opportunity but in an effort to expose more citizens to this experience, we again sponsored a workshop this year for representatives of community groups and/or organizations. It was an outstanding success with the attendance exceeding our expectation, and demonstrating the increasing interest. Some 200 representatives and individuals attended this day long meeting, listening to panels and participating in group discussions where leaders of both the white and Negro communities talked frankly about their mutual problems of human relations in Atlanta, growing out of the Supreme Court's decisions. The legal, economic, and educational implications were some of the topics along with a speech on the current scene in Georgia, and one by an outstanding local, national and international Negro leader on "What the Negro Wants".

In closing this report, the Council wishes to thank the Georgia Council and the Southern Regional Council for their aid, both tangible and intangible. We would also like to thank the increasing number of individuals and organizations who have lent their support. Without your support, both financial

and in memberships, this report would not have been possible.

Our Future

Any group whose goal is human equality occupies a strange position. Each milestone measures two distances: how far it has come and how far it has to go.

It is a good thing to report on the Library and Airport progress. That is a measure of how far the Council has come.

It is a far better thing to see nothing remarkable in the events at all. That is a measure of how far the Council has to go.

And, how far does it have to go? It is hard to say, but the day inevitably will come when its journey ends. Then, the Council will die, its purpose destroyed by the very ideal which created it - equality as defined by God, not man. That is its ultimate goal.

Respectfully submitted,

daily file ?

ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Edw. A. Cahill, Chairman

Dear Friends,

Enclosed you will find a report from your executive secretary, Whitney M. Young, Jr., dean of the School of Social Work at Atlanta University. Mr. Young briefly outlines the projects and efforts of the Atlanta Council during this past year. As he states, some were successful and some were not. We are pleased with our successes and will continue our efforts on our (temporary) failures.

The Executive Committee will continue to meet monthly during the summer, and will be formulating a program for next year to be submitted to the membership at the annual fall meeting. The program we can undertake will depend, to a great extent, on funds available. And our funds come from memberships and the contributions of friends of the Council. Won't you support the work of the Council by renewing your membership before the fall meeting? Perhaps you have some friends who would like to contribute, if they knew about the Council and its aims. In this way we will have an idea of just what activities and projects we can undertake.

The Council has a most important role to play in this transition period, bringing together community leaders and professional personnel who share a common concern for human dignity, equality and justice, and providing a public forum where human relations issues and rights can be discussed factually and objectively. Events and conditions change almost daily, but the problem of racial and cultural relations remains the same: a deep and pervading moral dilemma, because divergence from ideals in actual public practice is so great and so uniform.

Sincerely yours,

Shirley Albright

Mrs. Ed. A. Albright
Membership Chairman

P.S. If you are not a member of the Atlanta Council, but would like to join, we welcome your interest and your support. We realize that there are some who prefer not to have their names on the membership rolls. We appreciate your continued interest, and your contributions.

BC Jane Hammer

RWP
Please Draw $180.58 check

via air mail

October 7, 1959

Mr. Omer Carmichael
Superintendent
Louisville Public Schools
Administration Building
506 West Hill Street
Louisville 8, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Carmichael:

Mrs. Hammer has passed on to me your recent letter, and I take pleasure in sending you the enclosed check representing expenses and honorarium for your Atlanta visit.

The television program was excellent in every way -- by far the best of its kind we have had here. I called the station afterwards myself and was told that there had been a number of complimentary calls.

I am sure that your wise advice and comments, both on television and in private conferences have contributed to our chances of making a constructive adjustment to school desegregation in Atlanta.

Our thanks to you and my best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

~~Return to HCT for reply~~

LOUISVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
506 WEST HILL STREET
LOUISVILLE 8, KENTUCKY

OMER CARMICHAEL
SUPERINTENDENT

WILLIAM D. CHILTON
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
BUSINESS AFFAIRS

WILLIAM F. COSLOW
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
LOCAL SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

SAMUEL V. NOE
ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

September 21, 1959

RECEIVED OCT 1 1959

Mrs. Philip G. Hammer
2483 Ridgewood Road, N. W.
Atlanta, 5, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hammer:

As promised, I am giving you my expenses for the trip to Atlanta. They are as follows:

Hotel	$10.30
Plane Fare	57.64
Flight Insurance	5.00
Taxi-in Louisville	2.50
Taxi -in Atlanta	2.55
Breakfast (Sat.)	1.29
Tips	1.30
Total	$80.58

+ 100.00 honorarium (CSP)

I am still enjoying, in retrospect, each experience I had in Atlanta. It was good to meet and visit with all of you. You don't know how happy I was to see Dr. Sutton and to have him have a share on the panel.

I regret that I could not see the program, Sunday afternoon, and just hope it went as well as I thought the discussion did.

I am grateful for the opportunity you provided to have the visit with Mayor Hartsfield which paved the way for the visit with Miss Jarrell and some members of her staff and of the Board of Education.

I greatly enjoyed the luncheon and the conference with the representatives of HOPE.

I had a thirty or forty minute interview with Mr. Osborne of the

Don't forget the $100 honorarium we promised. JRB

Atlantic Journal. If the material was used, I would be grateful for a clipping - at your convenience.

Saturday night, I watched the Whites and the Blues play each other at Grant Field.

Sunday morning, I got away on schedule and had a nice visit with O. C. Carmichael in Asheville and was back in Louisville before dark. I hope the boys are happy in their work at North Carolina and at Taft.

Thanks again for all your courtesies.

Sincerely yours,

Omer Carmichael

Omer Carmichael

Note to Mildred
OK on Conference Room?
Mgd

HCF ✓
PR
PA ✓
MF
SM

RE: EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

TIME: 2:00 P.M., MONDAY, DECEMBER 14TH, 1959

PLACE: CONFERENCE ROOM, THIRD FLOOR WESLEY MEMORIAL
CHURCH BUILDING, 63 AUBURN AVENUE N.E.

Your new chairman, Mr. Harry Boyte, will preside, and he requests that all come prepared to make suggestions about the year's program.

The second Monday of each month has been the regular time for board meetings, but adjustments can be made if this proves to be inconvenient for new members.

A list of officers and board members is enclosed for your information and convenience.

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Members of Executive Board - November, 1959

Telephone	Name	Address
BL 5-1073	Chairman:	Harry Boyte, 6341 Hunting Creek Rd. N.E.
JA 3-6431	1st V. Ch:	Rev. Samuel Williams, 672 Beckwith St. S.W.,
JA 3-2796	2nd V. Ch:	Rev. Lamar Clements, 167 Walton St. N.W.
CE 3-8103	Treasurer:	Mrs. J. Brittain Pendergrast, 1700 W. Paces Ferry Rd. N.W.
	Secretary:	Rev. Otis Moss, Jr., 891 Fair St. S.W. (14)
	Directors, terms expire in 1960	
PL 5-0144	Rev. G. Murray Branch,	841 Fair St. S.W., (14)
MU 8-7896	Rev. T. C. Lightfoot,	15 Walnut St. S.W.
DR 3-5357	Mrs. John W. Stanley,	525 Avery St., Decatur, Ga.
TR 6-8281	Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild,	1589 P'tree Rd. N. W.
JA 3-6431	Dr. Whitney Young,	672 Beckwith St. S.W.
CE 3-6772	Dr. Richard M. Reser,	3824 Watkins Place N.E.
JA 1-1073	Donald L. Hollowell,	859½ Hunter St. N.W.
JA 2-8764	Mrs. Ed. A. Albright,	2150 Monterey Dr. N.W., Atlanta 18
DR 3-4255	Mrs. F. P. Drake,	452 West Parkwood Rd., Decatur
	Directors, terms expire in 1961	
SY 4-6129	Hubert M. Jackson,	723 Waterford Rd. N.W., Atlanta 18
BL 5-1073	Mrs. Harry Boyte,	6341 Hunting Creek Rd.
DR 3-1491	Mrs. Frank Sewell,	631 Clifton Rd. N.E.
TR 2-9887	Rev. Edw. A. Cahill,	605 Boulevard N. E.
JA 3-0543	Mrs. Sujette Crank,	YWCA, 599 Tatnall St. S.W.
TR 5-8439	Martin Handrick,	70 - 15th Street N.E.
SY 4-3473	Rev. Homer McEwen,	40 West Lake Ave. S. W.
	Dr. Howard Zinn,	Spelman College, 350 Leonard St. S.W.
JA 1-0513	Jesse Hill,	1706 Browning, S. W. (Atlanta Life Ins. Co.)

REPORT OF THE SURVEY COMMITTEE
TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF
THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Survey Committee met on December 22, 1959 at 2:30 p.m. Those present were: Harry Boyte, Mrs. John W. Stanley, Dr. Richard M. Reser, Hubert M. Jackson, and Mrs. Albright.

The purpose of the survey was defined briefly as follows: to survey employment practices of governmental departments and agencies in Atlanta, by interview and questionnaire, using teams of two persons. Information desired: number of employees, number of Negro employees, by grades--GS1-3, 4-9, 10-12, 13-15; facilities available to Negro employees on equal basis. The information obtained will be tabulated and evaluated and written up as a Southern Regional Council Special Report. It is our hope that this report may stimulate the federal agencies to follow their stated policies rather than local customs.

There was discussion as to whether to include ALL agencies, or to omit some. This was dropped for the time being to see how many interviewers are recruited and whether it may be desirable to limit the number of agencies .

The following assignments were made, for report at the next meeting:

1. A committee of two persons, Dr. Reser and Mr. Jackson, was appointed to consult with Dr. Leslie Dunbar, director of Research for SRC, on drawing up the questionnaire. (done Reser)

2. Mr. Jackson. to write to Archie J. Carey, chairman of the President's Commission on Government Employment Practices, in Washington, D. C., requesting his assistance and/or approval of the survey; to ask Mr. Hollowell to prepare for us information regarding the laws of Georgia, and any city ordnances, which we should know about in making the survey--as regards association, eating, etc.

3. Mr. Boyte. to talk with the Civil Service office in Atlanta, securing sample blanks (applications for employment) and to request the director of civil service to write a letter approving our survey, for us, and to be sent to all the government agencies in Atlanta.

4. Mrs. Albright. to write to Will Hartzler, High Point, N. C. and Barbara Moffett, Philadelphia, Pa. both of the American Friends Service Committee, requesting information and suggestions as to procedure and any pitfalls of such a survey as ours; also to request help from them for the orientation session of the interviewers. It was felt very necessary to have a good, thorough training session for the survey teams. To write Mrs. Stanley, as clerk of the Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends, asking their cooperation in the survey; to Mr. Cahill and Professor Richard Hocking, to membership of Greater Atlanta Council requesting volunteers for survey teams.

All committee members were to contact friends and groups who might be interested in cooperating with the Council on the survey.

Respectfully submitted,

Tillman Cothran and

Montez Albright, co-chairman

Survey Committee

P.R. - Come, if you can - I'm sure Mr. Boyte & the others would welcome your interest.

M. A.

THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Executive Board of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations will meet on Monday, January 11, at two o'clock in the conference room of the Southern Regional Council, third floor, 63 Auburn Avenue N. E.

We anticipate some interesting reports from committees, including a progress report from the Survey Committee, and urge all of you to be present. We will need your council and your help in getting underway with our projects for 1960.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Boyte, Chairman

Tentative Agenda

I. Call to Order - Harry Boyte, Chairman

II. Minutes of last meeting - Rev. Otis Moss, Jr., Secretary

III. Progress reports from Committees
- A. Brochure - Whitney Young
- B. Student Panel - Mrs. Boyte
- C. Professional Group Seminars - Rev. Cahill and Rev. Clements
- D. Survey Committee - Montez Albright

IV. Unfinished Business - Fund Campaign and other

V. New Business

VI. Adjournment

RESOLUTION OF ATLANTA BOARD OF EDUCATION ADOPTED NOVEMBER 30, 1959
AND AMENDED JANUARY 4, 1960 AND AMENDED JANUARY 18, 1960

WHEREAS, The Atlanta Board of Education has been directed to present to the Court by December 1, 1959, a plan designated to bring about compliance with the order of the Court of July 9, 1959; and

WHEREAS, The Atlanta Board of Education is making every effort to provide the Atlanta Public School System with the very best buildings, equipment, and other facilities and curricula for approximately 116,000 students; and

WHEREAS, The City of Atlanta is undergoing rapid urbanization, bringing an influx of children of varying degrees of achievement and ability due not only to individual aptitudebut to educational opportunities heretofore available; and

WHEREAS, There is and has been much public construction in Atlanta, which together with other building has resulted in drastic changes in neighborhood patterns, and these changes will be greatly magnified by the proposed slum clearance program involving the vacating of more than 1,200 acres of land with the resultant displacement of families, and

WHEREAS, These factors result in not only a continuous influx of new students into the system, but in the continuous movement of students within the system, and also from the system into the suburban areas adjoining Atlanta; and

WHEREAS, The changing neighborhood patterns, the 39 million dollars worth of new school construction since 1948, the great influx of new students, and the continuous movement of students within the system has caused admission, assignment, transfer, and continuance of students in and to the various schools within the system to become a major problem of the administration; and

WHEREAS, Pending further studies and recommendations by the school authorities, the Board of Education considers that any general or arbitrary reallocation of pupils heretofore entered in the public school system according to any rigid rule of proximity of residence or in accordance solely with requests on behalf of pupils would be disruptive to orderly administration, and would tend to invite or induce disorganization and would impose an excessive burden on the available resources as well as the teaching and administrative personnel of the schools; and

WHEREAS, in September, 1960, there will be a shortage of 580 classrooms in Atlanta schools and many children are now on double sessions, housed in churches and facilities other than classrooms, and the Board realizes that continuous system-wide studies must be made to determine available seats for students and studies of achievement and ability of the students where these seats may exist as well as other factors consistent with the educational policies governing the admission, assignment, transfer, and placement of pupils in the public schools as will be prescribed in this document; and

WHEREAS, The State Board of Education has not promulgated rules and regulations relative to the placement of students in the schools, and this Board has the inherent power of pupil placement, and more complete regulations are necessary

NOW THEREFORE: To insure orderly procedure of uniform application for pupil assignment, transfer and/or placement, and to enable the continuing improvement of

the educational advantages offered the following rules and procedure shall be followed:

1. In the assignment, transfer or continuance of pupils among and within the schools, or within the classroom and other facilities thereof, the following factors and the effects or results thereof shall be considered, with respect to the individual pupil, as well as other relevant matters: Available room and teaching capacity in the various schools; the availability of transportation facilities; the effect of the admission of new pupils upon established or proposed academic programs; the suitability of established curricula for particular pupils; the adequacy of the pupil's academic preparation for admission to a particular school and curriculum; the scholastic aptitude and relative intelligence or mental energy or ability of the pupil; the psychological qualification of the pupil for the type of teaching and associations involved; the possibility of threat or friction or disorder among pupils or others; the possibility of breaches of the peace or ill will; the effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other students in a particular school or facility thereof; the effect of admission upon prevailing academic standards at a particular school;*the home environment of the pupil; the maintenance or severance of established social and psychological relationships with other pupils and with teachers; the choice and interests of the pupil; the ability to accept or conform to new and different educational environment; the morals, conduct, health and personal standards of the pupil; the request or consent of parents or guardians and the reasons assigned therefor. (*the psychological effect upon the pupil of attendance at a particular school;)

2. Subject to supervision and review by the Board, the City Superintendent of Schools shall have authority and be charged with responsibility with respect to the assignment (including original and all other admissions to the school system), transfer and continuance of pupils among and within all public schools operated under the jurisdiction of the Atlanta Board of Education.

3. The Superintendent shall have authority to determine the particular public school to be attended by each child applying for assignment or transfer, and no child shall be entitled to be enrolled or entered in a public school until he has been assigned thereto by the Superintendent or his duly authorized representative. All existing school assignments shall continue without change until or unless transfers are directed or approved by the Superintendent or his duly authorized representative.

4. Between May 1st and May 15th applications for the admission, assignment or transfer, and/or placement of pupils to or in particular schools shall be directed to the Superintendent of Schools and shall be delivered to the school principal unless otherwise directed by the Superintendent on forms provided by the Superintendent, and made available at the offices of the Board of Education. Such forms shall be delivered only on request of and to the applicant student or to his parent or legal guardian in person , by the principal of the school then attended by such student or by the Superintendent of Schools.

5. A separate application must be filed by each pupil desiring assignment or transfer to a particular school and no joint application will be considered.

6. Applications for assignment or transfer of pupils must be filled in completely and legibly in ink or typewriter and must be signed by both parents or the parent to whom the child has been awarded by court proceedings, or the legal guardian of each child for whom application is made. Further, the application must be notarized at the time it is filed. The Superintendent may in his discretion require

interviews with the child, the parents or guardian, or other persons and may conduct or cause to be conducted such examinations, tests and other investigations as he deems appropriate. In the absence of excuse, satisfactory to the Superintendent or the Board, failure to appear for any requested examination, test or interview by the child or the parents or guardian will be deemed a withdrawal of the application.

7. Notice of the action taken by the Superintendent on each application shall be mailed to the parents or guardian at the address shown on the application, within thirty days from the delivery of the application to the school principal, in no event later than June 15th. Such action shall be final unless a hearing before the Board is requested in writing within ten days from the date of mailing such statement.

8. A parent or guardian of a pupil may file in writing with the Atlanta Board of Education objections to the assignment of the pupil to a particular school, or may request by petition in writing assignment or transfer to a designated school or to another school to be designated by the Board. Unless a hearing is requested, or unless the Board deems a hearing necessary, the Board shall act upon the same within a reasonable time stating its conclusion. If a hearing is requested or if the Board deems a hearing necessary with respect to the Superintendent's conclusion on an application, the parents or guardian will be given at least ten days' written notice of the time and place of the hearing. The hearing will be begun within twenty days from the receipt by the Board of the request or the decision by the Board that a hearing is necessary. Failure of the parents or guardian to appear at the hearing will be deemed a withdrawal of the application.

9. The Board may conduct such hearing or may designate not less than three of its members to conduct the same and may provide that the decision of the members designated or a majority thereof shall be deemed a final decision by the Board. The Board of Education may designate one or more of its members or one or more competent examiners to conduct any such hearing, take testimony, and report the evidence, with its recommendation, to the entire Board for its determination within ten days after the conclusion of such hearing. In addition to hearing such evidence relevant to the individual pupil as may be presented on behalf of the petitioner, the Board shall be authorized to conduct investigations as to any objection or request, including examination of the pupil or pupils involved, and may employ such agents and others, professional and otherwise, as it may deem necessary for the purpose of any investigations and examinations.

10. Unless postponement is requested by the parents or guardian, the Board will notify them of its decision within ten days after its receipt of the report of the examiner, or the conclusion of any hearing before the Board. Exceptions to the decision of the Board may be filed, within five days of notice of the Board's decision, and the Board shall meet promptly to consider the same: Provided, however, That every appeal shall be finally concluded by the Board before September 1st. Provided further that nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any person dissatisfied with the final decision of the Board of the right to appeal to the State Board of Education as provided by law.

11. If, from an examination of the record made upon objections filed to the assignment of any pupil to a particular school, or upon an application on behalf of any pupil for assignment to a designated school, or another school to be designated by the Board, or from an examination of such pupil by the Board or its authorized representative, or otherwise, the Board shall determine that any such pupil is

between his or her seventh and sixteenth birthdays and is mentally or physically incapacitated to perform school duties, or that any such pupil is more than sixteen years of age and is maladjusted or mentally or otherwise retarded so as to be incapable of being benefited by further education to the extent that further use of public funds for the education of such pupil is not justified, the Board may assign the pupil to some available vocational or other special school, or terminate the public school enrollment of such pupil altogether.

12. Beginning September 1, 1960, or on Septemberl, following favorable action by the General Assembly of Georgia, student assignment in the Atlanta Public School System shall be made in accordance with aforesaid rules and regulations and without regard to race or color. For the first school year in which it is effective, the plan shall apply to the students in the 12th grade. Thereafter, in each successive year, the plan shall be expanded to the immediate lower grade; e.g., in 1961-62 -- Grade 11, in 1962-63 -- Grade 10, etc., until all grades are included.

13. Nothing contained in this resolution shall be construed to prevent the separation of boys and girls in any school or grade, or to prevent the assignment of boys and girls to separate schools.

14. If any paragraph of these rules and procedure shall be held by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid for any reason, the remaining paragraphs shall continue of full force and effect. If any portion, clause or sentence of any paragraph shall be held by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid for any reason, the remainder of any such paragraph shall continue in full force and effect.

15. These rules and procedure shall be contingent upon the enactment of statutes by the General Assembly of Georgia permitting the same to be put into operation, and shall be submitted to the General Assembly for approval. Counsel are directed to transmit copies to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives upon authorization by the Court.

file

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE AND WORKSHOP
April 29, 1960 - 145 Luckie St. N.W.
sponsored by
GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
and GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

"THE IMMORALITY OF RACIAL SEGREGATION"

9:30 a. m. Registration: $3.00 including luncheon; $2.00 for students
$1.00, morning or afternoon session only without luncheon; 50¢ for students

10:00 General Session: Harry Boyte presiding, chairman of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

Invocation: Father Edw. J. Banks, C.P., Asst. Pastor, St. Paul of the Cross Church

10:10 "The Immorality of Racial Segregation" - James M. Dabbs, author of The Southern Heritage, president Southern Regional Council

10:35 "Some Specifics of the Inequities of Segregation" - Dr. M. Carl Holman, Clark College, chairman for ACCA publication, A Second Look - the Negro Citizen in Atlanta

11:00 Panel Discussion by afternoon workshop chairmen
Moderator: Hubert M. Jackson, chairman, program committee

11:30 Break - tables set up for luncheon

12:00 Luncheon at the Y.M.C.A.

1:00 p. m. Workshop Sessions

1. Education in Georgia
Chairman, Mrs. Edw. M. Vinson, President, League of Women Voters
Leaders: Dr. Lucius H. Pitts, executive secretary, Georgia Teachers Education Association
Dr. D. Ross Green, Dept. of Teacher Education, Emory University, co-author, If the Schools Are Closed
Recorder: Mrs. Sujette Crank, director Y.W.C.A., Phyllis Wheatley Branch

2. Social and Psychological Effects of Segregation
Chairman, Dean Whitney Young, School of Social Work, Atlanta University
Leaders: Dr. Rives Chalmers, Atlanta psychiatrist
Dr. Paul Clifford, Registrar and Professor of Education, Atlanta University
Recorder: Mrs. Harry Boyte

3. Religious Basis for Integration
Chairman, Rev. Lamar Clements, Director of Social Service Div., Greater Atlanta Council of Churches
Leaders: Rev. Homer C. McEwen, First Congregational Church
Dr. John M. McGinnis, Capitol View Baptist Church
Recorder: Miss Ella J. Baker, Executive Director, Southern Christian Leadership Conference

4. The College Student in the Changing South
Chairman, Dr. Tilman Cothran, Chairman, Sociology Department, Atlanta University
Leaders: Lonnie King, Morehouse College
Jim Alrutz, Emory University
Recorders: Miss Connie Curry, director Nat'l Student Association, Southern Human Relations Project
Rev. Otis Moss, Jr., Secretary GACHR, and N.A.A.C.P.

3:00 p. m. Workshop summaries: by the recorders

* * *

8:00 p. m. Evening Session: Harry Boyte, chairman GACHR presiding

Invocation: Dr. W. C. Cowart, executive director GCHR

Welcome: Rev. Homer C. McEwen, host pastor

Introduction of evening speaker: Rev. Edw. A. Cahill, pastor United Liberal Church, and past chairman GACHR

8:30 p. m. "The Struggle for Racial Justice" - Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., author of Stride Toward Freedom, President of Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and co-pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church

Discussion period: Rev. Edw. A. Cahill presiding
(Written questions will be picked up by the ushers, and submitted to Dr. King)

Adjournment

PR
Comments?

Tentative Program

LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE AND WORKSHOP
April 29, 1960 - Downtown Y.M.C.A.

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
and GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

"THE IMMORALITY OF RACIAL SEGREGATION"

9:30 a. m. Registration: $3.00 including luncheon; $2.00 for students
$1.00 afternoon session only; 50¢ for students

10:00 General Session, Harry Boyte presiding
Chairman, Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations
Invocation:

10:10 "The Immorality of Racial Segregation" - James M. Dabbs, author of The Southern Heritage, president Southern Regional Council

10:35 "Some Specifics of the Inequities of Segregation" - Dr. Carl Holman, Clark College, chairman for ACCA publication, A Second Look - the Negro Citizen of Atlanta

11:00 Panel Discussion of afternoon workshop leaders
Moderator, Harry Boyte

12:00 Luncheon at the YMCA

1:00 Workshop Sessions

1. Inequities in Education in Georgia
Chairman, Mrs. Eliza Paschall, League of Women Voters
Leaders: Dr. Lucius Pitts, executive secretary, Georgia Teachers Education Association
Dr. Ross Green, Dept. of Teachers Education, Emory
Recorder: Mrs. Eliza Paschall, League of Women Voters

2. Social and Psychological Effects of Segregation
Chairman: [redacted] School of Social Work, Atlanta Univ.
Leaders: Dr. Rives Chalmers, Atlanta psychiatrist;
Dr. Paul Clifford,
Recorder: Mrs. J. Brittain Pendergrast

3. Religious Basis for Integration
Chairman: Rev. Lamar Clements
Leaders: Dr. Homer C. McEwen, First Congregational Church
Rev. John McGinnis, Capital View Baptist Church
Recorder:

4. The College Student in the Changing South
Chairman: Dr. Tilman Cothran, Sociology Dept., Atlanta University
Leaders: Miss Connie Curry, director Nat'l Student Asso., Southern Human Relations Project
Recorder?

3:00 Workshop summaries

Memorandum of Understanding
between the
Unitarian Service Committee, Inc.
and the
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

(1) This memorandum represents a statement of agreement and understanding between the Unitarian Service Committee, Inc. and the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations (hereinafter referred to as the USC, Inc. and GAHRC), which is the basis for a cooperative undertaking between the two parties. It is an agreement made in mutual good faith in order that both parties may understand the essential aspects of their plan to work together.

(2) Both the USC, Inc. and the GAHRC are devoted to the cause of basic equality for all American citizens and the sole purpose of this mutual endeavor is to achieve a growing measure of such equality, particularly in the community of Greater Atlanta.

(3) The USC, Inc. will employ as a member of its field staff and assign for full-time work in the Atlanta community a person well-qualified in the field of human relations. This person must be approved by the GAHRC before he or she is employed. The USC, Inc., within the limits of its continuing resources, expects to provide this person for a period of at least two years from the time he begins work. It is understood, however, to be a mutual objective of both parties that at the earliest feasible time full responsibility, financial and otherwise, for the maintenance of this service will be assumed by appropriate resources within the Atlanta community.

(4) The GAHRC will arrange for and provide in Atlanta an office and necessary office equipment and supplies for the professional person, and for regular stenographic service, probably on a one-half time basis.

(5) As an employee of the USC, Inc. the professional person will be responsible finally to the USC, will send in regular written reports, and will maintain a general supervisory relationship with a member of the USC central staff. However, at the same time the professional person and the responsible central staff member will maintain a constant and close relationship with the GAHRC. Primary responsibility for determining the precise content of the job and the particular objectives and assignments of the professional person will rest with the GAHRC in consultation with the professional person himself and the USC, Inc. central staff member. Although, in the nature of the cooperative relationship between the USC, Inc. and GAHRC, the professional person will always work closely with the latter, his services are to be for the benefit of the Atlanta community and may include secondary relationships with other groups and organizations in the community. In no case will the activities of the professional person be in conflict with the considered judgment and advice of the GAHRC.

(6) In the nature of this total arrangement constant reference to the basic objectives stated under number two and constant communication in good faith will be necessary between the USC, Inc. and the GAHRC. With such communication and good faith, it is expected that any unforeseen aspects or problems which may arise in the course of the work jointly undertaken and in the

function of the professional person can be dealt with and resolved as they are foreseen and encountered. The relationship between the USC, Inc. and the GAHRC, which is established by this Memorandum of Understanding, will continue until such time as either party in its own considered judgment or both parties in joint agreement decide that it should be discontinued. Any of the terms of this Memorandum of Understanding may be revised at any time, in writing, by mutual agreement of the USC, Inc. and the GAHRC.

SIGNED:

For Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

Lamar Clemente
Signature

Date

Typewritten name and title

For the Unitarian Service Committee, Inc.

Signature

November 7, 1960
Date

Frank Z. Glick, Executive Director
Typewritten name and title

PA
PR } Can we help them?

UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.

Box 887, Knoxville, Tennessee
International headquarters: ~~[illegible]~~
CApitol 7-3660 *Cable Address:* UNSERCOM BOSTON

FRANK Z. GLICK
Executive Director

Board of Directors

LAURENCE M. CHANNING
President
Boston, Mass.

HARRY C. MESERVE, D.D.
Vice President
New York, N.Y.

SANBORN VINCENT
Treasurer
Norwell, Mass.

MRS. R. CRARY YOUNG
Secretary
Boston, Mass.

and

ARTHUR J. ALTMEYER
Madison, Wisconsin

MRS. CHARLES T. BOYNTON
Elkhart, Indiana

HON. LAWRENCE G. BROOKS
Medford, Mass.

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HON. PETER I. B. LAVAN
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MISS SUSAN M. LEE
New York, N.Y.

JACK MENDELSOHN, JR.
Boston, Mass.

MRS. ROBERT W. MERRITT
Plainfield, New Jersey

WILBURN B. MILLER, D.D.
Portland, Maine

THOMAS F. PETERSON
Cleveland, Ohio

HARRY B. SCHOLEFIELD
San Francisco, California

MILTON J. E. SENN, M.D.
New Haven, Connecticut

MRS. A. BRUCE STEELE
Santa Barbara, California

MRS. ELBRIDGE F. STONEHAM
Exeter, New Hampshire

MALCOLM R. SUTHERLAND, JR.
Milton, Mass.

FRANK M. TILLER
Houston, Texas

HARRY R. VAN CLEVE
Alexandria, Virginia

JOSEPH. F. VOLKER, D.D.S.
Birmingham, Alabama

CARLETON W. WASHBURNE
Okemos, Michigan

LEAVITT S. WHITE
Wilmington, Delaware

MRS. LAWRENCE STEEFEL
Minneapolis, Minnesota
National Campaign Chairman

New York Office:
345 East 46th Street
New York 17, N.Y.
OXford 7-0248

November 9, 1960

Mr. Harold Flemming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Enclosed is a copy of the "Plan of Employment and Job Qualifications" for the Atlanta project.

Dr. Glick will be out of the office through nearly all of November, so don't hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely yours,

Galen

Galen Martin

GM:am

Enclosure

Programs and financial statements filed under Registration Number VFA-010 with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Aid of the International Cooperation Admin.

Unitarian Service Committee, Inc.
9 Park Street Boston 8, Mass.

PLAN OF EMPLOYMENT AND JOB QUALIFICATIONS
FOR USC STAFF MEMBER TO BE ASSIGNED FOR
HUMAN RELATIONS WORK IN ATLANTA, GA.

November 7, 1960

1. Within a very few days of the above date it is confidently expected that, as a result of an invitation from the Greater Atlanta Human Relations Council and the response by the Unitarian Service Committee, Inc., that the two organizations will formally agree upon a cooperative working relationship for a period of at least two years. For this the USC will employ, with the full approval of the Greater Atlanta Human Relations Council, a qualified community worker in the field of human relations for assignment to the Atlanta community.

2. This person will be employed and paid directly by the USC and work under its general supervision. He will be assigned to live and work full time in the Atlanta community in very close relationship to the Greater Atlanta Human Relations Council. The exact focus and content of his job will be determined by the GAHRC in consultation with the USC and the person himself.

3. Applications for the position may be submitted to Dr. Frank Glick, Executive Director, Unitarian Service Committee, 9 Park Street, Boston 8, Mass., or to Mr. Galen Martin, USC Field Consultant, Knoxville Project, Box 887, Knoxville, Tennessee. Letters of application should be accompanied by a curriculum vitae giving identifying facts and full record of education and employment experience.

4. Qualifications for the person to be employed are to be stated as follows:

   (a) Education - The person should be a graduate of a four-year college and it is highly desirable also that he have had some advanced or professional education. Professional education in social work is desirable.

   (b) Experience - The person must have had some successful experience in the fields of community organization and race relations.

   (c) Background - The person must have had substantial experience living and working in the South. Southern origin would be desirable.

   (d) Personal Convictions - The person must be devoted to the objective of essential equality for all human beings and also be in full sympathy with the principles and methods of the USC.

   (e) The person must have good all-around health and physical vigor.

   (f) Salary - Approximately $6,000 per year.

FZG:rr

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Members of Executive Board, November 1960.

Telephone	Name	Address
DR 3 1966	Chairman: Mrs. Walter Paschall,	1957 Westminster Way SE
JA 3 6431	1st. V.Chm: Rev. Samuel Williams,	672 Beckwith St. S.W.
CE 3 6772	2nd. V.Chm: Dr. Richard Reser,	3824 Watkins Place NE
CE 3 8103	Treasurer: Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast,	1700 W. Paces Ferry
JA 2 8764	Secretary: Mrs. Ed. A. Albright,	5 Forsyth St. N.W.

Directors, terms expire in November, 1961

TR 6 3311	Hubert M. Jackson,	723 Waterford Rd. NW, Atlanta 13
DR 3 1491	Mrs. Frank Sewell,	631 Clifton Rd. NE
TR 2 9887	Rev. Edw. A. Cahill,	605 Boulevard NE
JA 3 0543	Mrs. Sujette Crank, YWCA,	599 Tatnall St. S.W.
TR 5 8439	Mr. Martin Handrick,	70 - 15th Street N.E.
SY 4 3473	Rev. Homer McEwen,	40 West Lake Ave. S.W.
JA 1 0513	Mr. Jesse Hill, Atlanta Life Ins. Co.,	148 Auburn Ave.NE

Directors, terms expire in November, 1962

DR 3 5357	Mrs. John W. Stanley,	525 Avery St., Decatur, Ga.
CE 3 8365	Rabbi Racob M. Rothschild,	1589 P'tree Rd. N.W.
JA 1 1073	Mr. Donald L. Hollowell,	859½ Hunter St. N.W.
DR 3 4255	Mrs. F. P. Drake,	452 West Parkwood Rd., Decatur, Ga.
JA 1 2355	Mr. Robert Thompson,	239 Auburn Ave. N.E.
CE 7 5912	Mrs. Milton Titon,	820 Moore's Mill Rd. N.W.
SY 4 4345	Dr. Margaret Rowley,	2580 Hightower Ct. N.W.
JA 5 7975	Rev. John B. Morris,	5 Forsyth St. N.W.
JA 4 2788	Dr. M. Carl Holman, Clark College,	240 Chestnut St.SW
JA 3 2796	Rev. Lamar Clements,	167 Walton St. N.W.

TR 3-1731

Minutes
GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Board of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations was held December 7, 1960 at 11:00 a. m. with the new chairman, Mrs. Walter Paschall, presiding.

Minutes of the last meeting were briefly summarized by Mrs. Albright, secretary, and approved as given. As future policy, it was agreed that minutes should be mimeographed and mailed out to board members (whenever possible).

Mr. Cahill was requested to explore with the Georgia Council executive committee when he met with them the following Thursday, our present financial status and to see what could be worked out for our executive director in regard to office space, telephone, secretarial help, etc.

It was agreed to combine the Finance and Budget Committees, with Hubert Jackson as chairman, Martin Handrick and Nan Pendergrast (treasurer). The Finance committee was directed to work on getting in all membership dues, and to look into the matter of setting a regular time each year when they are due.

The matter or urging the Mayor to appoint a biracial committee on Human Relations was discussed, and Mr. Cahill and the Rev. Clements told of the previous statement worked out by representatives of 18 civic, social and religious groups. Discussion centered on ways and means of appealing to the Chambers of Commerce, the Board of Aldermen to get their support of a Biracial Commission for Metropolitan Atlanta, which would include DeKalb and Fulton Counties, and Decatur. The following procedure was agreed upon: Rabbi Rothschild to see Ivan Allen, Mrs. Paschall to see Mr. Emmrich (Decatur), to discuss their using influence on the Mayor. A statement regarding the perjury of the Georgia State College officials in testimony during the recent hearing on Negro applicants was discussed and tentatively planned.

It was felt that a monthly newsletter to the membershipwould be of great value, and Dr. M. Carl Holman, editor of the Atlanta Enquirer, has agreed to write this.

It was voted that the chairman be authorized to appoint any committees as needed to implement the directives from the annual meeting.

Eliza Paschall told of plans for a membership meeting to discuss the Atlanta school desegregation--not IF, but HOW. She thought we should begin planning now to prevent happening in Atlanta what is happening now in New Orleans. It is hoped that from the January meeting will grow meetings of small groups in homes for discussion and communication and the establishment of good human relations. Aplan for human relations work in neighborhoods where applications are approved for school desegre- was discussed. Mrs. Milton Titon and Dr. Margaret Rowley were appointed co-chairmen of a committee to work out plans for the January 15 meeting in the Chemistry Lounge of Morehouse College. Mrs. Paschall agreed to explore with Dr. Reser of Oglethorpe, Dr. Medalion of Tech and Dr. Green of Agnes Scott the matter of student surveys in communities where schools are to be desegregated.

It was voted that the Greater Atlanta Council would contribute $100 to the Georgia Council toward the expenses of the Alan Paton meeting, and the secretary was instructed to so inform the Georgia Council and the GAC treasurer.

It was voted that Mrs. Albright be appointed chairman of a committee to cooperate with the students. (sit-ins) Others named were Mrs. Sujette Crank, Jesse Hill, Rev. Lamar Clements, Mrs. Frank Sewell. The first project was to be consultation with department and variety store managers regarding the present stale-mate in negotiations. The Christmas-Tree folder which explains the boycott or economic withdrawal was to be mailed out to members.

It was agreed that the Rev. Clements would get in touch with the "manifesto group" of ministers regarding a statement on the sit-in controversy.

It was voted that the Greater Atlanta Council send out the brochure on city hospitals with a covering letter, to be written by Montez Albright and Grace Hamilton.

Phyrn Stanley was asked to be a member of a Membership Committee (she regretfully declined the chairmanship) and to get information onthe present membership and payment of dues. A letter is to be sent out to all members, and to prospective new members, with the brochure from the Georgia Council and a mimeographed statement from the Greater Atlanta Council

Hubert Jackson suggested that future meetings of the Council beheld atthe YWCA, beginning with luncheon.

Mr. Cahill was appointed chairman of a committee to plan a public meeting for early February, bringing in a suggested program at the January meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Montez G. Albright, secretary

February 6, 1961

Mr. Harry C. Boyte
237 Cottage Place
Charlotte 7, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Boyte:

The Unitarian Service Committee has found it a very useful plan to have clearly understood in writing the essential duties and relationships of a new staff member as he enters upon the job. Set forth below are the important considerations relative to your assignment in Atlanta, Georgia, with the Unitarian Service Committee:

1. You are employed effective February 20, 1961 at a salary of $6,000 per year for a period of at least two years. Your salary will be paid monthly on or about the 15th day with the first check in mid-March, 1961. Income taxes and social security withholding are automatically deducted from salary payments.

2. The Unitarian Service Committee will reimburse you for the necessary expense of moving the personal property of you and your family from Charlotte, North Carolina to Atlanta, Georgia.

3. You will earn vacation entitlement at the rate of 1 - 5/6 working days for each full month of work performed or 22 working days for each full year of service.

   You will earn necessary sick leave at the rate of 1 - 1/4 working days for each month of work or 15 working days for each full year of service. Upon employment, a record will be kept in the Boston office of your accumulating entitlement to vacation and sick leave. Whenever you use any time for either purpose, please report promptly the amount and the dates to the USC in Boston and they will be charged against your entitlement.

   Any vacation periods of substantial length should be approved in advance by the Chairman of the GAHRC and the USC central staff member to whom you are

responsible. You will be entitled to all legal holidays regularly observed in the Atlanta community.

4. You are an employee of the Unitarian Service Committee, Inc., assigned to Atlanta, Georgia to work in close relationship with the Greater Atlanta Human Relations Council. Your general assignment is to work toward a growing measure of basic equality for all American citizens, particularly in the community of Greater Atlanta. The precise directions of your activity shall be worked out in close consultation with the GAHRC, without whose considered judgment and advice no particular direction of activity is to be undertaken. The GAHRC is the cooperating partner of the Unitarian Service Committee in Atlanta in cooperation with which your services are to be directed toward the benefit of the Greater Atlanta community.

5. As a staff member of the Unitarian Service Committee, you will also maintain a close working and supervisory relationship with the Director of American Program on the USC central staff, Mr. Ernest Lent. He will make occasional visits to Atlanta. You will be expected to consult him regarding major plans and projects in connection with your duties. You will also be expected to maintain quite full and regular written communication. Specifically in this latter connection, we suggest that you maintain a daily chronicle which will reflect the highlights of your own activity and of developments in the community.

   On or about the 15th of each month, you will be expected to make a summary narrative report to Mr. Lent who will, in his turn, maintain regular correspondence with you.

6. It is the established policy of the Unitarian Service Committee, Inc. that no person serving the Committee should publish books or articles directly related to the project or the Unitarian Service Committee without first submitting the manuscript for the approval of the Unitarian Service Committee. The USC is eager to have its staff write fully of their experiences, but it is held responsible for its personnel and cannot, therefore, permit such publication without approval.

7. In all published material relative to the project you are responsible for seeing that mention is made of the Unitarian Service Committee.

8. It is understood that your appointment to this position may be terminated by either party upon sixty days' notification in writing.

Sincerely yours,

Harry C. Boyte

Harry C. Boyte

Frank L. Glick
Executive Director

February 8, 1961

TO MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE BOARD
GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The February meeting of the Executive Board will be Tuesday, February 14, at 1:00 p. m. in the Conference Room of the Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth St. N.W., 2nd Floor, Room 201.

Those who wish to eat lunch, please come at 12:30, and telephone at least one hour before time of meeting so sandwich can be ordered ahead of time.

Montez Albright, Secretary
for Eliza Paschall, Chairman

Tentative Agenda

1. Call to order
2. Minutes of last meeting; treasurer's report
3. Discussion of regular day and time of meeting
4. Reports:
   Atlanta Segregation Ordinances - Eliza Paschall
   Emory Dental School - Gerald Reed
   Atlanta School Committee - Mrs. Rowley; Mrs. Titon
   Membership Committee
   Students' Committee - Montez Albright
   Newsletter
   Committee on Merit Employment - Albright
5. Unfinished Business
6. New Business
7. Adjournment

February 11, 1961

Mrs. Walter Paschall
1957 Westminster Way
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Eliza:

Some time ago Mrs. Estelle Wyckoff, volunteer CORE representative in Atlanta indicated that she would appreciate an opportunity to meet with the executive committee of the Atlanta Council. She indicated that she felt there was some misunderstanding of CORE's activities here on the part of some members of the Atlanta Council. I told her I would pass this on to you and suggest that I thought it would be appropriate. I then forgot about it until recently.

Along the line of keeping the leadership of the Atlanta Council informed as to other efforts in the human relations field, it might also be useful to ask Wyatt Tee Walker, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to meet briefly with the group. My idea in suggesting these things is not that the Atlanta Council should necessarily indicate any approval of these groups, but simply that direct contact should be established and the activities of these groups should be interpreted directly to the members of the Council.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
MINUTES
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING
February 14, 1961

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Board was called to order by the Chairman, Eliza Paschall, at 1:15 p. m. in the Conference Room of SRC. Those present were: Edward Cahill, John Morris, Rabbi Rothschild, Hubert Jackson, Mrs. Sewell, Carl Holman, Edward Weaver, Martin Handrick, Richard Reser, Robert Thompson, Eliza Paschall, and Montez Albright.

Membership Committee: Mrs. Paschall said that Miss Loretta Chappell, who has volunteered to work one day each week on membership and dues (Thursdays) would like for each member to send her a list of prospective members to whom she may write or telephone. Please mail list to Miss Chappell at 63 Auburn Avenue, c/o Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Dinner Meeting: Announcement was made that a fund-raising dinner will beheld about the end of May, sponsored jointly by the Georgia and Atlanta Councils, with Harry Golden as guest speaker. This will be the conclusion of the fund drive.

Mrs. Paschall announced, for the benefit of anyone who had not yet heard the good news, that Harry Boyte had accepted the position of executive director of the Council, had been approved by the Unitarian Service Committee, and would begin work February 20. After some discussion on the needs of the new full-time director, a motion was made, seconded and passed unanimously:

VOTED: to authorize the Treasurer and the Chairman to purchase minimal office equipment and supplies as needed.

City ordinances concerning segregation by race were read and discussed. A committee (including lawyers) will be activated to advise on possible procedures of getting some or all repealed. A suggested approach that met general approval was: city ordinances that are no longer in effect or no longer enforced should be taken off the books. It was noted that the Voters' League and two fraternities are also interested in this project.

Discriminatory signs on busses was discussed. Past correspondence between the Council and the bus compnay was reported and it was agreed that, inasmuch as the bus company is gradually and methodically painting out the signs, there is nothing to be gained now by protesting the few which remain.

Police brutality and terrorism was discussed, and reported as being on the increase , particularly police activity in arresting those engaged in any interracial activities. Suggested action included regular observers at police court, taking notes; a committee to visit Chief Jenkins to discuss with him in a friendly way his

problems, ways in which the Council might be helpful, and presenting him with the findings of the court observers.

Emory Dental School: the consistent record of discrimination, in the form of anti-Semitism, of the dental school was reported. Jewish students are accepted but dropped before graduation. Documented information has been obtained.

A report was given on the recent organization of a discussion group in the Oglethorpe Presbyterian Church. The group is facing up to current problems as they affect the church and the community.

Quaker House: the program for the Atlanta community was noted, particularly the meetings held for Negro and white college students. The thought was expressed that perhaps the program could be broadened to include meetings for Negro and white high school students, and that perhaps the Council could promote and support such meetings rather than attempt a separate project. It was agreed that Junior Memberships in the Council would be an excellent way to promote friendship in the high school age group.

Student Committee: it was reported that meetings are being held by representatives of the downtown area stores.

Newsletter: during discussion of plans for the monthly Newsletter, suggestions were made to include the following: a statement from Lonnie King on the current sit-in situation, the future plans and intentions of the students; maps of school districts; condensed information on the Atlanta Pupil Placement Plan, and other pertinent information on Atlanta schools.

Mrs. Paschall reported that the January 15 meeting had been successful; the first time an official from the Atlanta School Department had addressed a public interracial meeting. She also told of plans of the inter-organization group (Hope, League, Churchwomen, Council) for a community-wide advertising campaign which will appeal to Atlanta's pride and desire for peaceful and orderly school desegregation. Mrs. Paschall noted that Mrs. Rowley is working on plans for another meeting on school desegregation, designed to encourage small group discussions so that people can get together and know each other. By common consent, Mrs. Rowley was authorized to proceed with plans.

Foundation financial aid: Dr. Weaver advanced the idea that it' might be possible to get some foundation backing for the Council's program, since Atlanta is a key city in the South and its solution of school desegregation problems would be significant throughout the South. In that event, the Council could purchase newspaper advertising and TV time. Such TV programs as interracial panels of lawyers and other professional groups discussing matters of common interest were proposed. In the event money is not available, the Council would try to get "public service" time.

Speakers Bureau: A need to line up speakers, providing them with a packet of materials, was expressed.

Research Program: various ideas as to pertinent and helpful research were discussed. The most desirable was thought to be one on leadership patterns in the community (who are the people who are most influential in the community?) One suggestion was that a questionnaire be drawn up and published in the Newsletter: questions members could ask themselves and their friends. Another suggestion was that the Sociology departments of the Atlanta colleges and universities be asked to help prepare a survey.

Labor representation: to be truly representative of the total community, the Council membership should include Labor, Mrs. Paschall said. She was authorized to contact representatives of labor and invite them to join.

Merit Employment: Mrs. Albright reported on a meeting with representatives of organizations interested in merit employment, for a sharing of information, program and future plans. She said that after hearing all the discussion, the idea that seemed best adapted for the Council was to encourage Negro students to apply for jobs in the business firms of Atlanta. Even if they were not successful, the application itself would be a form of community education and would confront the white businesses with the necessity for a decision and alert them to the fact that qualified Negroes are available and are seeking employment.

Respectfully submitted,

Montez Albright, Secretary
Executive Board
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

NOTE: The regular time set for the Executive Board Meeting is: the second Tuesday of each month at 1:00 p.m.

Those desiring to come for lunch will come at 12:00 and will please telephone before 11:00 a. m. and give order for sandwich.

Anyone who finds this an impossible time, please telephone and suggest alternate date.

MEMORANDUM February 22, 1961

To: Messrs. Reed, Boyte, Cothran, Thompson, Arnold, Puryear, Coleman, Henderson; Mesdames Pauley and Albright.
From: Paul Rilling

Several weeks ago some of us met and considered together the merit employment situation in Atlanta and what might be done to contribute to its improvement. The concern was brought to the group by Dr. Gerald Reed, an Atlanta dentist and chairman of the Public Affairs Committee of the United Liberal Church. As is rather customary at such meetings, there was some helpful and interesting discussion and no conclusions. It was therefore decided to meet again at 19:30 a.m. Tuesday February 28 to talk further about these concerns. It was also decided to ask Tilman Cothran, Harry Boyte, Frances Pauley, and Bob Thompson to join the discussion at our second meeting.

Following are questions which were raised for consideration next Tuesday:

1. Can on-going efforts in the field of merit employment meet the need in Atlanta?
2. What additional efforts are needed, if any?
3. Can funds be secured for an expanded effort?
4. Should possible new resources be channeled into existing efforts or is a new project called for?
5. Do we approve of the American Friends Service Committee proposal for an Atlanta program?
6. What group or individual would have most success in securing foundation support for an expanded merit employment program?

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING
March 14, 1961
Minutes

The Executive Board of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations met Tuesday, March 14 at 1:00 p.m. in the SRC conference room. Those present were: Harry Boyte, Dr. Margaret Rowley, the Rev. Edw. Cahill, Mrs. Frank Sewell, the Rev. John Morris , the Rev. Sam Williams, Mrs. J. B. Pendergrast, Mrs. Sujette Crank, Dr. Carl Holman, Robert Thompson, Mrs. Frances Pauley, and Montez Albright. Visitors present were: John Yungblut, of the American Religious Society of Friends; Mrs. Estelle Wycoff, of CORE; Mrs. Clifton Hoffman, co-chairman of the March 19 meeting on schools; and Harold Bejcek, of the Unitarian Service Committee.

In the absence of Mrs. Paschall, chairman, the Rev. Sam Williams, Vice-chairman, presided.

The current status of the sit-in controversy was discussed in much detail. It was decided that a copy of the original agreement between the merchants and the students should be mailed out to Council members, along with a letter from Harry Boyte, to explain that many people felt they could not shop at the stores operating segregated facilities until desegregation takes place--this fall, or whenever. Later in the meeting, the lunch-counter desegregation was discussed again, with the Rev. Sam Williams, as Vice-chairman of the Council and as local President of the NAACP, making the following recommendation to Council members: "I don't see how we can go back to the stores until the lunch counters are desegregated. I could not in good conscience myself do it. I suggest that we be guided by our individual consciences."

Mrs. Hoffman reported on plans for the March 19 meeting, to be held in Fountain Hall, Morris Brown College, from 3:30 til 5:30 p.m. Mrs. Rowley reported on the program, reading the list of questions for workshop leaders and distributing copies of the case history to be presented for discussion. General approval was expressed.

A report was given on activities of other Atlanta-Decatur groups in preparation for school desegregation this fall: HOPE is sending letters and information to PTAs, legislators, civic clubs, etc.; representatives of the BLAH group (leaders of several local organizations) have held meetings with various school people, and have held discussions at civic organizations. It was reported that the public posture of the school board is "reluctant good faith." Dr. Letson has discussed the appointment of a "prestige committee" and TV programs to be followed by general discussion by PTAs have been planned. He would prefer that interested groups work outside the school board structure.

There was some discussion of ways and means of stimulating the applications for transfer. It was noted that the school board has probably already agreed upon the number of applications to be accepted and the schools where Negro students will be transferred. Suggestions were made that differences in curriculum (languages and science in particular) would be a good reason for requesting transfers.

Dr. Rowley announced that Dr. Kenneth Benne, Director of the Human Relations Center, Boston University, will be at Morris Brown April 10-11 for a conference on "Group Relationships and Community Change."

Mr. Boyte noted that response to the current membership drive has been exceptional, with many new members and many renewals. Mailings are still going out.

Mr. Boyte also reported on the Research Project, from the proposal outlined by Ed Weaver and Richard Reser for a summer research project which they thought would meet requirements of the organization to which application is being made for funds. The project will include neighborhood surveys, TV programs, distribution of materials, forums, etc.

VOTED: that we endorse the Research Project as drawn up by Reser and Weaver and submit it to the foundation, requesting funds in the amount of $3,000 to $5,000.

Mr. Boyte announced that the Newsletter is ready to be mailed, and requested clarification as to whether it should go only to members or to the larger mailing list which includes friends and those who have shown some interest in our program. By general agreement, approval was given for the newsletter to go out to the larger mailing list.

Mrs. Pauley was invited to report on the current finance campaign of the Georgia Council, with members of the Atlanta Council helping in the campaign. She said the Georgia Council plans to move into larger offices and get needed equipment as soon as funds are on hand to make this possible. A mimeograph machine and another typewriter are needed. She told of the brochure that has been printed and is being mailed out with letters requesting financial support. Mr. Boyte is soliciting institutions and larger businesses, Mrs. Pendergrast is working on special gifts, Mr. Barnes on churches and individual gifts, the Rev. Leon Smith on denominational gifts. J. B. Harris and John Glustrom are co-chairmen of the solicitation program. Mailing is being done by small groups meeting in homes; this has a double purpose of getting envelopes addressed, stuffed, stamped and sealed and bringing together members of the council so that they can get to know one another better. Lists have been begged and borrowed from various other groups, such as HOPE, League of Women Voters, churches, Oglethorpe's discussion groups and some 10,000 names are on hand. The postoffice turned down a second class mailing permit.

Mrs. Albright reported on the new Merit Employment Coordinating Committee of Atlanta, which has met twice and which includes representatives from the Atlanta Council, Georgia Council, Urban League, and Unitarian Church. (Other representatives to be added later.) The following outline has been set up for action: 1) explore with SRC possibility for survey of employment in Atlanta; 2) meeting with Dr. Letson to discuss strengthening educational system in specific areas; 3) further discussion of guidance program for applicants, training opportunities, promotion of merit employment with business firms. The committee will continue to meet; Gerald Reed and Jake Henderson are co-chairmen.

Mrs. Wycoff reported on CORE, saying it is moving from a student-oriented group to an adult-oriented group and the rebuilding is slow. She felt that parks and theatres would be a good project for them, working with the student movement.

Mr. Boyte stated that the Council now has a court observer: Mrs. Charles Perkins has volunteered to observe in the police court.

When Negro doctors were arrested at the Biltmore Hotel, Mr. Boyte sent a telegram in the name of the Council protesting the clerk's misrepresentation of state laws, as his reason for not allowing the Negro doctors to eat lunch there.

Mr. Wyatt Tee Walker, of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, will be our guest speaker in April.

Mr. Yungblut announced that beginning the following Monday night at Quaker House, 7:45 p.m., Dr. Martin Luther King will discuss the philosophy of non-violence.

The meeting adjourned at 2:45 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

Montez Albright, secretary

March 20, 1961

Mr. Harry Boyte
Executive Director
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Boyte:

Paul Rilling and I have gone over the enclosed. We are in agreement that it is a good beginning, but that the request should be more complete before we offer any detailed advice.

I would suggest that you complete the request, possibly including:

(1) Examples of past activities such as the TV programs;

(2) Programs and ideas being considered if funds are available;

(3) The specific sum requested with a breakdown of how these funds would be spent, if received.

When you have a completed draft, Paul and I would be happy to go over it with you, if you like.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE May 2, 1961

The confusion which existed at City Hall yesterday when high school students applied for transfer application blanks emphasizes the need for immediate reconsideration by the Superintendent of his Administrative Regulation requiring that the blanks be obtained only at his office.

The requirement that students or their parents or legal guardians travel from all parts of the city to the City Hall certainly appears to be unnecessary. It works a physical hardship on all concerned and could easily make it impossible for some students to obtain blanks.

The requirement that students or their parents or guardians sign receipts for application blanks further complicates the procedure and would certainly discourage many individuals from even securing a copy of the form.

We urge Dr. Letson to act immediately to make the blanks available both through his office and the offices of the high school principals and that no one be required to sign a receipt for a blank.

We repeat the requests made earlier yesterday to Dr. Letson that names of students who have signed receipts for application blanks not be made public by school officials. Every effort should be made to see that decisions to apply for transfers are made in an atmosphere of freedom.

The manner in which Atlanta schools are desegregated is of grave concern to our whole nation. The Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations supports all citizens in any effort to enjoy their full rights and privileges as American citizens. We call on citizens of this community to unite not in mere token compliance with a court order but in an honest effort to bring about real democracy at home, as well as abroad.

s/Mrs. Walter Paschall

(Mrs.) Walter Paschall
Chairman, Greater Atlanta
Council on Human Relations

C O P Y

C O P Y

Sent to Rev. Samuel Williams to be read at the NAACP sponsored meeting Sunday night, April 30, 1961.

Dear Rev. Williams,

If I had been able to attend your meeting tonight, I would have asked permission to say what I have written, but since I could not come, I am asking that you please give this message to those attending the meeting.

There are many citizens in this community who regret that the desegregation plan adopted by the Atlanta School Board discourages and complicates actual desegregation. The administrative regulations implementing the plan which were announced last week by the Superintendent creates for them obstacles for those desiring transfers.

I should like each one of you to know that regardless of this apparent official reluctance to implement racial desegregation of the schools, I feel sure that in any public school in Atlanta there are students and adults who will welcome any new students who might transfer forwhatever reason. We realize that those Negro students who will transfer to now all white schools will be assuming a tremendous burden and there are many who are anxious to share it with them.

The success of democracy in any American community is the obligation of the entire community. The Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations acknowledges its share of this obligation and welcomes any opportunity to work towards its fulfillment.

Sincerely,

s/(Mrs. Walter Paschall

(Mrs.) Walter Paschall, Chairman
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

WP/vlh

April 21, 1961

COPY FOR PRESS

C
O
P
Y

Mr. L. J. O'Callaghan, Chairman
Atlanta Board of Education
155 Huntington Road
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. O'Callaghan:

The Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations shares the concern of the members of the Atlanta School Board that racial desegregation of the Atlanta public schools be accomplished with as little confusion as possible.

We feel that there is certain information which the community needs from the School Board, and we will appreciate your answers to the following questions:

1. When, where, and to whom will the application forms be available?
2. Will the "informal procedure" of transfer be permitted to both Negro and white students after May 15:

    a. If a white child seeks a transfer to a white school?
    b. If a Negro child seeks a transfer to a Negro school?
    c. If a Negro child seeks a transfer to a white school?

3. Will both white and Negro students be expected to meet the formal requirements in seeking transfer to a different school after May 15?

4. During the next school year what will be the Board's policy in assigning students who move from one school area to another during the summer? Will the policy be the same for white and Negro students?

5. During the next school year, what will be the Board's policy on assignment of students entering the Atlanta schools from another system? Will the policy be the same for white and Negro?

6. Will there be any way for students to make application for transfer (or to <u>be</u> transferred) within the system after June 15?

Yours sincerely,

s/(Mrs.) Walter Paschall

(Mrs. Walter Paschall
President, Atlanta Council on Human Relations

WP/wlh

SAMPLE Form No. 67117

TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS:

ATLANTA BOARD OF EDUCATION

Application for Admission

Assignment or Transfer of Pupil

A separate application must be filled in completely and legibly in ink or typewriter and must be signed by both parents (if living), the parent to whom the child has been awarded by court proceedings, or the legal guardian of each pupil for whom assignment or transfer is requested. The application must be notarized at the time it is filed. It must be delivered to the school principal for transmittal to the Superintendent of Schools.

Application for enrollment at _____ School.

Date _____

Name of child _____ Age _____ Sex _____

Date of Birth _____ Race _____

Present Grade _____

Home Address _____ Phone _____

Mother's Name _____
First Middle Last

Father's Name _____
First Middle Last

Name of Legal Guardian _____
First Middle Last

Child lives with: Mother _____ Father _____

Other _____
Explain

Occupation of Mother _____

Name of Employer _____ Address of Employer _____

Occupation of Father _____

Name of Employer _____ Address of Employer _____

Occupation of Legal Guardian _____

Name of Employer _____ Address of Employer _____

All Schools Attended (in order of attendance, give dates of attendance)

_____

_____

Date and Place Child First Entered School _____

Last School Attended _____ Last Grade Attended ___ Date _____

Names of Brothers and Sisters:

Name	Birthdate	School
Name	Birthdate	School
Name	Birthdate	School
Name	Birthdate	School

Reason for Requesting Enrollment at _____ School:

_____

_____

_____

(If more space is needed, attach sheet or sheets)

Executed in its present form
and attested to by

_____

_____ (Parent)

this _____ day of _____, 19___

_____ (Parent)

_____ (Guardian)

_____
Notary

(Seal)

Application will be determined b the Superintendent of Schools pursuant to the Resolution of the Atlanta Board of Education November 30, 1959, as amended, and upon consideration of the factors, and the effects or results thereof, as set forth by the Resolution. Further information, as well as personal interviews with the pupil and parents or guardian, may be necessary. Notice of the action taken on application shall be mailed to the parents or guardian within 30 days from the delivery of the application to the school principal, in no event later than June 15. Applicants dissatisfied with the Superintendent's decision may request in writing a hearing before the Board within 10 days of the Superintendent's decision.

_____

_____

Application accepted _____ Application rejected _____ Date _____

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
RECOMMENDED READING LIST

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Charles Grier Sellers, Jr., ed., THE SOUTHERN AS AMERICAN. Chapel Hill: U of N.C.
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Excuse the typing but carbon paper frightens me. I do fairly well with just an original.

April 1, 1961

To: Richard Hocking & Paul Rilling, with copiesto Frances & Harry, to keep protocol straight

From: Eliza P. Sliz

I hate to be ornery, butI would like to repeat and re-emphasize sequests about membership & program activities for the Greater Atlanta Council area:

1. Membership: Our agreement clearly states that the Atlanta Council shall have responsibility for its own membership. The brochure which was printed in connection wit the Finance Drive may be a finance piece, but its emphasis is on membership. "You are intited to become an active member...Membership in the Ga. Council ..." etc.

I know that this was mailed to members of certain statewide organizationswith membership in Atlanta, but I don't know what other Atlanta mailing lists were used. Martha Anne Deadmore casually said to me over coffee at church that she & Frances thought it would be good ot mail it to members of college faculties in Atlanta. This points up the reason for my request that no further mailings be done in the Atlanta area without consultation wit the Atlanta Council. In the first place, we have on our Executive Board members of all of these faculties, and if any mailing is sent, I think it would be more effective if it carried someword from a fellow faculty member. But before we do any more wholesale mailing, Iwould like to know how many of the brochures have been mailed in Greater Atlanta, and how many have brought results? What kind of followups could wedo? How effective have the mailings been?

In the same shmewhat"casual"fashion I was invited by Mrs. Frey to a luncheon she is having Monday "to have in some people who don't know about the Council". Fine, but who else is having luncheons, and who is going to brief them on Atlanta plans? I thought I could go, but find Ican't possibly. If we're going to start having luncheons in Atlanta, let's at least let the Atlanta Council in on the plans ! That is,unless it is to ask them specifically to work on a state program orcommittee. (Frankly I don't see how Frances would have time to help plan luncheons in Atlanta.) With only 175 members in Atlanta and about 100 more in the rest of the state, I think we should do some serious thinking and planning about membership. We have seen in Atlanta that just the mechanics, or lack of same, hasbeen and still is quite a factor. Do we have membership cards? Do people know whether or not they are mem ers? It certainly came as a shock to me that Iwasn't !I plan to devote a large part of our April meeting of the Board to membership. We will welcome suggestions and help from any and all, but I am requesting specifically & definitely that no plans or activities relating to membership in the Greater Atlanta area be undertaken withoutfirst checking with Harry or me. If anyone knows people who will give luncheons, that's fine, but Iam also concerned with our complete lack of contact with labo r groups, need for brief explanations about the Council at church groups, etc..

2. Program: I noticed in the Minutes of the March 7 meeting of the Ga. Council Executive Committee that Frances "will investigate the possibility of forming a permanent organization of representatives from variousservices and civic agencies in Atlanta (15 or 20 invloved) for a monthly meeting, exchange of informationof ideas.." This sounds fine, but I assume that these would be state representatives of state agencies, persons who would correspond in position to Frances. Such a local group would probably be a good idea too & we would welcome help, but it should be done by the Atlanta Council, with local representatives.

A matter which probably concerns both Councils & on which I would likesome direction as to whether the Ga. Council or the Atlanta Council should take the iniative:

To what extent do federal funds finance Ga. Tech? Is the fact that interracial meetings cannot be held on the campus plus the amount of federal funds something that should be brought totheattention of the Attorney General? And if so, is itstate or local? This is something the Ga. Council might dofor all units of the University system. We could do it for Emory.

April 3, 1961

Mr. Harry Boyte
Director
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, Room 309
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harry:

Congratulations on your effective handling of the Georgia Bar Association and the Dean Rusk episode. This is an important achievement.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
cc: Frances Pauley

Minutes
Executive Board Meeting
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Board of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations was called to order at 1:00 P.M. on April 11, 1961 with the chairman, Eliza Paschall, presiding. Those present were Harry Boyte (Executive Director), guest speaker the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Martin Handrick, Nan Pendergrast, Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, Mrs. Frank Sewell, Hubert Jackson, Phyrn Stanley, Montez Albright, Frances Pauley (Executive Director, Georgia Council), the Rev. John Yungblut, the Rev. John Morris, Sujette Crank, Kay Hoffman (co-chairman School Committee), Jesse Hill, the Rev. Ed Cahill, and Carl Holman.

The Rev. Mr. Walker distributed SCLC brochures to everyone and described briefly the purpose and program. SCLC will continue its leadership training program at Highlander, involving some 400 people who will be briefed and instructed on setting up leadership training centers in their own communities for voting registration, etc.

Several board members had gone earlier to hear Dr. Kenneth Benne speak on "The Role of Minorities" at Morris Brown College and reported a good crowd and a fine speech.

A correction to the minutes of the March meeting was noted: "J. B. Harris" should have been "Mrs. J. B. Harris." The minutes were then accepted as corrected.

Nan Pendergrast gave the treasurer's report; in brief, the balance March 1 was $449.83. Adding receipts and deducting disbursements, the balance April 1 was $486.94.

Harry Boyte reported 257 paid members (including 47 new members during March) due to the recruitment efforts of Mrs. Pauley and Mrs. Paschall and the membership mailings of Miss Chappell. Board members were again requested to send in names of friends to the Membership Committee. Mr. Boyte also told of the letters which were mailed out regarding policies and practices of racial or religious prejudice to organizations and business firms (e.g., Lockheed, hospitals, government agencies). A letter was sent to the Atlanta Journal protesting their use of such phrases as "members of the Georgia State Chamber of Commerce honored Georgia top high school students" and stating that this is an insult to the 35% of Georgia people who are excluded. It was requested that future stories should clearly indicate "all Georgia's white high school students." Mr. Boyte has had some discussion and correspondence with the Atlanta Convention Bureau regarding the economic cost to Atlanta of the practice of segregation in hotels and restaurants. He reported on the Dean Rusk speech to the Georgia Bar Association, and said that the Biltmore Hotel has agreed to serve Negro lawyers at the dinner and invitations to the Gate City Bar Association have been mailed out by Don Hollowell's office. The Negro lawyers who are planning to attend will be escorted by white lawyers, to avoid any semi-segregation in the seating arrangements.

On April 21-22 the Harvard Alumni Association (not segregated) will meet at the Biltmore also. All Atlanta hotels have entered into an agreement which has been sent around: no Negro can have anything to drink but water; no Negro can go above the second floor. Mr. Boyte added that we must continue to be vigilant so that no member of the Kennedy administration comes into this area to speak to a segregated meeting.

Reporting on a meeting with Dr. Letson regarding the improvement of Negro education, particularly in typing and business education, Mr. Boyte said that Dr. Letson assured the group he would take steps to correct any sub-standard equipment or instruction.

Mrs. Pendergrast reported on a call she had made at General Motors requesting funds for the Georgia Council on Human Relations. She was told that a letter outlining the request and the reasons for it should come from Richard Hocking, the Chairman. She thought they probably would not grant the request but that it should be made, nevertheless. She was told that they are working through the Chamber of Commerce--that 17 of 20 members of the State CC have recently been replaced and we could expect a different sort of reaction from the Chamber of Commerce as it is now constituted.

Emory Dental School: a report was given on the meeting held at the invitation of Dr. Martin with prominent Jewish citizens to discuss the statistical report dealing with discrimination in the dental school. It was noted that application blanks for the dental school were printed with a space to indicate "Race (Caucasian, Jew, Other)" and this is to be withdrawn. It was felt that this clearly demonstrated a conviction or a policy, from either stupidity or malice. The Jewish representatives present felt that their responsibility was simply to make known to Emory University the facts as they had presented them; any decisions as to what should be done should be solely the responsibility of Emory University. It was noted that a large percentage of operating funds and research grants to any medical school come from Federal funds. Yet Negroes who wish to study medicine or dentistry must go out of the state

Mrs. Hoffman reported on the meeting held at Morris Brown College on March 19: there were 11 discussion groups, including one for high school students. She thought that the recorders' reports might be used to prepare program material for various intergroup efforts.

Jesse Hill, who had attended a meeting of the Atlanta Board of Education, reported that there had been an extensive agenda but no specific information on the Pupil Placement Plan and no forms for transfer applications. The next scheduled meeting was to be May 8, only seven days from the closing date when a parent or student must apply for transfer. Mr. Hill was greatly concerned that after a year's delay the Board had not yet made preparations for desegregation. He wondered if there should not be another review by the Court. Dr. Holman thought that any new legal move would be interpreted as obstruction--the school board has a plan and it has been approved by the Court; the board will administer the plan, and they will obviously make it as difficult to understand and to apply as possible. It was generally agreed that community support is necessary to show how bad the plan is. Suggestion

was made that at the next meeting of the BLAH group the Atlanta Council should have ready for presentation some specific things that other organizations could do in order to be helpful. It was generally agreed that, for the meeting with Dr. Letson on the following Thursday, Council representatives should request information--when forms will be available, when public meeting will be held to give necessary information and to encourage public discussion--and the Council should draw up a responsible program of necessary steps that would make the present pupil placement plan work. (Dr. Carl Holman, Rev. Ed Cahill, Jesse Hill and Harry Boyte were named to draft the letter to the school board.)

John Yungblut invited board members to attend the Tuesday evening seminar by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the school desegregation seminar the following Monday evening when Dr. Letson would be the speaker. He told of plans for "human relations" with foreign students in Atlanta.

There was some discussion on the value of monthly Council meetings in order to encourage more membership participation, with recruitment of volunteers for specific jobs. The Newsletter was discussed briefly --the cost of monthly mailings and the advisability of getting it out monthly. Mrs. Paschall thought it most important to continue the monthly mailing and it was decided that the chairman and the executive director would prepare copy for it.

Mrs. Pauley announced that around the middle of May the Georgia Council would hold a Board Members' Training Workshop for all boards of all Councils in Georgia.

Plans were discussed for an Atlanta Council conference and workshop to be held the third week in June, after the school applications have been acted upon; the workshops to deal more with human relations concerns than with desegregation of schools. A suggested speaker was a Chinese anthropologist (Northwestern) to talk about getting along with other people.

Adjournment: 2:45 P.M. Respectfully submitted,

Montez Albright, Secretary

April 28, 1961

Mrs. Walter Paschall
1957 Westminister Way, N.E.
Atlanta 9, Georgia

Dear Eliza:

I understand that Harry will shortly be leaving his work at the Atlanta Council. It wasn't clear to me whether he will be gone just for the summer or if this is a permanent resignation. I was sorry to hear the news. I think that Harry has been able to give real vigor to the Council with his handling of the Bar Association, his needling of the Lockheed plant, etc.

I do hope that before any new or interim arrangements are completed the leadership of the Georgia and Atlanta Councils can meet together to review the experience to date and consider future plans. It may be that some changes in the relationship would be helpful. At any rate, I feel that both groups should take this opportunity to explore the situation so that any new arrangments may meet with the satisfaction of all concerned.

Of course I would be pleased to sit in on any such discussions if this would be advisable.

Sincerely,

PR/jf

Paul Rilling
Director of Field Services

May 10, 1961

Mrs. Walter Paschall
1957 Westminster Way, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Liza:

We would like to again express to you our hope that any new arrangement involving the directorship of the Atlanta Council will have the full understanding and approval of the Georgia Council. As I indicated yesterday, I believe it is most important that all aspects of the relationships between the Georgia and Atlanta Councils and between the Atlanta Council and the Unitarian Service Committee be fully reviewed and considered by the joint Atlanta-Georgia committee before any decisions involving personnel or a continuation of the arrangement after Harry leaves his position.

The Georgia Council is inevitably and properly involved in any staff arrangements by one of its constituent groups. In order to facilitate the best possible understanding and cooperation between the two groups, I think it is essential that the officers of the Georgia Council have the opportunity to fully review the agreement.

I know that you are anxious to get these matters resolved as soon as possible but I believe that moving a little more deliberately would increase the chances of understanding and satisfaction on the part of all concerned.

Our relationship, of course, is with the Georgia Council and only through this group with its local affiliates. We are naturally concerned with the problems of the state council and with its Atlanta support and constituency.

I hope that the joint committee can begin its discussions as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

cc - Richard Hocking
bc - Frances Pauley

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/SM

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FROM: ELIZA PASCHALL, CHAIRMAN

1. There will be a call meeting of the Board next Tuesday, May 23, 1961, 11:30 a.m., at the Council office, 41 Exchange Place, S. E. The personnel Committee has met and requested this special meeting. We need to make some decisions about a June workshop also.

2. I want to urge each one of you to take advantage of the invitation of the Georgia Council to attend the Workshop being held Friday, May 19, and Saturday, May 20. Although this has been planned for members of the State Board, we would all benefit from it, and perhaps in discussing the job of the State Board member, we might better understand the job of a local Board member.

3. Since several of you have requested copies of our by-laws, I am enclosing a copy with this.

EP/wlh

Enclosure

Paul Rilling

Ga. Atla Cncl

1957 Westminster Way, N. E.
Atlanta 7, Ga.
May 25, 1961

Dear Richard,

I believe that much of the confusion about the relationship between the Ga. Council on Human Relations and the Greater Atlanta Council results from the fact that the organization of thetwo groups is not parallel and the questi n of ultimate responsibility is not clear - and therefore, thequestion of ultimate authority.

When I raised the question of a self-perpetuating Board for the Ga. Council at the Workshop, it was stated that the Council members elect Board members, Upon re-examination of the Ga. Council By-laws, I find the only reference to the elec ion of the Board in Article VI, par. 2, which states that "new Board members shall be elected at the fall meeting of the Board of Directors".

There is no reference to <u>any</u> meeting of the members of the Ga. Council. The Board of Directors has the authority and the responsibility of electing its members, its officers, setting annual dues for members, adopting a budget and amending the By-laws. Article VI, par. 2 refers to a "list prepared by the nominating committee" but makes no reference to the com position or appointment of that nominating committee.

The Ga. By-laws in Article II (c) state as one of the purposes "to establish chapters in different sectionsof the State..." but makes no further reference to such chapters or how they shall be related to the Ga. Council. Article III provides for individual membership in the Ga. Council but makes no reference to joint membership in local Councils or local "chapters". (This might explain the fact that there are 10 members of the Ga. Board residing in Atlanta who are not members of the Atlanta Co uncil - and I suppose not members of the Ga. Council , and according to the records given to us by the Ga. Council were not even on the "inactive list", which indicates that they have neverbeen members.')

The Atlanta By-laws providefor the election of officers, members of the Executive Committee(commonly referred to as the Board) and the election of the chairman and 1 member of the Nominating Committee by the members at the annual meeting, and also the amendment of the By-lawsby the vote of the members.

Article III of the Atlanta By-laws on membership makes no reference to joint individual membership in the Ga. Council, tho Article VII on Finances refers to "annual dues including membership in the Ga. Council".

Article II on Purpose and Policy recognizes the Atlanta Council as an "affiliate" of the Ga. Council. What does this mean? What are the Ga. Council's conditions of "affiliation"? Is this the same as a "chapter"?

What is Greater Atlanta and who defined the geographical area as Cobb, DeKalb and Fulton? Who has the authority to change this area - Atlanta or the Ga. Council?

I think as we prepare for a period of expansion of the Ga. Council, we must settle the question of what really the Ga. Council is - andIraise this question as a member of the Ga. Board and aschairman of the local Council. Is it a group of individual members, who now do not participate in any way in the business of the Council? Is it a group of local affiliates, who have no specific, organic relationship witheach other or with the state Board? Is it a Board of 60 individuals whih h under the present By-laws seem to have full authority in every field? I think clarifications of these questions would permit us to more clearly define relationships/

My assumption, as chairman of the Greater Atlanta Council, is that unless there is a clear violation of the purposes of the Georgia Council, the Atlanta Council is free to act within Greater Atlanta on local matters, as is any other local Council. What the Atlanta Council does about Atlanta affairs must be the responsibility of the Atlanta Council. What the Savannah Council does about Savannah affairs must be the responsbility of the Savannah Council. What the Atlanta Council does about state matters, it does at the directionof the State Council (which is what - the director, the Board, the chairman, the members,?) and what the Ga. Council does about state affairs - University system, parks, etc, is the responsibility of the Ga. Board.

Sincerely,

E/B

Eliza Paschall

June 8, 1961

Mrs. Walter Paschall
1957 Westminster Way, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Eliza:

I believe it would be appropriate for you to give Mr. Lentz an opportunity to meet and talk with representatives of the Georgia Council and with us while he is in Atlanta. I think such a procedure might help to prevent misunderstandings in the future.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
cc: Harry Boyte

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ROOM 201
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL - ITS ORIGIN AND AIMS

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL AND ITS PREDECESSOR, THE COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION, HAVE BEEN ACTIVE SINCE 1919. THE COMMISSION WAS FOUNDED IN THAT YEAR BY A GROUP OF THE SOUTH'S LEADING CHURCH MEN AND WOMEN. THROUGH THE ENSUING YEARS IT BUILT UP A BODY OF ACQUAINTANCE AND CONFIDENCE THAT HAS BEEN AN INCREASING ASSET. IT WORKED TO ENCOURAGE AN INTERCHANGE OF IDEAS AND MUTUAL TRUST BETWEEN THE SOUTH'S TWO PEOPLES. THE NOTION OF COOPERATIVE ACTION BY PERSONS OF GOOD WILL, BOTH WHITE AND NEGRO, TOOK FIRMER ROOT AND HAS CONTINUED TO GROW.

IN TIME THE COMMISSION SOUGHT WAYS OF EXPANDING ITS ACTIVITIES TO PERMIT A BROADER APPROACH TO THE PROBLEMS OF THE SOUTH. THIS LED TO THE FORMATION OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, WHICH WAS CHARTERED EARLY IN 1944. THE INCORPORATORS WERE DR. RUFUS CLEMENT, PRESIDENT OF ATLANTA UNIVERSITY; DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF FISK UNIVERSITY; RALPH MCGILL, EDITOR OF THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION; BISHOP ARTHUR J. MOORE, OF THE METHODIST CHURCH; AND DR. HOWARD W. ODUM, PROFESSOR OF SOCIOLOGY AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA. THE COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION FORMALLY MERGED ITS PROGRAM AND ASSETS WITH THOSE OF THE COUNCIL.

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL CONSISTS OF A BOARD OF SOME 80 SOUTHERNERS, DRAWN FROM THE MAJOR RELIGIOUS FAITHS, BOTH RACES, AND THE 13 STATES OF THE REGION. THESE PEOPLE ARE THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL. THE COUNCIL IS NON-PROFIT, NON-POLITICAL, AND NON-DENOMINATIONAL.

IN 1951, THE COUNCIL FORMALLY COMMITTED ITSELF TO THE AIM OF AN UNSEGREGATED SOCIETY. IT DID SO BECAUSE IT BELIEVED SEGREGATION TO CONFLICT WITH MORAL VALUES, WITH DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES, AND WITH THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY AND THIS REGION. THE COUNCIL HAS, THEREFORE, AN ANNOUNCED POINT OF VIEW. IT HAS, FURTHERMORE, A SINGLE-MINDED DEVOTION TO THE METHOD OF FAIR, OPEN, AND WELL-INFORMED DISCUSSION. IT BELIEVES THAT SOUTHERN PROBLEMS CANNOT BE SATISFACTORILY SOLVED UNLESS SOUTHERNERS ARE WILLING TO DISCUSS THEM FRANKLY, CRITICALLY, AND REALISTICALLY. THE COUNCIL'S PROGRAM IS PLANNED AND ITS PUBLICATIONS ARE PREPARED TO SERVE THAT END.

FINANCIAL SUPPORT FOR THE COUNCIL HAS COME FROM MANY DIFFERENT INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS. THE LATTER INCLUDE NATIONAL FOUNDATIONS, MANY CHURCH DENOMINATIONS, AND VARIOUS TRADE UNIONS AND BUSINESS FIRMS.

THE COUNCIL'S PRESENT FUNCTIONS MAY BE SUMMARIZED AS FOLLOWS: 1) IT PROVIDES CONSULTATIVE SERVICES TO PRIVATE AND OFFICIAL AGENCIES; 2) IT CARRIES ON RESEARCH AND PUBLISHES FREQUENT REPORTS OF FINDINGS; 3) IT PUBLISHED A MONTHLY MAGAZINE, NEW SOUTH, AND WORKS WITH THE PRESS, RADIO, AND TELEVISION; 4) IT IS A CLEARINGHOUSE AND COORDINATOR FOR OTHER AGENCIES CONCERNED WITH SOUTHERN PROBLEMS.

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL SEEKS TO BE A PRACTICAL ORGANI-

ZATION, AIMING AT WORKING SOLUTIONS RATHER THAN SPECTACULAR PRONOUNCEMENTS. IT IS AN EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION. IT BELIEVES THAT EACH COMMUNITY IN THE SOUTH MUST FIND ITS OWN ANSWERS TO SOCIAL ISSUES WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF LAW AND CONSCIENCE. IT OFFERS NO BLUEPRINT, NO PANACES FOR THE SOUTH'S HUMAN PROBLEMS. IT DOES OFFER A METHOD--THAT OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS, WHITE AND NEGRO, COMING TOGETHER IN EQUAL DIGNITY TO FIND THE BEST WAYS TO MOVE AHEAD.

* * *

PRESENT OFFICERS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL:

PRESIDENT

JAMES M. DABBS
PLANTER AND AUTHOR
RIP RAPS PLANTATION
MAYERSVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

VICE-PRESIDENTS

JOSEPHINE WILKINS
ATHENS, GEORGIA

DR. ALBERT W. DENT, PRESIDENT
DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT, PRESIDENT
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

MARION A. WRIGHT
ATTORNEY AND PAST PRESIDENT, SRC
LINVILLE FALLS, NORTH CAROLINA

CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

JOHN H. WHEELER, PRESIDENT
MECHANICS AND FARMERS BANK
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

LESLIE W. DUNBAR
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

6/24/61

Gu - G/ATCHR

July 11, 1961

Mrs. Lisa Paschall
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, Room 309
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Lisa:

You have probably noticed the organizational activity concerning the Atlanta Times. I am enclosing a copy of their prospectus. It might be a good idea for several members of the Council to buy a share of stock or so, so that as much information concerning the nature of the operation can be obtained as possible. Just a thought.

Sincerely,

SEAL OF AMERICA BOND

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR:mm
cc: Mrs. Frances Pauley

Enclosure

SUMMARY - AUGUST 14, 1961

THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS AND

ATLANTA SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

STATEMENT TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS, (Sibley Committee) on March 23, 1961:

The Council went on record as believing that "compulsory racial segregation in the schools is in direct violation of the U. S. Constitution . . . it is our deep and considered conviction that racial segregation is morally wrong. . . believes that the proposed pupil placement plan of the Atlanta School Board is designed deliberately to evade insofar as possible the mandate of the federal court. We would like all compulsory racial segregation and resulting discrimination abolished".

Although the legislature has not yet acted to repeal the school closing laws, the Council in the fall of 1960 and the winter of 1961 began to make plans for preparation for desegregation, looking forward to the eventual desegregation of the schools, regardless of what action the legislature might take. On January 15, 1961, a meeting was held at Morehouse College, for members of the Council and other selected individuals (PTAS, etc.) to discuss Atlanta's pupil placement plan, provide an opportunity for Councilmembers to get to know each other as individuals, discuss things the Council should do to help Atlanta prepare not only for open schools, but open schools without mob violence and with students attending.

The meeting was well attended (about 90). Dr. Stevens summarized the Atlanta plan, copies of which had been distributed, answered questions freely. (To our knowledge, this is the first time a member of the school administration had spoken to such an interracial group.)

Following the General Assembly's repeal of the school closing laws, a local Inter-Group Committee on Schools was formed, paralleling the state group that had been meeting informally for some time, and the Council has been a part of this, which finally evolved into OASIS, (Chairman-director of Council on Co-ordinating Committee).

Following up the January meeting, another meeting was planned for March 19, at which time participants would be divided into small discussion groups. Council representatives visited Brown High School and met with the principal and members of the Student Council to discuss their Code of Honor, got suggestions about how to do similar things at other schools, talked with adults planning state meeting of Student Council leaders about including such Honor Codes in agenda.

March 19, 1961 meeting: About 100 met in small discussion groups, used prepared case studies as starter for discussions (mothers of high school seniors, Negro and white). One youth group used case studies of high school seniors. Suggested activities for parents, youth groups, PTA's, school groups, church groups, etc.

Council representatives met with school officials, reported on our meetings, asked when application forms would be made available, etc. . .Verbal requests for information followed up by letter. No reply. . .

April 17, 1961, letter sent to each member of the Board of Education noting our concern over lack of public evidence of preparation by Board of community and/or schools for desegregation, asking for information on program and policies. One answer only, which said merely that the Board was working on these things.

April 30, 1961, letter from Council chairman to chairman of Atlanta branch NAACP, to be read at meeting to discuss application for transfer. . ."we realize that those Negro students who will transfer to now all white schools will be

assuming a tremendous burden and there are many who are anxious to share it with them. . .The success of democracy in any American community is the obligation of the entire community. The GACHR acknowledges its share of this obligation and welcomes any opportunity to work towards its fulfillment". . .

May 15, 1961: Council representative was present at City Hall to be of assistance students coming to pick up transfer forms. Council members provided transportation for students who needed rides to City Hall. CHR requested school superintendent not to make public names of students picking up transfer forms. CHR made public statement asking that blanks be made available at schools and that names of those be withheld. Superintendent disagreed with both requests. Chairman of the Board overruled him on the matter of publicizing names, CHR sent telegram of commendation to Board chairman. CHR worked with students' representatives securing information about various high schools, their curricula and other pertinent information.

May 8, 1961: Council wrote to Board chairman asking Board's plans about releasing names of students, and questioning need for including on the transfer application names and address of students' parents' employers and an item on Race. The letter was handed to the chairman before the Board meeting, with the request that the answers be given at the close of the meeting, but this was not done, and the CHR representative was not allowed to speak.

CHR representative met frequently with NAACP representatives and with school representatives and was told by both that the CHR had performed a necessary and helpful function during this time. (One said "without CHR, there would have been no transfer applicants")

Several members of the Council have served on the committee which has planned and assisted with the interracial groups meeting at Quaker House and which have provided a successful "personal relationship" experience.

The Council has sent to all high school students who applied for tranfers individual letters expressing appreciation for their courage, offers of help, etc.

(Note: change in Council personnel in mid-summer slowed up some of our plans)

August, 1961: Council member to be "contact" with student and family - one for each of the 10 students, to call on student and parents in their homes, be familiar with home situation, location of school, etc.; be in touch with family from now on; report any matters that need attention to Council, NAACP, etc.: will try to arrange a briefing meeting for these 10 with Dr. Cole, psychiatrist who is coming to make study of students early next week.

Meeting of Ministers who are members of the Council on August 11, to consider possible church-oriented activities between now and August 30 - and after August 30:

> 20 present; about 15 responded, were out of town, but would like more meetings. Discussed possibility of visitors, by invitation, between white and Negro churches on August 27, will try to arrange this selected churches. Will suggest to those churches located near desegregated schools that efforts be made to have some inter-racial activities, at worship, at young peoples meetings, etc.

Letter to principals of four high schools offering assistance of Council, statement giving information about venereal diseases to correct false statements in bulletin of Separate Schools, Incorporated.

Through all possible contact have tried to put students in touch with students in new school area, have urged schools to do this, have suggested to students that if they so desire, they request schools to arrange a time for them to visit school, meet home room teachers, student leaders.

August 16, 1961

Mrs. Eliza Paschall, Executive Director
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Eliza:

I am going to make a quick response to your letter of August 14th and then pass it on to Paul Rilling for his fuller attention.

Certainly, we need to be careful that you and Frances are kept informed regarding any SRC plans or activities in Atlanta and Georgia. We took a step in this direction yesterday, I think.

We should have checked with you regarding the bulletin of "Separate Schools, Incorporated"; I suppose we just assumed that you read about them in the newspaper.

Bob Coles will be arriving any day and I shall ask him to look you up. He is not, however, really working for us nor are we, except nominally, sponsoring his work.

As I told you yesterday, Claude Sitton did discuss his article on Atlanta preparation with me during the luncheon, and I did talk to him about the Atlanta Council.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director

LD:mb.
cc: Rilling ✓

Ga - Greater Atl. Council -

Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

PRV → Comment attached as Memo
MLK Comments?
PAV comments attached

Aug. 21, 1961

Dear Les,

This proposal has come out of numerous conversations I've had with people working in these various organizations during the past year.

I'm sending a copy of this to you, Mr. Lent, at the U. Service Committee, Dr. M. L. King, & Miss Ruby Hurley. I'd like to have your reactions. It met with favor at our Board meeting.

Sincerely,

Eliza P.

Pa 5-6468

+ The general idea -

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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MRS. MILTON TITON

HARRY BOYTE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

August 21, 1961

Proposal: Regional Conference held in Atlanta during the fall, sponsored by and/or attended by (members of) Southern Regional Council, Councils on Human Relations, Unitarian Service Committee, ACLU, NAACP, SCLC, Anti-Defamation League, Episcopal Society for Racial and Cultural Unity, Unitarian Universalist Fellowship for Social Justice, social units of various denominations.

Purpose: To inform ourselves about the facts in these areas:

What are these rights, how are they enforced, what responsibilities or restrictions do they place upon the individual citizen, what are the roles of the various governmental agencies concerned with these areas, what are the roles of the various voluntary groups working in this area, how is a citizen protected when these rights are violated, etc. .

to take a positive public position, emphasizing the "American" nature of these activities, as opposed to the "unamerican" nature of the groups which would limit these freedoms.

to know each other and strengthen each other's efforts through mutual knowledge and support

to allay the fears of those who are "afraid to join" or who join but are "afraid to come" to an interracial event by emphasizing the legal and historical basis for freedom of assembly, freedom of speech, freedom to enjoy those rights which are granted on paper ("e.g., public sentiment about Freedom Riders, although "they had a perfect right")

to present public an interracial effort on behalf of all Americans, rather than "moral support" of some for a minority working for "their rights", to attest to the importance of this area of our society to all groups, including these which now dominate.

Structure: usual workshops, etc., emphasis on membership participation instead of just "board members; include as much as possible individuals in "official capacities" - Civil Rights Commission, Justice Department (what's the status of the "Attorney-General's List", what's their definition of a communist, etc.), Dept. of Defense report on experiences of integration in armed forces, which would serve as a reminder that this does exist, right in the middle of our segregated civilian society), civil service commission program to recruit members of minority groups, etc.)

Questionable: What groups beyond the obvious ones to invite - how liberal is labor? Would there by any advantage in inviting some who would probably refuse and notethat publcly (e.g., American Legion does not accept invitation to conference on American constitutional freedomes, etc.)

COPY

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
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JOHN HOPE II, PROGRAM
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
C. H. PARRISH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
F. B. ROUTH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Re[illegible] INC.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVE[illegible]A

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
"TOP KNOT"
LINVILLE FALLS, NORTH CAROLINA

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date August 30, 1961

To: LWD From: PR

Subject: Proposal from Greater Atlanta Council

As you know, I feel generally that conferences and workshops are one of the least effective program tools for use in this field; however, they do have some use. I presume that the only advantage of this kind of conference over the consultations that now take place in the Southern Interagency Conference would be the publicity value and the involvement of lay membership in the Atlanta area.

I think it would probably not be feasible to hold such a conference this fall because of the time that would be involved in setting it up. It could, of course, be planned for a late spring period.

I think that a local organization would not be the most effective host or convener for a regional conference but this would be a mechanical matter that could be resolved through an interagency invitation of some sort.

NAIRO is considering holding a southeastern conference next spring somewhat along the lines of the Little Rock conference which you attended. It might be that these two ideas could be merged into one since they are quite similar in purpose. Perhaps it would be wise for Liza to talk with the regional chairman of NAIRO on this before the two projects get much further.

Would question the role of a city council calling a regional meeting - in terms of time, money, and effort that would be taken from the regular responsibilities and needs of the group.

The areas proposed would require the best of people planning and conducting them. Can't imagine that they are available.

Real danger in the "cute" ideas - such as that of taking on the American Legion.

The essential subjects and needs are sound - and local conferences conducted for Atlanta citizens on a well-planned but modest basis would probably be a good and needed program for the ACHR.

RA

September 25, 1961
(Dictated September 20)

Mrs. Eliza Paschall
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S. E., Room 309
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Eliza:

Mrs. Dorothy S. Bauman, Executive Director of the National Council for the Panel of Americans, has written asking if we would cooperate in exploring the possibilities of a Panel of Americans program here in Atlanta. I had some contact with this program in Virginia and helped them form an intercollege panel drawn from colleges in the Lynchburg area. Their normal pattern is to use students of different ethnic backgrounds from a single college and secure official college sponsorship. I informed them in Virginia and since I have been here that in the South it will probably be more practical to draw students from various colleges in the community, white and Negro, and have the group sponsored by campus religious groups, et cetera.

If you are not familiar with the program, I think their material, which we are forwarding under separate cover, will be self-explanatory.

It had been my thought to convene representatives of the Atlanta colleges to explore the idea until it occurred to me that this would violate my edict against programming in a local area without clearing through your office. Would the Atlanta Council be interested in exploring the idea?

If you need any additional information or if there is any way I can help, let me know. In addition to my own connection with the program, Dr. Eric Lincoln of Clark College had responsibility for administering a program at DePaul University some years ago.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

cc: Mrs. Frances Pauley

September 26, 1961

Mrs. Eliza Paschall
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 309
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Eliza:

Concerning our recent conversation on your suggestion of a regional conference here, my suggestion is that we formally push the meeting after the organization of a NAIRO chapter which is pending here and that we peel these ideas together into the proposed NAIRO conference here next [illegible]. Members of the arranging committee would be Atlanta human relations professionals operating under the NAIRO banner.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

SEA FOAM BOND

Ga
Atla Gal

LD ✓
return PR

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 Exchange Place, S. E., Atlanta, Georgia

September 28, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I think the Atlanta Council would be definitely interested in exploring the idea of a Panel of Americans program in Atlanta.

This certainly fits into our plans for "Doing Something" about a Junior Council on Human Relations, and to some extent our plans about foreign visitors and foreign students in the area. As you probably know a year or so ago, the Council arranged for a panel of college students, (foreign and american), to appear before various groups to discuss such subjects as Democracy and the United Nations, et cetera. I will be in touch with you about the details.

Afraid ~~If~~ the regional conference, I have some misgivings about such a meeting being sponsored by a group of professionals, when one of its purposes would be to encourage, to support, and extend grass roots participation in this effort. After all we have a certain professional immunity to these dangers which volunteers does not have, and would it be possible to add to the NAIRO banner, the sponsorship or co-sponsorship of some of the other groups, such as SRC, Councils on Human Relations, SCLC, et cetera?

Our Board has still not discussed this in detail, but Rev. Williams did authorize the appointment of a committee. He suggested Mr. Wyatt Walker, with whom I discussed the matter briefly and who said he personally was interested and he felt sure SCLC would be. I also talked with Martin L. King, Jr., who also offered his cooperation personally or through SCLC.

Mrs. Wyckoff is also very much interested and has drawn up a proposal for the Conference, a copy of which is enclosed.

Mr. Walker will be in town next week, and I would suggest that you, Mr. Walker, Mrs. Wyckoff, and a few others might get together and agree on a definite proposal. I will call you tomorrow to see if we could arrange a date. * + prepared in R Panel

Sincerely,

Eliza

(Mrs.) Eliza Paschall
Executive Director

EP/wlh
Enclosure

Ga - Atla Cncl

AGREEMENT WITH THE ATLANTA COUNCIL

The Georgia Executive Committee agrees to the suggestions of the Atlanta Board of Directors that:

1. Atlanta will assume a quota or pledge to the work of the state as a whole.

2. The funds from the Atlanta fund raising efforts will be divided 80% to the state and 20% to Atlanta until the quota is reached. Thereafter 20% goes to the state and 80% to Atlanta. Three dollars ($3) from each membership dues will apply on the quota.

3. In fund raising in Atlanta, the finance committee of the Georgia Council will be confined to soliciting state wide organizations or businesses. The Atlanta Council will solicite local individuals, organizations or businesses.

4. In the event of an emergency of shortage of funds for the state council budget, further fund raising efforts may be undertaken by mutual consent.

October 9, 1961

Hospital committee

newsman - Ed

Dr Bell

Dean Hamilton

at Grady

chaplaincy -

clinical training segregated

chapel attendance - limited to whites

bring this to attention of council of churches -

See Tom Pew

Hospital authority determines policy

2001

Ga
Ala Cuc

October 30, 1961

COPY

Dr. Eric C. Lincoln
Clark College
240 Chestnut Street, S.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Dear Dr. Lincoln:

The temporary executive meeting of the Greater Atlanta meeting of the Students Council on Human Relations will meet Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at the home of Mr. Staughton Lynd at Spelman College.

At our meetings so far, we have mentioned the Panel Of Americans project, and there has been general approval of it though very little actual discussion. If you want to contact Mr. Lynd and give him more detailed information to pass on to this committee, it might be helpful. Perhaps you could suggest what the first step should be in forming a Panel Of Americans through this group.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Eliza Paschall
Executive Director

EP/wlh
CC: Mr. Staughton Lynd
Mr. Paul Rilling

Memo

6a Greater Atla

FILE COPY

FROM THE DESK OF **PAUL RILLING**

November 3, 1961

TO: Eliza Paschall
Greater Atlanta Council

You mentioned your efforts to provide welcome and housing facilities for foreign visitors in passing this morning. It occurs to me that it might be useful for you and/or your committee members in charge of this particular program to meet with those here who carry the burden of scheduling foreign visitors who come to us. At any rate, we would like to know the kind of program you have set up so that we might look toward some cooperative activity in the entertainment of foreign visitors.

Memo from PAUL M. RILLING

November 3, 1961

~~TO:~~ Eliza Paschall
Greater Atlanta Council

You mentioned your efforts to provide welcome and housing facilities for foreign visitors in passing this morning. It occurs to me that it might be useful for you and/or your committee members in charge of this particular program to meet with those here who carry the burden of scheduling foreign visitors who come to us. At any rate, we would like to know the kind of program you have set up so that we might look toward some cooperative activity in the entertainment of foreign visitors.

Dear Paul, I never know to whom to tell what at SRC! Joan Masuck, when we first started this thing, talked with Les about it at some length. He was enthousaistic, told her to talk to Paul Anthony, ~~which~~ Meanwhile, Janet F. told me that she & Margaret were the ones who sechedule foreign visitors, so Joan talked with them, then to Paul too. She & Ed Weaver & assorted individuals, including I believe Long, Fagans & Anthony are meeting for lunch Monday, at 12 at theYW, to plan among other things for a meeting of the individuals who have offered to entertain visitors. We now have a file of 70 people, and Joan was able to arrange for entertainment on Fril, Sat. & Sun. for Ed Weaver's 22 Senegalese visitors this weekend - only 2 shecalled hesitated to entertain Africans!

We've heard variousthings about SRC & money. ~~Lxxx~~ Someone suggested first that we ask SRC for special money for this program, but Les told Joan there wasn't any. Now Paul A. says that Leon Marion, with whom I've had long talks, ahd who has known about our activities & seemed to approve, is trying to get SRC todo something, moneywise and administrationwise about foreign visitors.

We decided the thing ~~xx~~ to do was just to go on & do some entertaining, instead ofspending any more time trying to "coordinate".

The Urban League has done the mimeographing & mailing for us. We sent the attached to individuals & a similar one to groups, put the form in our newsletter & the enclosed letter to colleges, consulates, editors, school supts, etc.. Got a nice letter from the Swiss consul saying he had not known about our organization,etc..

Our problem at the moment is howto "see" some of these people before we sent them visitors, so this is the reason for an "orientation" meeting, when Ed Weaver might point out what todo or not do, etc., someone from a consulate might help us understand our visitors better, we might plan a tour for the would be guides,etc..

We'd love to have you Monday and/or your suggestions We'd also be pleased to be of service to SRC.

Eliza

Original letter was on letterhead —

October 24, 1961

Dear

As a part of our interest in human relations, the Greater Atlanta Council is going to develop a central file of people who would like to work in some way with foreign visitors. This would include people who have a guest room, can drive a car, speak another language, guide a tour or do anything that would be of help to a stranger in Atlanta.

The file could be used in two ways. If a group needs help in entertaining a visitor, it could get help from the Council's file. Or an individual could be "part of the file" and be of help to a foreign visitor.

Would you like to help us with this? We would appreciate it if you would write your interests on the questionnaire and return it to us.

We will be interested in any suggestions you have.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Joseph Masuck

Mrs. Joseph Masuck

Dr. Edward Weaver

Dr. Edward Weaver,
Co-Chairmen

RETURN TO GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, 41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E.

I would like to help with foreign visitors _____ (Signed)

Address _____ Telephone _____ (home) _____ (Office)

I can house _____ guests for _____ nights.*

Drive my car* _____ Speak _____ language

I am:

Interested in particular country or part of the world _____

Interested in particular subject or profession _____

I have lived or travelled in _____

* This means, of course, under normal circumstances, after taking into consideration family plans, etc.

GREATER ATLANTA
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 EXCHANGE PLACE
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

TELEPHONE
525-6468

Dear

The Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations is setting up a file of individuals who are interested in helping foreign visitors. We know that you are called upon to arrange for visitors in Atlanta and we would like to offer our services to you.

We find that many individuals are eager to meet visitors from other countries and to entertain them. We hope that you will call on us if we can be of any help, in arranging overnight hospitality, meals, chauffeuring, etc., or in any other way which you might suggest.

Our organization is an interracial group, which makes it possible for us to assist with visitors from any country.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Joseph Masuck, Chairman
Dr. Ed Weaver, Co-Chairman
Committee on Foreign Visitors

JM/wlh

W. L. SNELL

National Printing Company
971 Peachtree St. • NE • Atlanta 9, Georgia

Printers & Lithographers • TRinity 5-7081

PR

Dear Les,

These might be useful for file purposes.

Liz P.

Please distribute properly!

Paul — Have you seen these? yes
Distribution? no

Ga - Greater Atlanta Council

SPECIAL REPORT TO MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL
ON THE DISMISSAL OF MR. T. EMORY DANIEL, JR.

Many of you are familiar with the circumstances of Mr. Daniel's dismissal, but we feel it important that every member of the Council be accurately informed about this.

The October Newsletter carried the accouncement of the formation of a DeKalb Committee of the Greater Atlanta Council, with Mrs. Daniel and Rev. Travis Barnes as co-chairmen, and naming certain areas in which the Committee would work. A staff member of the DeKalb New Era, which receives the Newsletter as do other press media in the area, telephoned Mrs. Daniel and asked for further information about the personnel and plans of the committee, which she discussed freely with him, pointing out that the Committee had just been formed, had met only once and was still in the process of becoming informed and planning. The November 2 issue of the New Era carried a long story, listing the Committee's projects - "improvements for the Lynwood Park section, desegregation of the Decatur-DeKalb Public Library, Merit Employment, Parks, Urban Renewal and relocation and the DeKalb General Hospital", and listing the committee members identifying them as to race, occupation, professional status, other organizational affiliations, etc., although individuals join and participate in the Council as individuals.

On the day the paper appeared, Mr. Daniel was asked by the solicitor general of the circuit, Mr. Richard Bell, to submit his resignation. The *judges nor Mr. Bell made any inquiries about the nature of the Council, the plans of the Committee or the extent of Mr. Daniel's activities with it.

Mr. Bell stated to the Constitution reporter: "After the story appeared in the paper, the judges and I discussed it. We felt that our assistant solicitor should not get involved in such a controversial subject".

Mr. Daniel has an AB (1951) and LLB (1953) from Emory University, and is a member of the Georgia Bar (1952). He practiced law in Decatur before joining the solicitor's staff in 1958. His wife is a graduate of Agnes Scott College, and they have three children. Mr.Daniel is a member of the Board of Stewards of Glenn Memorial Church and superintendent of Adult Divison of the Church School, vice president of Active Voters, immediate past president of the Druid Hills Civic Association and parliamentarian of Fernbank PTA; ATO & Phi Alpha Delta legal fraternity.

* * *

Mr. Daniel made the following statement on the incident:

"I was born and reared in the South, and have a concern that the South meet the future with justice and dignity. We live in a time of changes which cannot be stopped and can only cause strife if ignored. My membership in the Georgia Council on Human Relations is a witness to the desire that people be allowed freedom to communicate with each other and week mutually acceptable solutions.

*(Judges Frank Guess, Henry O. Hubert, Jr. William Dean, Stone Mountain Judicial Circuit DeKalb County Courthouse, Decatur, Georgia)

The Council is not a militant organization. It is interested in cooperative action.

It was my understanding that the judiciary was supposed to be separate and distinct from the prosecutor's office. I was not given any alternative. The Solicitor was simply informed by the judges that I would not be recognized or acceptable representing his office in their court because of my participation in this Council. On the basis of this statement of my participation I had no choice but to resign."

****

(NOTE: Since the Greater Atlanta Council had no office or staff until this year, records have been kept by the Georgia Council and membership blanks indicate Georgia Council. Membership in the Georgia Council includes membership in the local Council and vice versa.

November 16, 1961

Gu -
atin

November 27, 1961

MEMORANDUM

To: Eliza Paschall

From: Paul Rilling

Thank you for your information about plans for entertaining foreign visitors. You are quite right. Our internal communications here are sometimes rather spotty. I should, of course, have checked with Paul Anthony and Margaret Long before raising the question.

I can understand your confusion sometimes in knowing whom to tell what over here. I think a reasonably logical practice would be to work through this office when in doubt and to send me carbons of memos, etc., about matters where you naturally deal directly with other members of SRC staff.

cc: Frances Pauley

PR. for LD file

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

41 EXCHANGE PLACE
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MRS. FRANCES PAULEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

DR. RICHARD HOCKING
CHAIRMAN

REV. LUCIUS PITTS
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN

DR. TILMAN COTHRAN
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

MRS. DANIEL HOLLUMS
SECRETARY

MR. JOHN GLUSTROM
TREASURER

November 30, 1961

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

I trust this is what you wanted in the way of Demere's agenda for the meeting. Unfortunately I didn't make a carbon of the final agenda after Richard and Charles finally decided which one would do what.

1. National Anthem, Dr. Willis James with representatives of the Spelman and Morehouse choir

2. Invocation, Reverend Leon Smith

3. Introduction of people at the head table who were not on program:

   Mrs. King, Mrs. Demere, Mrs. Hocking, Mrs. Hollowell, Mrs. Pauley

4. Introduction of officers of the Georgia Council:

   Rev. O. W. Holmes, Savannah; (who was not there because his school board in Savannah had requested his presence at a special meeting) Dr. Lionel Newsom, Johnny Glustrom, Sarah Hollums.

5. Introduction of Chairman of local Councils:

   Samuel W. Williams, Atlanta; Rev. O. W. Holmes, Savannah; Joe Hendricks, Macon; Mrs. Margaret Belcher, Columbus; (representing Mr. Albert Thompson who could not come); Dr. W. L. Graham, Augusta; (representing Dr. Victor Vaughan, whose wife was ill); Miss Franziska Boas, the acting co-chairman from Rome.

6. Other people from outside Atlanta area were asked to stand. Three were there from Keysville, one from LaGrange, one from Athens. Several others were present from the towns where we have Councils. I was sorry that I did not have a chance to get you and Mr. William Randall from Macon together. He seems to be a most astute politician, and a person that I believe will be very helpful to us. He is a new Board member.

7. Special thanks was given to the Progressive Club, Mrs. P. Q. Yancey, Mrs. Florence Robin, and Mrs. Nan Pendergrast. There is a long list of people who did small jobs in making the evening a success; like addressing, typing, and telephoning. These we did not recognize. We were very short on people who took any real responsibility.

   I was frankly shocked at the number of people, even board members, who showed great fear and timidity in attending the dinner. Finally after innumerable phone calls and discussion, some decided to come. Others couldn't make up their minds. I was also surprised to find out much hatred there is toward Dr. King. I would have expected this from the white Citizens Council, but not from the Church Women. I am thankful that I have had this experience and wish that more of the white people in leadership capacity in the Council had had some of the same experience. It might have been beneficial to them in planning how to proceed with their program.

8. Introduction of Eliza and SRC people - Les and Paul. The other items on the agenda followed the printed program.

Art Levin was terrific in helping us iron out some of our many difficulties with the Progressive Club. I only hope that the Progressive Club will not decide not to have further interracial meetings. Perhaps they are happy now that everything is over and the evening was so successful.

From a personal standpoint when dozens of people call us and congratulate us and say let us make it an annual affair, I cannot be too enthusiastic. However, I hope that in another year I will have been able to develop more leadership with people who would also like to put their shoulder to the wheel.

The financial report is as follows. This is not final since some money is still coming in.

Cash from tickets -			$3,185.00
Rowan's expenses	$125.00		
Printing (Brochure & Ticket)	276.04		
Postage	75.00		
Flowers	10.00		
Dinners	1,406.00		
TOTAL EXPENSES			1,892.04
		PROFIT -	$1,292.96

That will be enough for us to operate on for one month.

I also believe that if the dinner had cost us as much as $500, it would have been worth it financially. The psychological effect on people like Dejongh Franklin, Louis Regenstein, Mrs. Fred Patterson, Mr. W. H. Aiken, The Yanceys, The Alexanders, might mean more generosity in the future. Several of these people have given in the past, but have not given recently. I also think it was valuable for the effect of our total Council. Many of our out-of-town leaders were extremely pleased, and felt a part of a growing organization.

To date the only complaint from a person who came has been the letter from Claude Thompson that I showed you. Too bad, but you can't please everyone, I reckon!

Many thanks for your continued support and encouragement.

Sincerely,

Frances

F/wlh

NEWS . . .
VIEWS . . .
AND ACTIVITIES . . . . .

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

****

NEWSLETTER, NOVEMBER, 1961

****

ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 8 p. m. at the Life of Georgia Auditorium, 573 W. Peachtree, for members only, to make some decisions about Atlanta and the Council on Human Relations.

When you joined the Council, what did you hope to accomplish? What are your goals for Atlanta in the field of human relations? Where does the Council fit in the picture? What should it do the most - get information? educate members? educate the public? Initiate action? Support action? Get together more?

"If you don't have a dream, how you gonna have a dream come true". . . Come dream with us.

* * *

FIRST MEETING OF STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, DECEMBER 2. Details below.

* * *

Happy ending: By this time most of you know that Mr. T. Emory Daniel, Jr. was asked to resign his position as Assistant Solicitor of the Stone Mt. Judicial Circuit when the DeKalb New Era published his name as being a member of the DeKalb Committee of the Council. Mr. Daniel is now associated with a law firm in Atlanta.

* * *

Pat Watters in the November 19th Journal-Constitution:

> "The stark fact of course is that what they (Negroes) want is full status citizenship - all the rights and privileges that white people have as American citizens . . . Until it is faced, and one almost feels until it is faced not in its cash register but its moral implications things are going to remain in this quivering, jellied states of flux which is really frightening and which makes out of a kid's muddy faced brawl of the kind that has been going on since childhood existed, a potential race riot".

Southern Regional Bulletin, June 24, 1961:

> "In 1951, the Council formally committed itself to the aim of an unsegregated society. It did so because it believed segregation to conflict with the moral values, with democratic principles and with the best interests of the country and this region. . . It believes that Southerners are willing to discuss them frankly, critically, and realistically".

During the past year, the Council has been active in the following major areas. Please come to the December 7 meeting to help make decisions in these areas and to discuss others which are of great concern but in which we have made no moves yet.

SCHOOLS: Committee on Transfer Students will report on conditions at the four schools, with the nine students. How do we measure "success" of desegregation in terms of an individual school or an individual student? What plans for these for the rest of the school year? What have we learned for next year?

Some Atlanta schools are on two and three sessions, while others have empty classrooms. What can we do about the immediate need? (Parents have made protests to the Board of Education, but no results so far)

The Atlanta Board of Education will hold its annual Budget Hearing on Dec. 13. Would this be the time to press for relief of crowded conditions?

What about desegregation and pupil placement for next year? Reports and discussions on these school matters and others you might want to bring up. There is still no indication of any intent on the part of any other metropolitan Atlanta school system to change its placement system to provide for desegregation, or to permit any desegregation of staff.

HOSPITALS: Committee on Grady will report on latest activity. The Council and three others appeared on October 2 before the Hospital Authority with certain requests. We have had no reply to the requests. As far as we know, the Authority has not met since then. Council requests for notification of Authority meetings in order to have observors, requests for the names of those serving on the committee to which our statement was referred, requests for a meeting with the Authority Chairman have all been refused. Individual requests for meetings with members of the Authority have not been answered.

The Committee has gathered much information about the operation of Grady, Hill-Burton regulations, etc. etc. . . On the basis of these various facts and factors, we will have to decide on our course of action. (A copy of a memo sent to the members of the Authority to Mayor Hartsfield brought a reply stating that he hopes for "an amicable settlement", but pointing out that the city has no part in the operation of Grady or in the appointment of the Authority members-this is done by the County Commissioners of DeKalb and Fulton)

CHURCHES: Committee of church and lay people has had several luncheon meetings, to discuss needs, to report progress and to demonstrate program possibilities. Committee has also requested information from various churches about acceptance of visitors at church services. There will be reports on these facts, and we will evaluate the role of the Council in relation to churches. Committee has also requested that chapel at Grady be open to Negroes.

MERIT EMPLOYMENT: A large committee has been working for some time compiling information for an employment survey, to be put out by the Southern Regional Council. Many of you attended the Workshop on merit employment. What can the Council do in this area, in terms of training, of employment opportunities, general attitudes? The Committee has plans to present in these areas, as follow ups to the recommendations of the Workshop. (Requests for information on salary scales at Grady not acknowledged.)

LUNCH COUNTERS: The Council supported the requests and individual members supported the boycott. Council members observed at counters the first few days and were part of the early "control" groups. But now what about other eating places? Stouffeur's, in the Merchandise Mart, has demonstrated that an eating place not in a store can serve everybody without incident. How can we be effective here?

THE ARTS: Council members have helped put into effect open attendance at concerts and plays at the Tower and at the Auditorium (According to the Mayor, segregation is not enforced at any city sponsored functions at the Auditorium or the Chastain Amphitheater) How can we encourage more attendance? To get on the mailing list for information about opera, call or write the Atlanta Junior League Headquarters. We wrote Mr. Bing our thanks for his service to Atlanta and had a nice reply. Any autograph collectors?

MOVIES: Council representatives attended both meetings called by the student Committee on Appeal for Human Rights, to which they invited managers of movie theaters to meet to discuss desegregation of movies. The first time, nobody came and nobody said why. The second time, a few said they would be out of town, but none came. The students have announced their intention "to attend the downtown theaters by December 31, 1961". What will be our part in this effort from here on?

DEKALB COUNTY: A committee has been formed, has organized and selected certain areas for concentration, has called on the chairman of the County Commission, Mr. Emmerich. We need to hear facts about DeKalb from this committee, and we need to decide how such a committee fits into the total Council. We want to avoid a separate DeKalb unit, because the larger Greater Atlanta whole gives strength to each effort. . .but this Committee needs general direction for the year, as do the others. We need volunteers for a similar Fulton County committee There are things such as the welfare and health departments which are operated by the county inside and outside of the city.

FOREIGN VISITORS: In response to a newspaper publicity and a blank in the newsletter, we have a file of about 80 individuals in Atlanta who want to help entertain foreign visitors. This committee can report a real success story. How can we use this help to best advantage?

COUNCIL ORGANIZATION: The time has come when we have to decide on things like membership (how do we let people know about joining, what things do members want to do, etc.); meetings - do we want regular membership meetings - monthly, quarterly; if not, how do the members have their say - finance - new financial arrangements between Atlanta and Georgia Council, we'll have to adopt a budget and talk about how we can support ourselves; elections - Nominating Committee Report attached.

STUDENT COUNCIL: The first meeting of the Greater Atlanta Student Council on Human Relations will be held Saturday, December 2, at the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA, 7:30 p.m. The purpose is to provide contact and communication between all high school and college students who are interested in improving human relations. Timothy Jenkins, student at Yale Law School, who served last year as national vice-president of the National Student Association, will talk about the Student's Responsibility to the Community. The meeting has been planned by a temporary Steering Committee, of which Bob Morris, of Columbia Theological Seminary, is temporary chairman. Please pass this information along to interested students.

The Liberator ("Voice of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee") of November 17, 1961, reports the arrest of two of the Committee's members in the eating place in the Trailways Bus Terminal in Atlanta, at 3:30 a.m. November 1, to test the new ICC ruling which had gone into effect at midnight. The charge was breach of peace; they were bound over to Superior Court and are out on bond. More of this at the Annual Meeting. . .facts and what do we do about them?

Also in the Liberator: "On October 31, 1961, 15 persons were tried and sentenced on breach of peace charges (in McComb, Miss.) Four McComb students who had participated in a sit-in prior to the October March downtown were sentenced to six months in jail and $500 fine each. The other students . . . and SNCC representatives received sentences of four months and $200 fine. Appeal bonds for all were set at $1,000 each. Only McDew and Zellner are out, trying to raise bond money for the 13 others that are still in jail". (If they do not raise it by December 13, they will have to serve the four months sentence. SNCC spokesman says they can use loans.)

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE AS OF NOVEMBER 27, 1961--

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Mrs. Clifton (Katherine) Hoffman	Chairman
Carl Holman	First Vice Chairman
Richard Reser	Second Vice Chairman
Mrs. Charles (Nancy) Perkins, Jr.	Secretary
Herbert Jackson	Treasurer

DIRECTORS -- (TERMS EXPIRE NOVEMBER, 1963)

Mrs. John B. (Nan) Pendergrast, Jr.
Jesse Hill
Reverend Samuel Williams
Mrs. W. H. (Esther) Turner
Mrs. T. Emory (Sally) Daniel
Martin Handrick
Mrs. Suzette Crank
Mrs. P. Q. Yancey
John R. Yungblut

Ga - Gr Atla Cnd

GREATER ATLANTA
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 EXCHANGE PLACE
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
TELEPHONE
525-6468

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE DECEMBER 4, 1961

Atlanta has been congratulating itself on its peaceful handling of school desegregation and this is an achievement we do not wish to minimize. It is good that prejudice and politics have not been allowed to disrupt the implementing of the law here as they have in some other southern cities. We do not believe, however, that we have accepted all our responsibilities in this matter. It looks as if token desegregation is creating problems we must face. Perhaps we ought to draw some lessons from the case of the Negro girl who said she wanted to withdraw from Northside. She is an outstanding student, but the knowledge that everything she does will be unduly publicized produces unbearable strain. She is in the limelight with only eight other Negro children in Atlanta's white schools. It is cruel to put upon thes these few children all the burden of responsibility for the success of desegregation. If there were more Negro students in these schools each might feel the load less, and the burden of loneliness would also be lighter. It is true that nobody can make the white children like the Negroes, and although white students may not have been deliberately unkind, we have apparently failed in their moral and religious education to lead them to be deliberately kind to people who are in obvious need of understanding and friendliness.

In our opinion, the present administration of the pupil placement plan ought to be changed. As we have said before, successful desegregation is impossible under a plan which permits application of different standards of admission for white and Negro students to the same school. The letter and the spirit of the law mean that race should be irrelevant in public education in America. The unfortunate psychological effects of segregation on Negro and white alike can be overcome by a sincere attempt to achieve a really desegregated society where children can be brought up respecting the principles of equality and brotherhood because they see them practiced.

The Reverend Samuel W. Williams, Chrm.
Mrs. Charles G. Perkins, Jr., Secretary

SRC - Mr. Pilling

Ga. Research
Gr. Atla Cncl

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 Exchange Place
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Telephone 525-6468

December 14, 1961

Dear Sir:

We have some information by telephone from the registrar, Mr. Carmichael, at Georgia Tech which might be of interest to Negro applicants.

Application blanks are sent to students who ask for them. The last two pages are meant to be signed by alumni of Georgia Tech, testifying to the moral character and suitability of the applying student. As Negro students are not likely to know any alumni, we have been told that they are not required to have these certificates filled out. We would be sorry to think these c certificates might deter some students from applying, and therefore are sending this information to those in a position to advise the students.

Sincerely,

Katherine V. Hoffman
Mrs. Clifton Hoffman, Chairman

Nancy Perkins
Mrs. Charles Perkins, Secretary

CH/wlh

Ga. Gr. Atlanta Council

December 19, 1961

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mrs. Eliza Paschall
cc: Mrs. Frances Pauley
Mrs. Estelle Wyeoff

FROM: Paul Rilling

Sometime ago it was suggested that regional agencies here cooperate in the sponsorship of a conference on civil rights and civil liberties. At that time, I suggested that the proposal be combined with the projected regional NAIRO conference, which the national NAIRO office was requesting and which I, as regional chairman, hoped to achieve by the spring of 1962. Since that time a local NAIRO chapter has been organized in Atlanta, which would normally take the host role. Richard Shapiro has succeeded me as regional NAIRO chairman. At the organizing meeting of the NAIRO chapter in November, I proposed an early effort to proceed with the development of a NAIRO regional meeting and a planning committee which would include elements from the Atlanta Council and other interested groups. Members of the local chapter there present felt that it would be better to defer action on the idea until such time as the chapter were well organized and had a better sense of its identity and direction. I was appointed to a committee to consider program and direction of the group and will continue to press the idea.

There seem to be several alternatives. We can continue to look to a NAIRO meeting. I continue to think that one will be held, but it looks increasingly like next fall. Or, an effort can be made to organize an earlier conference on a different basis, interagency or what have you. I continue to think that there would be serious problems connected with an interagency effort. I don't believe that SRC could take the lead in such an effort because of the press of many concerns at this time. This does not mean that we would not be interested and involved.

PR:MM

GA - Atla Cnl

Paul - 741

COPY

Dec. 19,1961

Dear Bob,

Mr. Paul Rilling, atthe Southern Regional Council, asked me early this fall if we would be interested in sponsoring a Panel of Americans program in the Atlanta area. Since this is primarily a college program, I told him about our plans for a Student Council and said that I would suggest it as a project for that group.

Dr. Eric Lincoln, at Clark College, has worked with this in other areas and has indicated his interest in working with us. Perhaps he got to the meeting you all had at Mr. Lynd's house - I told him about it and suggested that he go if he could.

When the Committee meets to survey the questionnaires and make future plans, I would appreciate your including this on the agenda. I have some information which I can give to you or someone else who might report on it. Essentially it is program which brings together an interfaith, interracial panel of students which is available for program discussions of a rather basic nature - much the same thing done as a "program" that we ~~xxxx~~ hope will be done informally by members of the Student Council. There would be help available from the New York office of the group which sponsors the program throughout the country.

My personal thanks to you for your willingness to assume the ~~temporary~~ temporary chairmanship. It is a difficult job and you have done it very well. I believe that the organization of the Student Council is one of the most important events of the year.

Hope you're enjoying your Christmas holiday and that the New Year is a happy one.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Eliza Paschall

Mr. Bob Morris
Columbia Theological Seminary
Decatur, Ga.

PRV
phone
done

Ga - Atlanta
CP

GREATER ATLANTA
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 EXCHANGE PLACE
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

TELEPHONE
525-6468

Dec. 28, 1961

Dear Les,

I wonder if Dr. Brubaker might help us in our efforts to "move" the Atlanta school dept.. Could he ask Dr. Letson what the school dept. is doing in the way of teacher training, counselling of the transfer students, etc., on the basis of professional interest and comparing experiences?

This might be one way of calling to Dr. Letson's attention things that have been done in other places, ~~xxxx~~ and to ask if Dr. Letson has done any kind of report, not on the community's preparation but the schools' preparation similar to reportsby Carmichael, Hanson, Brubaker, etc. . I've not seen any such from him, and if the department has had any "inservice" training or evaluation of this year's experience, they've certainly kept in under cover!

MWAKA MPYA - which is good Swahali forHappy New Year.

Sligo

Think we've got a good set up now with Dick Reser, Betty Vaiss, Jim Moss et al to do something. Also hope Martha Anne Helms, the Murphey student, will get some help at Family Service Society

Gatt

February 8, 1962

Mr. Ernest Lent
Unitarian Service Committee, Inc
9 Park Street
Boston 8, Massachusetts

Dear Ernie:

I have given considerable thought since you were here to the matter you discussed with me. It represents, of course, a welcome possibility for pushing forward the strength and outreach of the Atlanta Council, and I am greatly interested in seeing that done.

I think that no such step, here or in any state, should be taken, however, without full discussion with and concurrence of the State Council. I think great harm would be done to the vigor of the Council movement if the ties between state and local groups are weakened. Consequently, I would not like to take part in further discussions of the merits of the idea until there is an intention to put the matter before the Georgia and Atlanta Councils for decision.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:mbb

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

FYI

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 Exchange Place, S. E., Atlanta, Georgia
525-6468-9

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE February 8, 1962

The action announced by the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority at its meeting on February 2 in regard to the acceptance of a Negro for internship leaves many questions still unanswered.

The Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations recognized this move as a step in the right direction but wonders if by this action the Authority did actually commit "itself to a policy of accepting interns for training at Grady without regard to their race", as stated in an editorial in the Feb. 7th issue of the Atlanta Consitution.

The statement of the vice-chairman, Mr. Scott Candler, at the meeting referred to certain restrictions which would apply to Mr. Johnson and not to other interns, presumably because of his race and not for any other reason. Would such restrictions so limit his training that in terms of his future medical career, he would be ill-advised to accept the appointment?

The editorial also referred to the admission of the two Negro residents now in training at Spalding to practice in the Grady Wards. We fail to find any reference to this in a copy of the text of the recommendations adopted by the Authority.

The administration of Grady Hospital is necessarily complicated. We agree with the editorial that "there are precise points of progress and precise points of shortcomings. . .and they need to be approached precisely". We suggest that the place to start is with a clarification by the Authority of the actions taken at the Feb. 2 meeting, and by definite answers to the other questions which have been repeatedly submitted to them.

(more)

We would like to know:

1. Does the Authority now have a policy of admitting individuals to the intern program, regardless of race? Will the training be the same for all interns?

2. Does the Authority now have a policy of admitting individuals to x -ray and medical technical schools, regardless of race? Will the training be the same for all?

3. Are staff positions in all wards and/or wings of Grady now open to all qualified professional personnel, regardless of race?

4. May interested citizens now attend the meetings of the Authority as observers?

5. Does the Authority plan to hold regularly scheduled meetings in the future?

Mrs. Clifton Hoffman
Chairman, Greater Atlanta Council
On Human Relations.

Ga - Atlanta
Cncl

February 8, 1962

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Mrs. Eliza Paschall

FROM: Paul Rilling

Concerning the occasional discussions we have had about a possible regional conference, the local NAIRO chapter has agreed to sponsor a regional conference, but not until the Spring of 1963.

It seems to me the present feasible alternatives would be to try some sort of local conference this Spring, or a broader conference next Fall, or/and cooperate with this NAIRO effort.

cc: Mrs. Frances Pauley
Mrs. Elizabeth Wycoff

Hospital Mat.
p. 2-5

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 Exchange Place, S. E., Atlanta, Georgia

February, 1962

TO: Members of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

FROM: Mrs. Clifton Hoffman, Chairman

The Board, at its regular meeting on Feb. 1, decided that the following matters should be reported to the members.

1. The Decatur-DeKalb Library in Decatur during the past month has issued books and membership cards to Negro residents of Decatur and DeKalb. If you have comments on this action of the Library Board, you could direct them to Mr. Charles Emmerich, Chairman, DeKalb County Commission, DeKalb Building, Decatur.

2. The Council is writing to the members of the Police Committee of the Atlanta Board of Alderman urging them to follow the recommendations of Chief of Police Chief Herbert Jenkins that Negro policemen be given full status as law enforcement officers, including the right to arrest any offender regardless of race. Negro policemen at the present time are not authorized to arrest white offenders. Individual comments on this should be directed to Mr. Ed Gilliam, Chairman, Police Committee, Board of Aldermen, City Hall, and to the other members, Messers Everett Millican, Charles Leftwich, Jack Summers and Sam Massell, Jr. The Aldermanic Committee at its meeting on Jan. 31 decided to postpone action on this until its next meeting, scheduled on February 14. The presence of interested citizens at this meeting would be helpful. You are urged to call this matter to the attention of other groups which might be interested.

3. Grady Hospital: The Fulton and DeKalb legislative delegations have prepared legislation which would require the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority to operate under the same budget provisions as other county departments, that is, hold public hearings on the budget (this year more than $6 million) and to use an auditor appointed by the county rather than by the Authority. You are urged to express your views on this immediately to the following:

Sen. Hugh McWhorter and Representatives Pierre Howard, James Mackay, and Guy Rutland from DeKalb County, and Sen. Charles Brown and Representatives Wilson Brooks, Ralph McClelland and Muggsy Smith from Fulton County.

Because of the complicated nature of the administration of Grady Hospital, the Board feels it important that Council members be familiar with certain background information and with the activities of the Council in relation to Grady.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON GRADY HOSPITAL

Grady Memorial Hospital is a $34 million public hospital, built and operated with Fulton and DeKalb county tax monies, by the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority, to provide medical care for "the indigent" of the 2 counties. The Authority has 10 members, appointed for 4 year staggered terms, 7 by the Fulton County Commissioners and 3 by DeKalb County Commissioners. The Authority contracts with Emory University Medical School to provide medical services and serves as a teaching hospital for

the Medical School, but the policies under which the Hospital operates are set by and are the responsibility of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority. It recommends to the two Commissions a tax to be levied for the hospital, but is not required to submit its budget for review. (This Authority has no jurisdiction over any other medical or hospital facilities, and has no connection with the DeKalb Hospital Authority which operates the DeKalb General Hospital or the Tri-City Hospital Authority, which is responsible for the South Fulton County Hospital new being constructed.)

Grady has 2 "sides", which provide duplicating, segregated services for Negro and white patients (341 beds for Negroes and 297 beds for whites), all of whom must meet certain residence and low-income requirements. Patients who can afford to pay are accepted only as emergency cases or at Spalding (see below). Any physician in order to practice at Grady must be a member of the staff. But the present arrangements for assigning staff positions and privileges exclude Negro medical personnel, thus keeping Negro physicians out of Grady (except for Spalding -see below). The Hospital operates 2 schools of Nursing (for Negroes and whites,), and schools of X-ray and medical technology, which to date have never included Negro students.

In 1952 the Authority opened an additional wing of Grady, known as Spalding Pavilion for Negroes, to provide 134 beds to meet the needs for hospital services for Negroes who can afford to pay (only 2 small private hospitals available to them) them) and the need for training Negro medical personnel. Although one of the stated purposes was to train Negro personnel, it operated from 1952 to 1956 without supervision of professional services or training program. In 1958 a chief of surgery was employed and a limited graduate program in surgery was begun, with one 4th year resident and a rotation of 2 Negro residents from Tuskegee V. A. Hospital. Although staff services and facilities of Grady are supposedto be available to the staff and patients in the Spalding wing, in practice this has rarely been the case, and the services in many respects are inadequate. An Advisory Board of Trustees appointed by the Authority makes recommendations about Spalding but has no authority to make changes.

THE ATLANTA COUNCIL AND GRADY HOSPITAL

The Council has had a continuing interest in Grady for years, but since last August, has been working on some specific matters, which are summarized here:

1. Aug. 1961. The Director of the Council visited Grady at the time of the regular meeting of the Hospital Authority to observe at the meeting, found the meeting had been cancelled but was able to interview Mr. Frank Wilson, superintendent of the hospital. Mr. Wilson stated that there had never been any applications for internship from Negroes, that he knew of no policy to exclude them, but when asked for permission to quote this, said any statement should come from the chairman of the Authority, Mr. Fred Turner.

2. Sept. 21. Replying to a question about this, Mr. Turner wrote that "so far as I am informed concerning the training of doctors at Grady Memorial Hospital, there is no policy with regard to 'Negro participation" as such other than the training program in surgery at the Hughes Spalding Pavilion".

3. Sept. 24. The Council held a public meeting to discuss medical care and education in Greater Atlanta. The Dean of Emory Medical School, president of the Atlanta Medical Association, and members of the Ga. Dept. of Public Health and the Spalding Advisory Board served on the panel. Neither Mr. Wilson nor Mr. Turner was able to accept the invitation to serve on the panel or to send someone from the Authority. All members of the Authority were asked to attend, but only 1 did.

4. The Council requested permission for our representative and other interested citizens to appear before the Authority, and on Oct. 2 Mrs. John Stanley, representing the Council, Mr. James Gibson, of the NAACP, Dr. Clinton Warner, of the Atlanta Medical Assn., and Dr. Roy Bell, an interested citizen, made statements, which were received with assurances that they would be given due consideration. The Council requested that "the Authority adopt and make known a policy of accepting and giving equal consideration, without regard to race, to all applicants for staff positions and at all levels of graduate training at Grady Memorial Hospital". Statements of other groups included requests that Negro physicians and dentists be granted full staff membership, that all services and facilities be desegregated, and that certain changes be made in the services in the Spalding Pavilion.

5. Oct. 6. Reply from Mr. Henry Bowden, Chairman of Emory University Board of Trustees, to a letter from the Council asking to what extent Emory's policies govern Grady Hospital, brought the following reply: "Emory's policies do not control the Hospital Authority decisions and therefore no rule or practice which Emory has could restrict the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority from taking such action as they may wish in any matter".

6. Oct. 12 Council wrote to Mr. Turner asking for the names of the members of the Authority constituting the committee to which our Oct. 2 requests had been referred, and also asking to be notified of the meetings of the Authority in order to send observers "to better understand the problems connected with the operation of Grady". Mr. Turner replied that our suggestion concerning observers "will not be acceptable to our Board. . .It has never been found necessary to furnish the names of the individuals making up our various committees."

7. Council and other group representatives met with Deputy Director and staff members of Georgia Dept. of Public Health. Public records of Hill-Burton projects in the Atlanta area include the following items: Hughes Spalding Pavilion - $1,035,590.41; Grady psychiatric unit - $13,200; Grady Negro Nurses Facility - $462,000; Grady Diagnostic and Treatment - $278, 928.89. The law governing Hill-Burton projects provides that facilities "will be made available to all persons residing in the . . . area, without discrimination on account of race, creed, or color but an exception shall be made in cases where separate hospital facilities are provided for separate population groups, if the plan makes equitable provision on the basis of need for facilities and services of like quality for each such group". (The psychiatric clinic is not available to Negroes and Spalding is not available to whites.)

8. A 16 page summary of information on Grady, other hospitals, etc. was circulated to 90 civic groups and individuals.

9. Oct. 25, on behalf of the groups which had made requests, the Council wrote to Mr. Turner requesting a conference with Mr. Turner and any other members of the Authority to secure information and a reply to the specific question concerning Negro intersn. Mr. Turner replied that since 1 of those in whose behalf we were writing (Dr. Bell) had informed him that he had filed "charges with the Civil Rights Commission against the Hospital Authority", it was not appropriate for the Authority to have any further communication with us.

10. Nov. 16, we wrote that the Council had had no communication with the Civil Rights Commission, although we felt that that was entirely irrelevant, and asked for an answer to the question of Negro interns. There has been no reply to date (February 8, 1962)

11. Letters were written by the Chairman of the Council Hospital Committee to certain senior Negro medical students urging them to apply for internships at Grady, even tho there was no policy concerning such applications.

12. Individual letters were sent to each member of the Authority seeking conferences and answers to the requests made on October 2; only 2 members responded, stating that they felt the matters should be considered and policies adopted.

13. Efforts were made to solicit the aid of the members of the Fulton County Commission in seeking answers.

14. Jan. 22, 1962, the "Regular" Day for the meeting of the Authority, letters were sent to Authority members asking for a reply and pointing out precedents for desegregation in hospitals in other southern cities.

15. Effort on part of one Fulton County Commissioner to appoint Negro member to fill a vacancy on the Authority failed.

16. According to an account in the February 2 issue of the Atlanta Constitution, the vice-chairman of the Authority, Mr. Scott Candler.announced that "A Nagro medical student had applied for admission and has been accepted. . .it is the first Negro application the hospital has ever received. . .we've accepted it. I hope he accepts us". The newspaper further reported that "Mr. Wilson said that the Negro intern, if he comes to Grady, will practice under the Chief-of-Surgery for Spalding Pavilion and will practice in Grady's Negro wards". one of those written

There is still no statement of policy available to the public regarding the availability of facilities and training programs in the schools of x-ray and medical technology, nor is there a clear statement of policy of conditions under which applications from Negroes for internship will be considered or conditions under which such interns would be trained, including any restrictions which would be imposed because of their race.

17. The Authority adopted certain other recommendations which leave many questions unanswered:

(1) "That the Hughes Spalding Pavilion be taken over by the Fulton-DeKalb H. A. and operated by that Authority as a pay-ward of Grady Hospital" What changes would this involve? Is not Spalding already "operated as a pay-ward", under the Hospital Authority?

(2) "That steps be taken immediately to make the Hughes Spalding Pavilion as a hospital for pay patients as fine as any other hospital in the metropolitan area of Atlanta making full use of the personnel of the Fulton County Medical Medical Society". . .Who would have to take what action to bring this about? What are the present standards for the operation of Spalding?

(3) "That necessary arrangements be made at the earliest possible date so that there will be available for use in the Hughes Spalding Pavilion a Pathologist and an Anaesthesiologist.". . .What action is necessary to implement this and how would such relate to the general Grady staff?

(4) "We recommend that the Superintendent of Grady Hospital be directed as soon as practical to take charge of the Hughes Spalding Pavilion as a pay-ward for Grady Hospital and organize an adequate staff". . . What changes in the present organization would this recommendation require? What responsibility does the Supt. of Grady now have for Spalding and towhom is the administrator of Spalding currently responsible?

(5) "We further recommend that in lieu of the existing system that a committee consisting of the Chairman and vice-Chairman of the Fulton -DeKalb Hospital Authority, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority be charged with the oversight and operation of the Hughes Spalding Pavilion, reporting at all times to the Authority and being responsible to it". . .Does this abolish the existing Advisory Board of Spalding? To what extent can the Authority delegate its responsibility for the operation of Spalding. . if it is to be operated as a "pay ward of Grady", why should there be a special committee for it?

* * * *

We will hope to report on these matters at the membership luncheon the last Tuesday in February. Watch for details in the next Newsletter. Meanwhile, refer to the last Newsletter for names and addresses of the Hospital Authority and express your views on these matters. (The name of Mr. Philip Alston should be substituted for that of Mr. Carl Milner.)

Copy for Mr. Rilling et al at SRC

6a Atlanta Ga Ind

Report on Activities
of Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations
February, 1961—January, 1962

ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS:

Council activities dealing with Atlanta public school desegregation have been of 3 kinds (1) those designed to help Council members and the community in general understand and prepare for school desegregation; (2) those directed to the Atlanta Board of Education, in the form of questions or requests about their plan; (3) those designed to assist directly the high school students involved in the desegregation.

(1) Following a membership (open to the public) meeting on January 15, 1961, at which the Deputy Superintendent of Atlanta Schools explained the Atlanta pupil placement plan, a membership meeting was held in March in the form of small group discussions of the kinds of preparation which the community needed to prepare for desegregation. Among those recommended were opportunities for Negro and white parents to meet together and know each other, to raise questions such as possible effects on academic standards, acceptance of new students; opportunities for students to meet and know each other; distribution of accurate information about the Atlanta plan (e.g., only 11th and 12th grades involved).

For more than a year representatives of state and local groups concerned with the preservation of the public schools had been meeting informally to coordinate planning and action. At the suggestion of the Atlanta Council, local representatives of these groups began to meet in February, to plan a community-wide campaign in preparation for peaceful opening of the schools in September. This informal coordinating group was formalized in order to receive funds and became known as OASIS (Organizations Assisting with Schools in September), with a Steering Committee, and Religious, Civic and Youth Serving Sections. The chairman of the GACHR was a member of the Steering Committee and the director and various Council members were on committees to plan for the sections, to prepare discussion material, etc. The GACHR director also served on a special Contingency Committee appointed by the chairman to prepare plans of action to meet certain events, such as a school boycott, should they arise.

Through this coordinating organization, the Council was part of a community wide effort, but at the same time took certain action as a separate entity. For example, the Sunday before school opening was designated by OASIS as "Law and Order Sunday." The GACHR in an effort to extend the spirit of law and order to one of friendliness and goodwill suggested

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VISITS BETWEEN WHITE AND NEGRO CHURCHES, PARTICULARLY THOSE WHITE CHURCHES IN AREAS SERVED BY THE FOUR HIGH SCHOOLS TO BE DESEGREGATED. WHILE WE WERE NOT SUCCESSFUL IN ANY WIDE-SPREAD EFFORT, NOR IN THOSE AREAS INCLUDING THE DESEGREGATED SCHOOLS, FIVE NEGRO CHURCHES AND THREE WHITE CHURCHES DID PARTICIPATE IN AN EXCHANGE OF VISITORS, AS AN INDICATION ON THE PART OF ADULTS OF WELCOME TO NEW STUDENTS AND TO A NEW ORDER IN ATLANTA.

THE COUNCIL ALSO ISSUED A STATEMENT WELCOMING THE DESEGREGATION OF THE SCHOOLS AS A STEP TOWARDS FULL DEMOCRACY, WHICH AS FAR AS WE KNOW WAS THE ONLY SUCH STATEMENT MADE BY A GROUP INCLUDING WHITE PEOPLE. THE COMMUNITY POSITION WAS EITHER NOT TO MENTION DESEGREGATION BUT CONCENTRATE ONLY ON "LAW AND ORDER" OR TO SAY "EVEN IF YOU DON'T LIKE IT, YOU MUST DO IT TO PROTECT YOUR CHILDREN, YOUR SCHOOLS, YOUR COMMUNITY." IT IS INTERESTING THAT THE METROPOLITAN ATLANTA NEWSPAPERS DID NOT PRINT THIS STATEMENT, ALTHOUGH IT WAS USED BY LOCAL NEWSMEN IN A MONITOR BROADCAST AND AS PART OF A USIA STORY ABOUT ATLANTA.

SINCE THE OPENING OF SCHOOL ON AUGUST 30, COUNCIL MEMBERS HAVE HAD REPORTS ON THE STATUS OF SCHOOL DESEGREGATION AT MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS, AND EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO GET TO THE COMMUNITY FACTS ABOUT THE SITUATION (SEE BELOW) WITHOUT SEEMING TO BE UNDULY CRITICAL OF THE SCHOOL BOARD AND ADMINISTRATION.

(2) WHEN THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES OF THE ATLANTA PLAN WERE ANNOUNCED BY THE SCHOOL DEPARTMENT LAST SPRING, THE COUNCIL DISTRIBUTED THIS INFORMATION TO MEMBERS AND THE PUBLIC. THE BOARD WAS ASKED FOR CLARIFICATION OF CERTAIN STEPS AND WAS URGED TO SIMPLIFY THE PROCEDURE. WHEN THE SUPERINTENDENT GAVE TO THE PRESS THE NAMES OF THOSE NEGRO STUDENTS WHO WERE OBTAINING APPLICATION BLANKS FOR TRANSFERS, THE COUNCIL APPEALED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION NOT TO EXPOSE THESE STUDENTS AND THEIR FAMILIES TO THIS UNNECESSARY PUBLICITY. FOLLOWING THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE TRANSFER OF ONLY TEN STUDENTS UNDER THE PLAN, THE COUNCIL EXPRESSED TO EACH MEMBER OF THE BOARD ITS DISAPPOINTMENT IN THE APPLICATION OF THE PLAN AND ITS HOPE THAT NEXT YEAR IT WOULD BE MORE LIBERAL. TO A MEETING OF THE NAACP TO URGE TRANSFER APPLICATIONS, THE COUNCIL SENT A MESSAGE PLEDGING ITS SUPPORT AND ITS ASSISTANCE.

(3) WHEN IT BECAME KNOWN THAT STUDENTS WISHING TO OBTAIN APPLICATION BLANKS WOULD HAVE TO APPEAR IN PERSON AT THE OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, THE COUNCIL ORGANIZED CAR POOLS TO PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION FROM THE HIGH SCHOOLS TO THE CITY HALL AND ALSO TO DEMONSTRATE SUPPORT OF THE STUDENTS. WHEN THE NAMES OF THE 135 WHO REQUESTED TRANSFERS WERE MADE KNOWN, THE COUNCIL WROTE TO EACH ONE A LETTER OF CONGRATULATIONS AND OF APPRECIATION OF THE WILLINGNESS OF EACH ONE TO PIONEER.

COUNCIL MEMBERS WORKED WITH THE STAFF AT QUAKER HOUSE TO PLAN AND EXECUTE MEETINGS INVOLVING THE NEGRO STUDENTS WHO HAD

COPY

REQUESTED TRANSFERS AND WHITE STUDENTS INTERESTED IN MEETING WITH THEM. SPECIAL EFFORTS WERE MADE TO GET THOSE WHO WERE ASSIGNED FOR TRANSFER IN SMALL MEETINGS WHERE THEY WOULD MEET STUDENTS FROM THEIR "NEW SCHOOLS," THOUGH THIS WAS NOT ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL, IN SPITE OF PERSONSL VISITS TO YOUTH AGENCIES AND CHURCHES IN THOSE AREAS. AT THE REQUEST OF THE QUAKER HOUSE COMMITTEE, THE COUNCIL DIRECTOR DID INVITE THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT AND THE PRINCIPALS OF THE FOUR WHITE SCHOOLS INVOLVED TO MEET WITH THE TRANSFER STUDENTS, THEIR PARENTS AND WHITE STUDENTS AND PARENTS FROM THOSE SCHOOLS. THIS WAS THE ONLY SUCH MEETING, WHERE STUDENTS AND PARENTS WERE ABLE TO RAISE QUESTIONS AND MAKE COMMENTS TO SCHOOL SPOKESMEN.

BEFORE SCHOOL OPENED, A COMMITTEE OF NINE WHITE COUNCIL MEMBERS WAS APPOINTED TO WORK WITH THE NINE TRANSFER STUDENTS, WITH ONE MEMBER OR "MEMBER FAMILY" ASSIGNED TO EACH STUDENT, TO BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH THE STUDENT AND HIS OR HER FAMILY, TO EXPRESS IN THE MOST APPROPRIATE WAY THE FRIENDSHIP AND THE SUPPORT OF THIS COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION. EFFORTS WERE MADE TO BRING THE STUDENTS IN TOUCH WITH NEW CLASSMATES (SUCCESSFUL IN ABOUT HALF THE CASES). DURING THE FIRST FEW DAYS OF SCHOOL, SPECIAL ATTENTION WAS GIVEN TO TRY TO OFFSET THE LACK OF FRIENDLINESS AT SCHOOL. FOR EXAMPLE, DURING THE AFTERNOON AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF SCHOOL, ONE COUPLE, WHO HAD A SON THE AGE OF THE STUDENT TO WHOM THEY WERE ASSIGNED, VISITED THE STUDENT'S HOME, TOOK A CAKE, DRINKS FOR YOUNGER CHILDREN, "DROPPED IN" TO REASSURE THE STUDENT AND HIS PARENTS THAT THEY WERE AVAILABLE IF NEEDED. ANOTHER VISITED "HER STUDENT" THAT AFTERNOON SO THAT SHE WOULD NOT BE AT HOME ALONE BEFORE HER PARENTS GOT HOME FROM WORK. THIS RELATIONSHIP HAS CONTINUED IN VARYING DEGREES THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. PERIODIC CALLS ARE MADE, EITHER IN PERSON OR BY TELEPHONE. STUDENTS HAVE BEEN INVITED TO SOCIAL EVENTS AND A PERSONAL CONTACT HAS BEEN MAINTAINED.

COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES VISITED ONE OF THE HIGH SCHOOLS IN AN EFFORT TO POINT OUT TO THE PRINCIPAL AND A TEACHER THE NEED OF THE TRANSFER STUDENTS FOR INDICATIONS OF FRIENDLINESS AND PROTECTION FROM THE OVERT ACTS OF HOSTILITY SUFFERED BY THEM. THE PRINCIPAL SEEMED TO RESENT THE VISIT AND IT HAS BEEN DIFFICULT TO REPORT SUCH CONDITIONS TO THE PUBLIC WITHOUT SEEMING UNDULY CRITICAL OF THE SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION OR WITHOUT BEING CHARGED WITH "MAKING TOO MUCH OVER IT." COUNCIL MEMBERS HAVE REPORTED CONDITIONS TO TWO MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL AND WHO ASSURED THE STUDENTS OF THEIR INTEREST AND CONCERN. ONE OF THE TRANSFER STUDENTS JUST BEFORE CHRISTMAS WAS VERY DEPRESSED AND DISCOURAGED AND THOSE CLOSE TO HER WERE CONCERNED OVER HER WELL-BEING. BUT HER COUNCIL "FRIEND" REPORTS A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN HER OUTLOOK SINCE ONE OF THE SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS CALLED HER AND ASSURED HER OF HER INTEREST AND SUPPORT, AND THE TRANSFER STUDENT IS NOW TALKING OF GOING TO THE CLASS PARTY LATER IN THE YEAR.

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THE DIRECTOR OF THE COUNCIL WAS INVITED TO BE THE MAIN SPEAKER AT THE ANNUAL MASS MEETING OF THE PTA COUNCIL FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS IN JANUARY AND IT WAS AGREED THAT EACH SCHOOL WOULD APPOINT A TEACHER, A PARENT AND STUDENTS TO WORK WITH A COUNCIL COMMITTEE IN PLANNING FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PUPIL PLACEMENT PLAN FOR 1961-63.

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THE COUNCIL HAS BEEN HELPFUL IN INDIVIDUAL WAYS. FOR EXAMPLE, AT A MEETING OF A WOMEN'S CIVIC GROUP, A COUNCIL SPEAKER URGED NEGROES TO USE FACILITIES OPEN TO THEM, AND WHEN IN DOUBT, TO RAISE THE QUESTION. ONE 4TH GRADE TEACHER REPORTED THAT ENCOURAGED BY THIS, SHE HAD TAKEN HER CLASS TO THE "ATLANTA HISTORICAL MUSEUM," A PRIVATE INSTITUTION, WHERE FIRST SHE WAS TOLD SHE COULD NOT TAKE HER STUDENTS IN AND AFTER SOME DISCUSSION, HER STUDENTS WERE ADMITTED AND WHEN THEY LEFT, THE DIRECTOR SAID THEY OR ANY OTHERS FROM THEIR SCHOOL WOULD BE WELCOME ANY TIME. ANOTHER TEACHER REPORTED TO THE COUNCIL THAT SHE HAD BEEN DENIED PERMISSION TO TAKE HER ELEMENTARY CLASS TO THE PLANETARIUM OPERATED BY THE ATLANTA SCHOOL BOARD BECAUSE IT IS LOCATED IN "A WHITE SCHOOL." A LETTER WAS SENT TO THE SUPERINTENDENT FROM THE COUNCIL REPORTING THIS MATTER AND ASKING FOR A CHANGE IN POLICY. IT HAS ALSO BEEN REPORTED TO TWO MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL BOARD...THIS WILL BE FOLLOWED UP PUBLICLY IF NO CHANGE IS INDICATED WITHIN THE NEXT WEEK OR SO.

<u>GEORGIA TECH</u>: THE COUNCIL WROTE LETTERS OF CONGRATULATIONS TO THE THREE NEGRO STUDENTS WHO ENTERED TECH LAST FALL. A COUNCIL MEMBER SHOSE HUSBAND IS A GRADUATE STUDENT AT TECH AND AN ARMY CAPTAIN HAS ENTERTAINED THEM SEVERAL TIMES AND KEPT IN TOUCH WITH THEM. ANOTHER COUNCIL MEMBER WHO IS A FACULTY MEMBER OF TECH MET THEM SOCIALLY AND INVITED THEM TO USE HIS OFFICE AND CALL ON HIM FOR ANY HELP.

<u>AGNES SCOTT COLLEGE</u>: FACULTY MEMBERS WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL INFORMED US THAT THE ADMISSION AUTHORITIES HAD SAID THEY WOULD RECEIVE AND PROCESS APPLICATIONS FROM NEGRO STUDENTS. THIS INFORMATION WAS GIVEN TO SEVERAL SOURCES AND WITH THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE COUNCIL, THREE STUDENTS HAVE APPLIED AND THEIR APPLICATIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED BY THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES. COUNCIL MEMBERS WHO ARE GRADUATES OF AGNES SCOTT ARE URGING OTHER ALUMNAE TO WRITE TO THE TRUSTEES AND AN OPPORTUNITY WILL BE ARRANGED FOR THEM TO MEET THE THREE STUDENTS.

<u>EMORY UNIVERSITY</u>: INQUIRIES FROM THE COUNCIL MAY NOT HAVE BEEN ENTIRELY RESPONSIBLE, BUT FOLLOWING INQUIRIES FROM THE COUNCIL AND REPLIES FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE EMORY BOARD OF TRUSTEES THAT THEY WERE WAITING FOR CERTAIN UNCERTAINTIES ABOUT THE TAX LAWS TO BE CLEARED UP, AND THE INFORMAL REPORTING OF THIS INFORMATION TO LOCAL NEWSMEN, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD DID MAKE A PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF EMORY'S POLICY, WHICH IS NOT EVEN TO ACCEPT ANY APPLICATIONS FROM NEGROES. AFTER INFORMAL CONFERENCES WITH SOME EMORY FACULTY MEMBERS AND SOME LEGAL AUTHORITIES, THE COUNCIL CONTACTED A NEGRO PROFESSOR WHO IS INTERESTED IN GRADUATE WORK. HER RECORDS HAVE BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE FACULTY MEMBER

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AND IF SHE IS THOUGHT TO BE A GOOD CANDIDATE, AN EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO HAVE THE UNIVERSITY TO ACCEPT THE APPLICATION AND USE IT AS A BASIS FOR ASKING FOR A COURT RULING. IF THE UNIVERSITY IS NOT WILLING TO DO SO, A LAWYER MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL IS WILLING TO TAKE THE PROFESSOR AS HIS CLIENT AND ASKFOR A RULING. NONE OF THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN DONE IN THE NAME OF THE COUNCIL, BUT THE COUNCIL IS PLAYING AN IMPORTANT ROLE AS A GO-BETWEEN.

OGLETHORPE UNIVERSITY: THE COUNCIL HAS INFORMED NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL COUNSELORS, ETC. THAT OGLETHORPE SPOKESMEN HAVE INDICATED A WILLINGNESS TO ACCEPT APPLICATIONS FROM NEGRO STUDENTS. (ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL IS TO PERMIT ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS TO MAKE THEIR POLICIES KNOWN WITHOUT A "PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT."

CULTURAL FACILITIES:

METROPOLITAN OPERA: LAST SPRING WHEN NEGROES WERE DENIED PERMISSION TO SIT IN THE SEATS INDICATED BY THE TICKETS THEY HELD, THE COUNCIL PROTESTED TO THE LOCAL SPONSORING GROUP AND URGED ADMISSION TO THE OPERA ON THE BASIS OF TICKETS HELD. WE HAVE SUPPLIED INFORMATION THIS YEAR AS TO THE PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING OPERA TICKETS, AND ARE NOW WORKING ON SOME PLAN WHEREBY SOME NEGROES WILL BE ABLE TO OBTAIN SEASON TICKETS. THESE ARE USUALLY RESERVED FOR LAST SEASON TICKET HOLDERS, BUT THE COUNCIL HAS POINTED OUT TO THE LOCAL GROUP THE FACT THAT THIS TO A DEGREE NEGATES THE DESEGREGATION POLICY. IF NECESSARY, WE WILL CONTACT MR. BING, WHOM WE WROTE LAST SPRING WHEN HE ANNOUNCED THAT THE METROPOLITAN WOULD NOT PERFORM TO A SEGREGATED AUDIENCE.

ALL-STAR CONCERT SERIES: WHEN IT WAS RUMORED THAT TICKETS WOULD BE SOLD ON AN UNSEGREGATED BASIS, THIS INFORMATION WAS CIRCULATED, AND WHITE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL PURCHASED TICKETS FOR SOME NEGRO MEMBERS TO MAKE SURE THAT THE NEGROES WERE NOT SEGREGATED BY ROWS, ETC.

ATLANTA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA SERIES: SAME AS ABOVE. WE HAVE FOUND THAT ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CULTURAL EVENTS IN THE COUNCIL BULLETIN REASSURES NEGROES THAT THEY ARE WELCOME AT THESE EVENTS.

THEATER ATLANTA: THIS LOCAL THEATRICAL GROUP PERFORMS IN THE WOMAN'S CLUB AUDITORIUM, WHICH THE THEATER GROUP THOUGHT HAD TO BE SEGREGATED. AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THEM, AN INTERRACIAL GROUP ATTENDED A PLAY WITHOUT ANY INCIDENT. A CHECK WITH THE WOMAN'S CLUB BY THE COUNCIL NOW REVEALS THAT THEY "HAVE NO POLICY, IT'S UP TO THE GROUP THAT RENTS THE AUDITORIUM."

ATLANTA ART ASSOCIATION: INFORMATION ABOUT "OPEN POLICY" OF THE GALLERIES AND ART ASSOCIATION SPONSORED EVENTS IN THE AUDITORIUM HAS BEEN CIRCULATED BY THE COUNCIL, AND ASSISTANCE

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HAS BEEN GIVEN TOTWO NEGRO ART STUDENTS WHO APPLIED FOR ADMISSION TO THE ART SCHOOL. NO DECISION ON THAT YET.

MOVIES: THE COUNCIL SUPPORTED EFFORTS OF THE STUDENT PROTEST GROUP TO DESEGREGATE MOVIE THEATERS, AND WAS A PARTICIPANT IN THE NEGOTIATIONS WHICH RESULTED IN AN AGREEMENT FOR DESEGREGATION FOLLOWING THE SEASON OF OPERA, IN MAY.

LEGITIMATE THEATER: THE DECISION WAS ANNOUNCED BY ACTORS EQUITY IN NEW YORK THAT THEY WOULD NOT PLAY TO SEGREGATED AUDIENCES, BUT THE COUNCIL HAS BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN INFORMING INTERESTED GROUPS ABOUT THE PLAYS AND URGING ATTENDANCE.

MATTIWILDA DOBBS CONCERT: MISS DOBBS, THE FIRST ATLANTAN AND THE FIRST NEGRO SOPRANA TO SING WITH THE METROPOLITAN, PERFORMED IN CONCERT AT THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM FOR THE FIRST TIME IN JANUARY. THE CONCERT WAS SPONSORED BY SEVERAL NEGRO INSTITUTIONS. THE COUNCIL WAS HELPFUL IN ADVERTISING THE EVENT AMONG ITS MEMBERS, AND BY GIVING PRELIMINARY INFORMATION TO INTERESTED PERSONS AT THE NEWSPAPERS WAS INSTRUMENTAL IN ASSURING WIDESPREAD AND SYMPATHETIC PUBLICITY.

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EATING FACILITIES: MANY COUNCIL MEMBERS PARTICIPATED IN THE BOYCOTT OF DOWNTOWN SHOPPING FACILITIES DURING THE MONTHS WHEN EFFORTS WERE BEING MADE TO HAVE EATING PLACES AND OTHER PLACES IN THE STORES DESEGREGATED. AS AN ORGANIZATION AND THROUGH ITS MEMBERS, THE COUNCIL SUPPORTED THESE EFFORTS, AND OF COURSE MANY OF THE NEGROES INVOLVED IN THE NEGOTIATIONS WERE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL. ON THE DAY WHEN THE EATING PLACES WERE OPENED TO NEGROES, WHITE MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL WENT AS OBSERVERS TO THE MAJOR SPOTS, AND EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO SEE THAT INTERRACIAL GROUPS HAVE USED THE FACILITIES THAT ARE NOW OPEN TO THEM.

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PUBLIC RECREATION FACILITIES: THE COUNCIL HAS SUPPORTED REQUESTS FOR DESEGREGATION OF THE PUBLIC RECREATION FACILITIES. SINCE A SUIT WAS FILED IN MAY, 1961, ASKING FOR DESEGREGATION OF ALL CITY AND COUNTY OWNED FACILITIES AND IS STILL PENDING, THERE HAS BEEN MUCH CONFUSION AS TO WHETHER THE ORDINANCES STILL ON THE BOOKS ARE VALID AND WILL BE ENFORCED. THE COUNCIL HAS ASKED FOR STATEMENTS OF POLICY FROM THE NEW CITY ADMINISTRATION, AND AT THE REQUEST OF CERTAIN CITY OFFICIALS, IS HAVING COMPILED A LIST OF THESE ORDINANCES WHICH HAVE NOT ACTUALLY BEEN REPEALED.

SIGNS IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS: THE COUNCIL WITH OTHER LOCAL GROUPS HAS CALLED THE ATTENTION OF AUTHORITIES TO "WHITE" AND "COLORED" SIGNS IN THE CITY HALL AND THE COUNTY COURTHOUSE AND ASKED THAT THEY BE REMOVED, WHICH IN MOST CASES HAS BEEN DONE, THOUGH THERE ARE STILL SOME IN SOME PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

COPY

HOTELS: THE COUNCIL HAS BEEN ASKED TO ASSIST IN FINDING LODGING FOR NEGRO VISITORS, AND HAS USED THESE OPPORTUNITIES TO MAKE INQUIRIES ABOUT HOTEL FACILITIES. ONE LARGE HOTEL, THE ATLANTA BILTMORE, DOES SERVE INTERRACIAL PRIVATE PARTIES AS A DIRECT RESULT OF COUNCIL ACTION. LAST SPRING WHEN IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT SECRETARY OF STATE RUSK WOULD SPEAK TO THE ATLANTA BAR ASSOCIATION AT THE BILTMORE HOTEL, THE COUNCIL WROTE TO MR. RUSK, POINTING OUT THAT THE HOTEL AND THE BAR ASSOCIATION ARE SEGREGATED AND THAT HIS APPEARANCE UNDER THOSE CONDITIONS MIGHT PROVE EMBARRASSING. MR. RUSK THEN INFORMED HIS HOSTS THAT HE COULD NOT COME UNDER THOSE CIRCUMSTANCES AND MEMBERS OF THE GATE CITY BAR ASSOCIATION, THE NEGRO LEGAL ORGANIZATION, WERE INVITED AND DID ATTEND ON AN UNSEGREGATED BASIS THE DINNER HONORING SECRETARY RUSK. SINCE THEN THE BILTMORE HAS CONTINUED THIS POLICY, AND ON THE DAY OF SCHOOL OPENING A COCKTAIL PARTY GIVEN BY THE CITY FOR PRESS WAS COMPLETELY INTEGRATED.

UN DINNER: THE COUNCIL WAS INFORMED BY A SPOKESMAN FOR THE PRESIDENTS' COUNCIL, WHICH WAS SPONSORING A LARGE UN DINNER, WITH PAUL HOFFMAN AS SPEAKER, THAT NEGROES WOULD NOT BE INVITED. THE COUNCIL DIRECTOR, WRITING AS A MEMBER OF THE ATLANTA CHAPTER OF THE AAUN, WROTE MR. HOFFMAN OF THIS DECISION AND THE RESULT WAS THAT MR. HOFFMAN INFORMED HIS HOSTESSES THAT HE COULD NOT APPEAR UNDER THOSE CIRCUMSTANCES. THROUGH THE COUNCIL, SEVERAL NEGROES DID OBTAIN TICKETS AND DID ATTEND THE DINNER. IT IS TO BE EXPECTED THAT HEREAFTER UN DAY DINNERS WILL NOT BE SEGREGATED.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS: THE COUNCIL HAS ATTEMPTED TO REFER INDIVIDUALS TO OTHER ORGANIZATIONS WHICH WOULD BE OF INTEREST TO THEM PROFESSIONALLY, ETC., RATHER THAN ENCOURAGING NEW ONES. FOR EXAMPLE, NEGRO WOMEN HAVE BEEN INFORMED OF THE OPEN MEMBERSHIP OF THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS AND THOSE INTERESTED IN THAT TYPE OF ACTIVITY HAVE BEEN URGED TO FOLLOW THEIR NATURAL INTERESTS. THE PRESENCE OF NEGRO MEMBERS CALLS THE ATTENTION OF SUCH AN ORGANIZATION TO THE RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED UPON THEM IN PLANNING MEETINGS, ETC. AND THEREBY INVOLVES OTHER GROUPS IN THE EFFORT TO EXTEND THE DESEGREGATED FACILITIES.

EMPLOYMENT: THE COUNCIL HAS COOPERATED WITH THE URBAN LEAGUE AND OTHER CIVIC GROUPS IN EFFORTS TOWARDS NON-DISCRIMINATORY MERIT EMPLOYMENT. THE COUNCIL'S MAJOR EFFORT WAS IN THE FORM OF A SURVEY OF EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES AND POLICIES IN THE ATLANTA AREA, WHICH IS TO BE THE BASIS FOR A PUBLICATION BY THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ONE OF A SERIES OF FOUR SUCH SURVEYS. BY WORKING IN INTERRACIAL GROUPS TO OBTAIN THE INFORMATION, THE COUNCIL WAS ABLE TO GET A MORE COMPLETE PICTURE AND TO CHECK REPORTS AND STATEMENTS MADE. THE SURVEY WILL BE THE BASIS FOR ACTION IN THE FIELDS OF TRAINING, RECRUITING, AND ACTUAL EMPLOYMENT PROCEDURES.

RECOMMENDATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE IN SEVERAL AREAS, INCLUDING PLACEMENT PROGRAMS IN THE NEGRO COLLEGES, THE SEGREGATED OPERATION OF THE STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES.

COPY

IN COOPERATION WITH THE URBAN LEAGUE, THE COUNCIL SPONSORED AN ALL DAY WORKSHOP IN MERIT EMPLOYMENT IN NOVEMBER, COORDINATING THIS WITH THE APPEARANCE AT A LOCAL COLLEGE OF DR. ELI GINZBERG OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. THE COUNCIL HELPED FORM AND IS A MEMBER OF THE ATLANTA MERIT EMPLOYMENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE.

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COMMITTEE ON CHURCHES

DECEMBER 7, 1961

THE COMMITTEE ON CHURCHES HAS ATTEMPTED TO DO THREE THINGS, (1) TO GET INFORMATION ON THE STATE OF RACE RELATIONS IN ATLANTA CHURCHES, (2) TO SUGGEST WAYS OF IMPROVING THESE, AND (3) TO HELP CHURCHES CARRY OUT PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO IMPROVE HUMAN RELATIONS THROUGH BETTER COMMUNICATION.

QUESTIONNAIRES WERE SENT OUT BY THE COUNCIL LAST SPRING TO THE CHURCHES IN ATLANTA TO FIND OUT WHICH CHURCHES WELCOMED THE PUBLIC. TWENTY-ONE (21) QUESTIONNAIRES WERE RETURNED, WITH THESE RESULTS: 12 WELCOMED PEOPLE OF ALL RACES AS VISITORS. ONE ACCEPTED PEOPLE OF ALL RACES AS MEMBERS. ELEVEN HAD NO PRACTICES DESIGNED TO SEPARATE THE RACES. TWELVE HAD NO PRACTICES DESIGNED TO BRING RACES TOGETHER. TEN WERE WILLING TO PLAN INTERRACIAL PROGRAMS, AND TEN WANTED TO TAKE STEPS TO ELIMINATE SEGREGATION IN THE CHURCH.

WE TELEPHONED THE MINISTERS OF THE TEN WHO WISHED INTERRACIAL PROGRAMS AND SEVERAL OF THEM BACKED DOWN. THE OTHERS WERE INTERESTED IN DISCUSSING THE POSSIBILITIES. WE ARRANGED A LUNCHEON DURING THE SUMMER TO WHICH ABOUT 60 NEGRO AND WHITE MINISTERS AND CHURCH WOMEN WERE INVITED, AND TWENTY-FIVE (25) CAME.

THE PLAN WHICH CAME OUT OF THE DISCUSSION WAS CHURCH VISITS ON LAW AND ORDER SUNDAY, WHICH HAD BEEN SET ASIDE TO OBSERVE THE BEGINNING OF SCHOOL DESEGREGATION. SOME WHITE COUNCIL MEMBERS WENT TO NEGRO CHURCHES ON THAT SUNDAY UPON INVITATION, BUT WE COULD NOT FIND ANY WHITE MINISTERS WHO WOULD DELIBERATELY INVITE NEGRO VISITORS, ALTHOUGH SOME SAID THEY WOULD BE WELCOME IF THEY HAPPENED TO COME.

A SECOND LUNCHEON MEETING WAS HELD IN OCTOBER TO PRESENT SOME MORE DEFINITE SUGGESTIONS FOR INTERRACIAL CHURCH ACTIVITY. AT THIS MEETING SEVERAL MINISTERS WERE ASKED TO DESCRIBE BRIEFLY SOME OF THE PROJECTS AT THEIR CHURCHES WHICH THEY FELT WERE HELPFUL IN THIS AREA AND WHICH OTHER CHURCHES MIGHT COPY OR ADAPT. AMONG THESE SUGGESTIONS WERE (1) JOINT MEETINGS OF NEGRO AND WHITE MEN'S CHURCH GROUPS TO STUDY TOPICS OF GENERAL INTEREST (2) WORK PROJECTS SUCH AS ENVELOPE STUFFING DONE TOGETHER BY NEGRO AND WHITE WOMEN'S GROUPS, FOLLOWED BY REFRESHMENTS, (3) INVITING NEGRO MINISTERS TO LEAD DISCUSSIONS OR ANSWER PREPARED QUESTIONS ON RACE RELATIONS IN WHITE CHURCHES. THE QUAKER HOUSE WORK WITH ADULT, HIGH SCHOOL, COLLEGE, AND CHILDREN'S GROUPS, ALL INTEGRATED, WAS DESCRIBED. AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF SOCIO-DRAMA DEALING WITH CHURCH DESEGREGATION WAS PRESENTED BY A THEATER ATLANTA GROUP, AND THE GROUP OFFERED TO BRING SKITS OF THIS SORT TO ANY CHURCH TO STIMULATE THOUGHT AND DISCUSSION.

WE HAVE BEGUN INDIVIDUAL VISITS TO MINISTERS TO TALK ABOUT WHAT MIGHT BE DONE IN CHURCHES. THEY ARE NOT PARTICULARLY

STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS:

MANY OF THE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WHO WERE BROUGHT TOGETHER AS PART OF THE SCHOOL DESEGREGATION PREPARATION EXPRESSED INTEREST IN JOINING THE COUNCIL, AND AS A RESULT THERE HAS BEEN FORMED A GREATER ATLANTA STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS TO PROVIDE FOR COLLEGE AND HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN THE ATLANTA AREA THE SAME OPPORTUNITY FOR COMING TOGETHER TO WORK IN AREAS OF MUTUAL INTEREST THAT THE COUNCIL PROVIDES FOR ADULTS. A TEMPORARY STEERING COMMITTEE WITH REPRESENTATIVES FROM EACH OF THE COLLEGES AND SEVERAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS HAS PLANNED THE TWO MEETINGS WHICH HAVE BEEN HELD AND IS NOW WORKING ON A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION, WHICH LIKE THE ADULT GROUP IS BASED ON INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP, NOT OFFICIAL REPRESENTATION.

THE FIRST MEETING WAS DEVOTED TO A DISCUSSION OF THE ORGANIZATION, AND AN ADDRESS BY TIMOTHY JENKINS, FORMER NATIONAL VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION, ON "WHAT THE COLLEGE STUDENT OWES THE COMMUNITY." THE PROGRAM OF THE SECOND MEETING CONSISTED OF A PANEL DISCUSSION ON THE SUBJECT OF NUCLEAR TESTING AND DISARMAMENT. THROUGH THE STUDENT COUNCIL INDIVIDUALS IN THE VARIOUS COLLEGES AND HIGH SCHOOLS ARE INFORMED OF VARIOUS EVENTS OF INTEREST ON THE DIFFERENT CAMPUSES, AND THEY ARE GIVEN OPPORTUNITIES TO PARTICIPATE AS INDIVIDUALS.

DISCUSSIONS BY THE GROUP HAVE STRESSED THEIR CONCERN WITH ALL ASPECTS OF HUMAN RELATIONS, NOT JUST RACE RELATIONS, AND THEIR CONCERN THAT THE STUDENT COUNCIL SHOULD NOT BECOME IDENTIFIED WITH ANY EXISTING STUDENT MOVEMENTS, THOUGH MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL INCLUDE LEADERS IN THESE.

ATTENDANCE AT THE MEETINGS HAS BEEN ABOUT EQUAL FOR WHITE AND NEGRO STUDENTS AND FOR HIGH SCHOOL AND COLLEGE STUDENTS. THE GROUP HAS BEEN ASKED TO CONSIDER SPONSORSHIP OF A PANEL OF AMERICANS PROGRAM IN THE ATLANTA AREA. THEY HAVE EXPRESSED INTEREST IN THIS. THE DEGREE OF AFFILIATION WITH THE ADULT COUNCIL IS STILL RATHER UNCERTAIN, BUT EMPHASIS HAS BEEN ON PROGRAM, WITH THE BELIEF THAT THE FORM OF ORGANIZATION WILL FOLLOW PROGRAM NEEDS AND INTERESTS. IT IS HOPED THAT SUCH AN OPPORTUNITY FOR YOUNG PEOPLE TO GROW UP KNOWING EACH OTHER AND WORKING TOGETHER WILL ENABLE THEM AS ADULTS TO HAVE A MORE NATURAL RELATIONSHIP THAN IS NOW POSSIBLE FOR ADULTS WHOSE FIRST NEED IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO BECOME ACQUAINTED AND KNOW EACH OTHER AS PERSONS.

DEKALB COMMITTEE:

SINCE THE MAJORITY OF NEGRO RESIDENTS OF THE METROPOLITAN AREA LIVE IN THE ATLANTA CITY LIMITS, MOST OF THE ACTIVITY OF THE COUNCIL HAS BEEN CONCENTRATED IN THIS AREA. CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL, HOWEVER, WHO LIVE IN DEKALB COUNTY, HAVE GIVEN ATTENTION TO MATTERS WHICH MUST BE HANDLED BY RESIDENTS OF THE AREA. THE FORMATION OF AN INTERRACIAL COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER DEKALB PROBLEMS HAS BROUGHT TOGETHER PERSONS WHO UP TO THIS TIME HAVE HAD NO WAY TO KNOW EACH OTHER. THE COMMITTEE

COPY

DEKALB COMMITTEE CONT.

PLANNED A PROGRAM TO BRING ABOUT THE DESEGREGATION OF THE DECATUR-DEKALB LIBRARY. CONFERENCES WERE HELD WITH VARIOUS PUBLIC OFFICIALS, AND WHEN THE TIME WAS DECIDED UPON, IT WAS AGREED THAT WHITE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE WOULD BE IN THE LIBRARY AS OBSERVERS WHEN NEGRO MEMBERS CAME INTO THE LIBRARY AND ASKED FOR SERVICE. THIS WAS DONE, AND THE NEGROES WERE SERVED AND WERE PERMITTED TO JOIN THE LIBRARY WITHOUT ANY DELAY OR QUESTIONING, SINCE THE LIBRARY BOARD HAD MET AND DECIDED ON THEIR POLICY. THE COMMITTEE IS ALSO CONCERNED WITH RELOCATION OF PERSONS DISLOCATED BY URBAN RENEWAL, WITH CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN SLUM AREAS, AND WITH OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEGRO EMPLOYMENT IN DEKALB COUNTY. CONCERN HAS BEEN EXPRESSED TO COUNTY OFFICIALS OVER LACK OF OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT, AND THERE HAS BEEN SOME PROGRESS IN THIS DURING THE PAST YEAR. PUBLIC OFFICIALS IN THE COUNTY HAVE STATED THAT EXPRESSIONS OF CONCERN BY RESPONSIBLE CITIZENS IN THESE AREAS ASSISTS THEM IN THEIR EFFORTS TO MAKE PROGRESS.

HOSPITALITY FOR FOREIGN VISITORS:

IN VIEW OF THE INCREASING NUMBER OF FOREIGN STUDENTS ATTENDING COLLEGE IN THE ATLANTA AREA AND THE INCREASING NUMBER OF FOREIGN VISITORS, MANY OF WHOM ARE INTERESTED IN THE STATE OF HUMAN RELATIONS IN THE SOUTH, THE COUNCIL HAS ATTEMPTED TO ASSIST THOSE INDIVIDUALS AND AGENCIES RESPONSIBLE FOR SCHEDULING THESE PERSONS IN THE ATLANTA AREA.

IN TERMS OF STUDENTS, DURING THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS, THE COUNCIL GAVE TO RESIDENTS OF THE AREA WHO HAD EXPRESSED INTEREST IN SUCH A PROGRAM, NAMES OF FOREIGN STUDENTS WHO WOULD BE IN ATLANTA DURING THE HOLIDAYS. THESE INDIVIDUALS THEN CONTACTED THE STUDENTS AND INVITED THEM INTO THEIR HOMES FOR MEALS, ETC.

THE COUNCIL HAS A FILE OF ABOUT 100 PERSONS IN THE AREA WHO ARE CALLED ON FOR HOSPITALITY FOR TRANSIENTS. THESE HAVE INCLUDED GROUPS TRAVELING UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT, THE YWCA COMMITTEE FOR FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN VISITORS AND THE EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LIVING. THE COUNCIL HAS BEEN PARTICULARLY EFFECTIVE IN INTRODUCING AFRICAN VISITORS AND STUDENTS TO WHITE RESIDENTS OF THE AREA, WHO HAVE ENTERTAINED THESE PERSONS IN VARIOUS WAYS. ONE AFRICAN STUDENT WHO WAS ENTERTAINED IN ATLANTA BEFORE HE WENT TO THE SOUTHERN COLLEGE WHICH HE IS ATTENDING WROTE THAT HE "HAD NOT FOUND SEGREGATION AS BAD AS HE HAD EXPECTED AND HE THOUGHT ONE REASON WAS THAT HE HAD HAD SUCH A NICE RECEPTION IN ATLANTA."

BY INTRODUCING WHITE PERSONS TO AFRICAN VISITORS, MANY OF WHOM STAY AT THE NEGRO COLLEGE CAMPUSES, THE COUNCIL HAS BEEN ABLE TO INTRODUCE MANY WHITE RESIDENTS TO THESE COLLEGES AND TO NEGROES WHOM THEY WOULD NOT MEET OTHERWISE. MANY WHITE PERSONS HAVE QUITE NATURALLY TAKEN THE STEP FROM ENTERTAINING AFRICAN VISITORS TO ENTERTAINING THEIR NEGRO FELLOW CITIZENS.

THE COUNCIL HAS RECEIVED MUCH FAVORABLE PUBLICITY IN THE COMMUNITY FOR THIS PROGRAM AND INDIVIDUALS HAVE TAKEN THE

COPY

HOSPITALITY FOR FOREIGN VISITORS CONT.

INITIATIVE IN CALLING AND ASKING TO HAVE NAMES ADDED TO THOSE WHO WANT TO ENTERTAIN FOREIGN VISITORS.

LOCAL COORDINATION:

AT THE INVITATION OF THE COUNCIL, REPRESENTATIVES OF LOCAL ACTION GROUPS WORKING IN RACE RELATIONS CAME TOGETHER TO COORDINATE PLANS AND HAVE AGREED TO MEET MONTHLY, TO INFORM EACH OTHER OF PLANS AND TO PLAN STRATEGY. THIS HAS AVOIDED DUPLICATION AND CONSOLIDATED RESOURCES, AND HAS GIVEN THOSE WORKING IN THE AREA AN OPPORTUNITY TO KNOW EACH OTHER AND AVOID MISUNDERSTANDINGS WHICH MIGHT ARISE FROM ERRONEOUS SECOND HAND REPORTS OF ACTIVITIES, INTERESTS, ETC.

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COMMITTEE ON CHURCHES CONT.

ENCOURAGING, BUT PERHAPS WE ARE SERVING THE FUNCTION OF KEEPING THEM AWARE OF THEIR RESPONSIBILITY AND OPPORTUNITY IN THIS AREA. THEY FEEL THEIR CONGREGATIONS HAVE TO BE LED SLOWLY IN ORDER NOT TO SET THINGS BACK THROUGH REACTION. MANY MINISTERS FEEL THEY OUGHT TO RECONCILE DIFFERENCES OF OPINION RATHER THAN INTRODUCE ISSUES AND POSSIBLY DIVIDE THEIR CHURCHES. PERHAPS THIS IS A PLACE WHERE EVERY MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL CAN WORK THROUGH HIS OWN CHURCH WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS CONGREGATION. COUNCIL MEMBERS WHO ARE ALSO CHURCH MEMBERS WOULD BE PARTICULARLY VALUABLE ON THIS COMMITTEE.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

NANCY PERKINS

COPY

Ga-
Atl Cncl

March 7, 1962

Mrs. Eliza Paschall
Executive Director
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 309
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Eliza;

Les Dunbar has asked me to mention to you that the Report of the Atlanta Council Committee on School Desegregation would be of interest to the persons listed below. He suggests that you send a copy to each of them, with a brief covering note.

Mr. Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Berl Bernhard, Commission on Civil Rights, 726 Jackson Place, N.E., Washington 25, D.C.

Mr. Sylvan Meyer (as Chairman of the Georgia Advisory Committee), Gainesville Daily Times, Gainesville

Dr. G. W. Foster, Law School, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin

Miss Deborah Partridge Wolfe, Education Chief, Committee on Education and Labor, House of Representatives, Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. Ben Muse, Manassas, Virginia

Mr. J. J. Brewbaker, 545 Mayflower Drive, Norfolk, Va.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

cc: Mrs. Frances Pauley

2:30
Call NO 65
CN 1 2791

Ga-
Atl-

FACT SHEET
(On hospitals)
March 15, 1962

1. AVAILABLE HOSPITAL FACILITIES:

Total number of hospital beds in Atlanta		4,000*
Available for Negroes:		
At Grady and Hughes Spalding	457	
At private Negro hospitals	135	
At DeKalb General Hospital	16	
At Aidmore Hospital for Crippled Children**	30	
Total Number Available for Negroes		638

Therefore, only one private white hospital and two public hospitals in Atlanta accept Negro patients.

2. NEED FOR EXPANDED MEDICAL CARE:

Negro death rate***	11.7
White death rate***	8.3

Therefore, for every eight out of 1,000 whites who die, almost 12 Negroes die.

Although better than one out of four persons in Atlanta is Negro, 27%

only one out of seven hospital beds is available to him, 14%

and these, for the most part, are concentrated in a single hospital (457 at Grady and Spalding).

YET NEGROES ARE MORE LIKELY TO SUFFER SICKNESSES REQUIRING HOSPITALIZATION THAN WHITES.

*Information about hospital beds is taken from a fact sheet of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations, October 18, 1961, except for the information about DeKalb General Hospital and Aidmore Hospital which was received through telephone conversations with hospital personnel.

**Admits Negroes under 15 years of age.

***The death rate was found in A Second Look published by the Atlanta Committee for Cooperative Action, January, 1960.

Diseases*	Deaths	White	Non-white
Heart	1608	1089	519
Vascular Lesions	733	384	349
Cancer	716	463	253
Infant Deaths	404	166	238
Influenza and Pneumonia	226	100	126
Accidents other than motor vehicles	171	105	66
Birth Injuries	91	42	49
	3949	2349	1600

Therefore, while Negroes comprise only one-fourth of the population in Atlanta, they account for almost one-half of deaths from more serious illnesses.

PER CAPITA INCOME IN FULTON AND DEKALB COUNTIES**

White	Negro
$1,800 - $2,400	$700 - $800

This reflects an expanding need of Negroes for hospital facilities and care, particularly among lower-income groups.

In addition to the shortage of space for medical care, Negro patients suffer an acute shortage of trained professional personnel to service their needs:

While there is one white doctor for every 469 white patients in Atlanta,

there is one Negro doctor for every 4,500 Negro patients, and

*The number of deaths from various diseases was obtained in a telephone conversation with the Health Department of Fulton County.

**The per capita income was arrived at by finding the average median family income for all the census tracts that were predominantly white or Negro and dividing this by the average number of people in a family. Data was obtained from the Atlanta Region Metropolitan Planning Commission and the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

While there is one white dentist for every 1,708 white patients,

there is one Negro dentist for every 12,526 Negro patients.

This situation is aggravated by the fact that:

There are no facilities for the training of Negro doctors or dentists in Georgia although there is both a medical and dental school for whites at Emory University in Atlanta.

In a public hospital in Atlanta:

only one Negro doctor has been accorded visiting privileges, and

approximately 500 white doctors and dentists have the same privileges.

Both Negro doctors and dentists are denied full membership in their respective professional societies. These limitations seriously restrict and hamper the Negro physician's professional career.

The employment of Negroes as technicians and technologists in public hospitals is extremely limited as evidenced by the following figures:*

1 Negro tissue technician at Grady.
2 Negro laboratory technicians at Spalding.
2 X-ray technicians at Spalding.

*Obtained from telephone conversations with hospital personnel.

C O P Y

Ga - ~~Ata~~ Mtn

GREATER ATLANTA
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 EXCHANGE PLACE
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

November 20, 1961

TELEPHONE
525-6468

Mr. G. Arthur Howell, Chairman
The Community Council of the Atlanta Area, Incorporated
Candler Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Howell:

We have noted with interest the recent announcement in the press of an "extensive survey of health and hospital needs and resources in the metropolitan Atlanta area", to be undertaken by the Community Council of the Atlanta Area, Incorporated and the acceptance by Council of the responsibility for making receommendations to the Georgia Department of Health for Hill-Burton projects.

On the basis of the information stated in the announcement, the "citizens committees" named as responsible for this community wide study did not seem to be representative of the racial groups in the population of the area included in the survey, and we wondered if there are other members who were not included in the announcement.

We would be interested in knowing also whether the Hospital and Health Division of the Community Council, Inc, includes in its membership representation of both racial groups which make up the population of the area. Many inequities and disparities are known to exist in the health and hospital services available to Negro and white citizens in the area surveyed, and we feel that it is vital that the inventory indicate these facts: We sincerely urge that the survey include inquiries which will (1) determine the extent to which private and public health and hospital services are restricted on the basis of race, color or creed; (2) determine what facilities, services and training opportunities are denied to which race; (3) determine which existing services, facilities and training opportunities are presently assisted by federal grants; (4) enable estimates to be made of the cost of duplicating services and facilities made necessary by segregation. In fact, we urge that it be determined of all facilities studied, the extent to which they are open to all who need them.

Many citizens believe that federal assistance for construction, research and training purposes should be available only to institutions serving the public without restrictions based on race, creed or color.

The Council on Human Relations during the past few months has compiled certain information in the field of public hospital facilities which we would be happy to report to you. We hope that all community groups interested in this vital undertaking will have an opportunity to work with the Committee of the Community Council, and that the group which makes up the real working ~~and~~ cont will include persons of varied backgrounds and experiences in these fields.

With all good wishes for your success in this important community venture,

Samuel W. Williams
Rev. Samuel W. Williams

Kay Hoffman
Mrs. Clifton Hoffman, Chairman
Hospital Committee

Ga - Gr Atla Cncl

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 EXCHANGE PLACE
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

October 18, 1961

We believe that you will want to read carefully and to share with others the accompanying material. It includes statements recently made before the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority concerning the training of Negro physicians and medical technicians at Grady Hospital.

Grady was built as a public hospital to serve all citizens of Fulton and DeKalb counties. We believe that arrangements which prevent Negro interns and residents from serving and learning in the wards of Grady Hospital, where 70% of the patients are Negroes, and unfair and against the best interests of the public. Such limitations deprive our citizens of the services of physicians and technicians which are needed.

Atlanta desperately needs more qualified Negro doctors. Where will they be trained? Atlanta also needs more Negro medical technicians. Both kinds of training are available at Grady. . .but not to Negroes.

This has long been a matter of deep concern and public responsibility. In August of 1960, the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority appointed a committee to examine and recommend changes in policy which are limiting Grady's usefulness as a public hospital. Over a year has passed, and in the absence of action, public concern is again mounting. On October 2, 1961, the Authority again referred the matter to a special committee (a new one). No time was set for the hearing of the report.

We hope that you, and organizations to which you belong, will be willing to express your concern to the members of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority, which has sole authority in determining policies governing Grady Hospital. May we urge that you write immediately to: Mr. Fred Turner, Mortgage & Guarantee Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia. He is chairman of the Authority.

You may also wish to express appreciation to the Atlanta newspapers for their extended interest in this situation. The Atlanta Human Relations Council (and undoubtedly the newspapers as well) would appreciate copies of the letters you address to members of the Hospital Authority. The important thing now is to convince the Authority that our concern is deep and long-lasting.

Respectfully,

Samuel Williams

The Rev. Samuel Williams, Council Chairman

Mrs Clifton A Hoffman

Mrs. Clifton Hoffman, Chairman of Committee on Grady Hospital

CH/wlh

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E.

ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

October 10, 1961

FOR YOUR INFORMATION - ON GRADY AND OTHER HOSPITALS

A memorandum in January, 1961, to members of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations from the Board stated, "We believe that arrangements which prevent Negro interns and residents from serving and learning in the wards of Grady Hospital, where 70% of the patients are Negroes, are unfair and against the best interest of the total public. We believe that such limitations deprive our citizens of the services of physicians who are needed by the entire community."

In August, 1960, there were articles on Grady Hospital in the Atlanta Constitution and the Atlanta Journal and editorial comment stated the advisability of permitting Negro interns at Grady. In fact, with all that has been written and said about Grady, we have not yet found a statement against a policy of Negro interns. Believing that responsible citizens need information, the Atlanta Council at a meeting on September 24, presented a panel discussion on medical care and education in Fulton-Dekalb. Participating were: Mr. W. E. Uzell, of the Hospital Services Section of the Georgia Health Department; Dr. Arthur Richardson, Dean of the Emory University School of Medicine; Dr. Clinton Warner, president of the Atlanta Medical Association(a professional organization of Negro Physicians, who are excluded from membership in the Fulton County Medical Society); Dr. Heyward Hill, former president of the Medical Staff of Hughes Spalding Pavilion; Mrs. Grace Hamilton, member of the Advisory Board of Spalding Pavilion.

Following this meeting, the Atlanta Council requested permission to make a statement at a meeting of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority on October 2, 1961. NAACP, Atlanta Medical Association and Dr. R. C. Bell also made statements. Attached are copies of these statements, the report of the September 24th meeting, a letter from Mr. Turner, chairman of the Hospital Authority, additional information on hospitals and medical care in Fulton and DeKalb counties.

These requests were referred to a Special Committee . Regular meetings of the Hospital Authority are scheduled for the 4th Monday in the month.

* *

FROM LETTER OF OCTOBER 6, 1961, TO GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

"Emory's policies do not control the Hospital Authority decisions and, therefore, no rule or practice which Emory has could restrict the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority from taking such action as they may wish in any matter.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Henry L. Bowden, Chairman
Board of Trustees-Emory University

October 2, 1961

TO: The Members of Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority

The Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations believes that race should not be a factor in the consideration of applicants for medical training at a public hospital.

We therefore request the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority to adopt and make known, through all appropriate channels, a policy of accepting and giving equal consideration, without regard to race, to all applicants for staff positions at all levels of graduate training at Grady Memorial Hospital. We urge the Authority to act on this request in time for present senior medical students to have this information before the deadline for applying for 1962-63 intern assignments, which deadline we understand to be about December 15, 1961.

Respectfully,

The Reverend Samuel Williams, Chairman

Mrs. Charles G. Perkins, Secretary

SW/cgp

A T L A N T A B R A N C H
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
236 Auburn Avenue, N. E. - Atlanta 3, Georgia - Mu 8-6064

James O. Gibson
Executive Secretary

Samuel W. Williams
President

October 2, 1961

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR ACTION TO END SEGREGATION PRACTICES AT GRADY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

The Atlanta Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People urges the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority to take action to abolish the practice of segregation in all forms at Grady Memorial Hospital.

Segregation is a medically untenable social tradition which inhibits and restricts the distribution of health services to both Negro and white patients. Segregation practices now in force at Grady Memorial Hospital deny medical training opportunities for badly needed personnel by:

1. Denying Negroes entrance to the interneship program at Grady;

2. Not admitting Negroes to the medical technology schools operated by Grady;

3. Denying Negro physicians visiting staff privileges at Grady.

The present practice of separating patients at Grady on the basis of skin color calls for a wasteful duplication of certain facilities at a time when the cost of public health services is already painfully high.

The lives and the health of all Atlantans regardless of race are jeopardized by the necessity under the present segregated system of losing valuable time in order to adjust the distribution of medical care according to race. Dangerous and medically unethical examples of this are:

1. The practice of determining the race of an individual before dispatching an ambulance on an emergency call;

2. Limiting the use of emergency clinics and facilities strictly and solely on the basis of race, regardless of the volume of patient traffic, so that Negroes requiring emergency treatment may be forced to wait in an already crowded Negro emergency clinic while facilities in the white emergency clinic may be standing idle.

We urge the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority to act immediately to remove all the inequities cited above by discontinuing the practice of segregation at Grady Memorial Hospital.

The members of the Atlanta Medical Association are greatly disturbed over the present administration and distribution of health services at Grady Memorial Hospital.

Since public tax funds are involved as well as federal funds, since we profess to live by democratic and christian ideals, and since justice, morality and decency dictate fair play toward all citizens our organization wishes to submit to the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority the following recommendations:

1. That immediate and complete desegregation of all facilities and services at Grady Memorial Hospital be effected.

2. That qualified Negro physicians and dentists be granted full staff membership at Grady Memorial Hospital.

3. That internes, residents and students be accepted for training at Grady Memorial Hospital without regard to race.

4. Specifically, in the training program in medical and x-ray technology Negro students should be accepted for this much needed training.

5. We also can find no justification for maintaining two separate nursing schools. Negro nurses must go outside of Grady Memorial Hospital to obtain some of their basic courses.

6. We are mindful of some of the relationships between Grady Memorial Hospital and Emory University, however, we feel that the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority, as a policy making body, should accept the responsibility for, and initiate these recommended changes.

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

A meeting of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations was held on September 24, 1961 at the ITC. The panel consisted of Mr. W. E. Uzzell, Ga. Department of Health, Dr. Arthur Richardson, Dean Emory Medical School; Dr. Clinton Warner, Pre President of the Atlanta Medical Association; Dr. Heyward Hill, former President Medical Staff, Hughes Spalding Pavilion Hospital, and Mrs. Grace Hamilton, member Advisory Board of Trustees, of Hughes Spalding Pavilion Hospital. Medical Care and Education in the Greater Atlanta Area was the topic for discussion. Samuel Williams presiding.

Mr. Uzell: Medical care is the interest of all citizens. The Georgia Department of Health has made progress in Georgia. Hill-Burton act is carried out; also licensing method; also construction prggram; consultation service available to any community. Hill-Burton is set up to make federal money available to state without federal control.

Hill-Burton requires (1) applicant must use building for 20 yrs. for purpose for which it was constructed (2) Funds are available only to organization serving whole community irrespective of class, race, creed etc. Communities wish to do this, so no problem. (3) Facilities must operate by standards set up by state.

Here in Georgia, state funds match Federal. Rural areas first, now attacking metropolitan areas. Too much duplication of facilities in cities. He and Dr. Hill are working on master plan for state. Atlanta has medical school and facilities and it should be center for orderly development of medical care in the area.

Dr. Richardson: Emory- Church-related. Board of Trustees has authority to make policy. Medical school now has different nature from medical school of yesterday. It has three functions (1) educational (2) research (3) service-inseparable functions. The medical school at Emory has $100,000 income a year, which is not enough. Relies on full-time individuals for staff, but also uses volunteers. Has 100 members, 475 volunteers who practice medicine but participate in educational program (teaching, research, service) when they can. This is a sacrifice for these volunteers.

Teaching-Above average on medical college admission scores in U. S., and especially in southeast. Cannot take all the qualified applicants.

Research-$2½ million dollars through grants (NIH, Foundations, industries, etc.) Lag in productivity. Will probably get to 3½ million in next few years.

Service- Emory University Hospital belongs to Emory became Druid Hills hospital, but did not serve medical school too well. Was a community hospital-becoming more a patient care plan for faculty of Emory Medical School, by design.

Grady Hospital-indigent-Hospital Authority-Emory has contra to carry out medical services for the Hospital Authority for patient care. Not free agent-policy not set by Emory but by Hospital Authority. Raising money for patient care is not proper function of Emory Medical School.

Patient Care at Grady is greatly improved. Not perfect, but neither is medical school. Both have deficiencies.

The Veterans Hospital also uses Emory medical school faculty. Not good facilities. Also Egleston Hospital-has contract with board of trustees to give patient care. Also Aidmore.

Dr. Warner

Problem of distribution of medical care and training.

Segregation extends itself into health care

1. Rendering of care more difficult
2. Makes limited facilities-beds
3. Raises cost of care and training

70% of Grady patients Negro - 40 Negro physicians - none graduated from Emory
2 Negro hospitals - one Grady - one Hughes Spalding
Indefensible segregation - no Negro doctor can practice in Grady - Costly.

PRIVATE HOSPITALS

Negroes are one-third of population. General health of community will suffer because of restrictions. 4,000 beds, but only 250 for Negroes. Nursing homes non-existent - no psychiatric services. Alcoholics have no-in-patient service. No emergency service except at Grady and then skin color must be specified before ambulance is sent. No Negro ever served on policy making body. No Interns.

Dr. Hill

Shortcomings - (1) Total beds too few
(2) Increased cost of care to everyone

These are greatest problems - Grady Hospital - patients get fine care - emergency service is not good, but is not in any city. Interns take care of emergencies - this is general problem, not racial.

Hughes Spalding - has great potentiality but not lived up to - Emory Professors do not care enough. Advisory Board no authority..

Grace Hamilton - Grady - Hughes Spalding Pavilion was built to take better care of deprived Negro segment of population as far as medical care goes. (Those who can pay)
Surgery - graduate training for Negroes under Emory's supervision in surgery at Hughes Spalding.

QUESTIONS FROM AUDIENCE:

Dr. Bell asked Dr. Richardson who has disciplinary action over interns-Grady Staff or Emory Medical School?

Answer - Chief of Service would take action.

Question: Negro woman slapped by white Emory Intern. One patient manhandled- What action could be taken to reprimand, except suit?

Answer - Bring to Chief of Service.

Mr. Gibson

Question: - Accreditation of interns at Grady. Does Emory have stipulations?

Answer - Yes.

Question: - Why not stipulate no race?

Answer - University establishes policy-Trustee matter - In relation to hospital - faculty member represents University, and also serves as Hospital Chief of Service - but this appointment is approved by Hospital Authority. Recommended by Emory Faculty.

Hugh Owen - asked how many more doctors turned out than in 1940?

Answer- Need more schools, rather than bigger classes

Mr. Black asked Mr. Warner if federal compulsory insurance would help take care of discrimination?

Answer - probably could be improved - but real answer is right here in hands of the people directly concerned.

Mr. Thomas - asked Dr. Richardson if contract precluded Negro physicians from seeing patients in Grady?

Answer - No physician can send his own patients to Grady. (They are admitted through an investigation Center on the basis of economic and social factors).

Eleanor Richardson - (Dr. Uzell) asked if Hospital Council here would be for Fulton or DeKalb?

Answer - Both.

Bob Coles - How many doctors in Georgia who are Negro? Where do they get educated?

Grace Hamilton said - Georgia 5th from bottom in United States in doctor-patient ratio.

Dr. Warner says 100-125 Negro physicians in Georgia - 2 medical schools (Howard and McHarry) - 150 a year graduated in United States - 3,000 white physicians in Georgia - one-third population of Georgia is Negro.

Mr. Williams read letter from Turner

Member Hospital Authority spoke: Mr. Sam Rothberg, liaison officer between Hospital Authority and Hughes Spalding, gave Grace Hamilton credit for Hughes Spalding.

C
O
P
Y

1211 William-Oliver Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

September 21, 1961

Mrs. Walter Paschall, Chairman
Executive Committee
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Paschall:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 18, 1961 advising of the Forum on Medical Care and Education in the Greater Atlanta Area to be held September 24, 1961 at 671 Beckwith Street, S. W.

You have requested that I inform you as to "what is the policy with regard to Negro participation" in graduate training programs and "technical training programs" such as X-ray, laboratory etc. conducted at Grady Memorial Hospital and whether "there are facilities available to certain patients and not to certain patients".

So far as I am informed concerning the training of doctors at Grady Memorial Hospital, there is no policy with regard to "Negro participation" as such other than the training program in surgery at the Hughes Spalding Pavilion which was established at the instance of Colored doctors and leaders expressly for the training in surgery of qualified Colored doctors.

I believe that all types of facilities at Grady Memorial Hospital are available to all groups of patients and that no facilities are denied to any particular group, although I do recognize that there may be many patients who cannot be accepted or admitted in the psychiatric beds, mentioned by you, because of medical reasons or lack of availability. The psychiatric beds for intensive treatment constitute a new and very limited facility financed entirely by the State of Georgia, and in large measure for training purposes.

From its beginning Grady Memorial Hospital has existed for the care of the sick, and its primary concern is for the welfare of patients. In the performance of our duties our thinking has not been in terms of race, however, it is our belief that a fair appraisal of the work of Grady Memorial Hospital would establish that no other institution has more effectively contributed to the advancement of our Colored community, and for this service the Authority is justly proud.

Sincerely,

(Signed)

Fred J. Turner, Chairman
The Board of Trustees
The Fulton-DeKalb Hospital
Authority

HOSPITALS IN ATLANTA, FULTON & DEKALB:

Hospital	Beds for white patients	Beds for Negro patients
Crawford Long	459	0
Jessie Parker Williams	54	0
Emory	315	0
Georgia Baptist	457	0
Henrietta Egleston	50	0
Ponce De Leon Infirmary	30	0
Peachtree Hospital	64	0
Piedmont	222	0
St. Josephs	300	0
Scottish Rite	60	0
Harris Memorial	0	60
Aidmore	42	29
McLendon	75---------(either)-------	75
Grady ("non-paying")	297	341
Spalding (paying)	0	116
DeKalb General	184	16
Georgian Clinic	38	0
South Fulton (See Below)		

All but the last three listed above are "private" hospitals, tho all hospitals are public in that they are tax exempt and they are built in large part by tax exempt donations.

GEORGIAN CLINIC is operated by the state of Georgia, for alcoholics. It dispenses medicines to Negro patients, but gives no in-patient or group therapy for them.

GRADY HOSPITAL: operated by Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority, with responsibility for providing hospital care for indigent patients of Fulton-DeKalb counties, contracts with Emory U. Medical School to provide patient care, which in turn provides teaching situation for Medical School. Emory Medical School must operate within policies set by Hospital Authority, members of which are appointed by Fulton-DeKalb County commissioners. (List attached)

DEKALB-GENERAL HOSPITAL: "Hill-Burton Hospital, built with combination of private county, state and federal funds, to provide service for paying patients and to provide care for indigent patients from DeKalb County, for which the hospital will be reimbursed by Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority; Negro nurses but no doctors presently on staff; hospital spokesman says no applications but if submitted, would receive same treatment as any other, i.e., sent to Advisory Committee of DeKalb County Medical Society, appointed by Hospital Authority upon recommendation of DeKalb Medical Society.

Aidmore Hospital for Crippled Children: spokesman says most patients sent by state Health Department or Crippled Children Society, no Negro doctor ever submitted patient, hospital's policy is to allow "physician to follow patient".

South Fulton County Hospital: now under construction, Hill-Burton Hospital, "no wards", will have 150 beds, now being constructed, under Tri-City Hospital; which appointed Medical Committee - staff members must be members of Fulton County Medical Society". (List attached).

Health Inventory to be undertaken by Health Services Section of Community Council, Incorporated, interracial committee of lay and professional, with Hughes Spalding, Jr., Chairman, to be study of all health services and facilities in Greater Atlanta area. Since this will be used in consideration of Atlanta as a Base Medical Center by public health agencies, it takes on the nature of a public operation. (Should the facilities considered also be evaluated in the degree of accessibility to all citizens of the community? Should contact be made with this committee, for further information and suggestions?)

Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority: Fred Turner, chrm., Scott Chandler-V. Chrm; Charlie Brown, W. E. Duvall, O.L. Gellerstedt, Carl Milner, Sam Rothberg, R.W. Schlling, Frank G. Thomas, Walter R. Thomas, Frank Wilson, sec-treas. (Administrator of Grady Hospital), Fred Walter, asst., Sec-Treas. (asst. adm. of Grady); Mr. Rothberg serves as a liaison between Hospital Authority and Advisory Board for Spalding Pavilion.

DeKalb County Hospital Authority: Dr. J. Rufus Evans, Chrm., Stone Mt.; Dr. J.R. McCain, Julius McCurdy, W. W. Lively, R. L. Mathis, Hugh Rowland, M.E. Smith

Tri-City Hospital Authority, appointed by municipalities of East Point, College Park & Hapeville: Jody Brown (Hapeville), J. A. Cawthon (East Point). Dr. L.M. Hewitt (Hapeville, chairman; Perry J. Hudson (Hapeville), W. A. Huff (East Point) R. B. Plant (College Park); T. W. Shaw, Jr., (College Park), C. P. Stephenson ((East Point), F. W. Chickering (East Point) Executive Sec.).

Some Areas for further consideration:

1. Areas and extent of training provided in the various hospitals
2. Access of training to whole community
3. Access of facilities and services to whole community
4. Composition and duties of the various Authorities
5. Relation of the various voluntary groups such as medical societies to the various hospitals (e.g., should membership in a private professional organization be a prerequisite for staff membership, especially when that private organization and operation of the staff?)
6. Access of facilities to all professionally qualified personnel - physicians nurse, technicians, etc.
7. Emory Medical School (Dean Richardson made it clear that Emory Medical School conforms to policies set by the Emory U. Board of Trustees as a School of Medicine, to policies set by the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority as an agent of the Hospital Authority under contract to provide patient care
8. Veterans Hospital - according to SRC information, all veterans hospitals are desegregated, does this apply to staff? If so, it would be interesting to compare Emory Medical School as an agent of the U.S. Veterans Administration and as an agent of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority.
9. Status of Spalding Pavilion Hospital Authority Advisory Board-Emory)
10. Others

Desegregated Hospitals: In North Carolina Charlotte Rehabilitation and Spastics Hospital; Greensboro Cerebral Palsy School; Central Caroline Convalescent Hospital (Greensboro); Mercy Hospital (Catholic in Charlotte); U. of N.C. Hospital; Charlotte Memorial Hospital.

In Florida: Dade County: Jackson Memorial, Mercy, Mt. Sinai and Variety Children's include Negro doctors and nurses. Variety Children's Hospital segregates only on basis of age, sex, illness and treatment. Negro doctors are permitted to treat their patients in Volusia County Hospital. Four major Jacksonville hospitals employ Negro nurses on an integrated basis; Mound Park Hospital in St. Petersburg is desegregated.

Fulton-DeKalb County Hospital Authority
Grady Hospital
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I will now read to you a statement made before the Commissioners of Fulton County on August 4, 1961. (Statement read)

Of the four recommendations made before the county Commissioners, I feel that immediate action should be taken on the recommendation "that there be immediate action to correct the deplorable situation at Hughes Spalding Pavilion." Spalding is a branch of Grady Hospital but the equality of patient care in this branch of Grady is many degrees less than that in Grady proper. This situation is deplorable because there are inadequate facilities and equipment. There is a shortage of staff, and an absence of staff persons in certain branches of medicine. This results in prolonged sickness and suffering for some patients and even death.

The physical facilities in the Spalding wing of Grady are inferior to those of Grady proper. It is deplorable that the staff of one part of Grady, namely Spalding, consists of only two physicians, one in Surgery and one in Radiology. There are two residents, both are in Surgery.

Here is a breakdown of medical health services available to patients at Grady proper and in its so called private wing, Spalding:

Number of physicians in the specialty

	GRADY	HUGHES SPALDING
3	Anesthesiology	None
53	Medicine	None
17	Obstetrics-Gynecology	None
8	Ophthalmology	None
2	Oral Surgery	None
5	Orthopedics	None
4	Pathology	None
11	Pediatrics	None
9	Radiology	None
32	Surgery	3
6	Urology	None

There is also a shortage of nurses at Spalding. I personally know of one night when one whole floor, including the area for children, was attended by one nurse's aid. I submit that a nurse's aid is not qualified to administer to patients without supervision. There is a shortage of nurses everywhere, I am told, but the situation at Spalding is critical.

To alleviate the situation at Spalding Pavilion, I make the following recommendations.

1. That interns and residents be allowed to care for patients at Spalding in cooperation with the patients private physician. This would insure the presence of Doctors at Spalding at all times, day and night, which is not the case at the present time.

2. That more nurses be transferred to Spalding to insure better nursing service for the patients.

3. That more staff physicians be immediately hired to cover the same branches of medicine as exist in Grady proper.

It is my sincere hope that the Authority will see fit to take immediate action on these recommendations and not deny the Negro citizens of Atlanta equal chances of survival in case of sickness or accident.

I have every reason to believe that the Hospital will do what is fair and just in this matter and not refer this matter to a committee for prolonged investigation and study.

I feel that all decent citizens should and do recognize the inhumanity of the lack of health facilities for Negroes in Atlanta. I will use every non-violent direct action method at my command to help the Hospital Authority to provide better health care for all patients at Grady and its branch, in order that the high rating given to Grady Hospital by the American Hospital Association Rating Board may be justified.

County Commissions
Fulton County
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

The health committee which I represent is concerned with the medical opportunities and the availibility of health services for Negroes at Grady Hospital and Hughes Spalding Pavilion.

We are gravely disturbed about the quality of health service rendered Negroes under existing conditions. It is our opinion that the separate division of the physical plant allocated to Negroes hampers the quality of service for both races but more severely hinders the quality of service for Negroes.

We are concerned about the shortage of trained personnel on duty at Spalding Hospital. There are not enough Nurses to serve the number of patients in the wards. There is not a staff physician or resident on duty on any services 24 hours a day. There should be. Of the approximately 500 visiting staff members at Grady Hospital, there is not a single Negro physician or dentist among this group. This is an injustice to the professional man and to the patient.

Hughes Spalding, which accommodates most Negroes whose income is ample to pay normal fees, has no facilities for emergencies. This fact alone underlines the fact that Spalding is sadly lacking in facilities as well as staff.

An expectant mother is faced with the fact that Spalding has limited facilities such as emergency service, blood banks, anesthesia and premature baby care. There are no facilities for the care of premature babies at Spalding. What happens to a patient who is under general anesthesia and some difficulty arises in keeping the patient breathing and the situation goes past the training of the anesthetist, do you think she has an anesthesiologist at her fingertip? The answer is no. The chances of the patient living are greatly reduced.

The existing health services for Negroes in the city of Atlanta is critical. Negroes are faced with a restriction of the number of hospitals available to them. This restriction is based purely on color. Atlanta has fourteen general hospitals and nine related institutions. This affords some 4,000 available beds, but except

for 430 beds at Grady, Negro citizens are limited to 250 beds in three private hospitals. Some of these hospitals that bar Negroes from their facilities were built with or have utilized federal funds. No hospital available to Negroes is fully accredited by the American Hospital Association or any other national rating body. Expressed in a percentage form, the Negro while comprising one third of the population of this city of one million, is restricted to the use of one-sixteenth of the total number of hospital beds available to any non-Negro in the city. These figures are exclusive of Veteran Administration and Army facilities.

Grady Hospital and Hughes Spalding Pavilion play a great role in health services available to Negroes in Atlanta. Grady is a well constructed physical plant costing 26,000,000 dollars. It is administered by the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority. The members of this Authority are appointed by the Board of County Commissioners of which you compose. Grady is a tax supported institution. Census taken of patients at Grady indicated that from 70 to 80 per cent are Negroes. This makes it virtually a Negro hospital as for as the number of patients treated are concerned. As stated before, Grady is run on a segregated basis, separate wards, emergency rooms, operating rooms and there are even separated morgues. This system does not and cannot offer the best medical care. Needless to say, this is a costly operation, made even more costly to taxpayers, both Negro and White, by virture of there being two hospitals in one. Neither the tax payers who support Grady nor the patients who benefit from its services receive fair treatment under this present system.

How does the Hospital Authority and County Commissioners explain the fact that Grady has 18 beds for psychiatric patients and the record shows 127 white patients were served as in-patients and not a single Negro served on an in-patient basis? The Federal Government paid $13,200 of the total cost of $30,000 to equip this psychiatric ward, the state paid $6,800 and Fulton County $10,000. How can you justify not having served Negroes on an in-patient basis? Please explain why public funds are used to operate two technical schools, those of x-ray technology and laboratory technology, neither of which admit Negroes? We might add that the

advisory board of Hughes Spalding Pavilion has repeatedly brought these conditions to the attention of the Hospital Commission. We not only appeal to the County Commissioners and the Hospital Authority Board, but to all responsible humane citizens, Negro and White to immediately do something about these deplorable conditions.

It should not be necessary to have to bring court action to settle this issue. Our city has gotten enough bad publicity as it is. Can we not settle this problem among ourselves, its responsibility lies with all of us.

We make the following recommendations:

(1) That a representative number of Negroes be appointed to the hospital authority.

(2) That qualified Negro physicians and dentists be granted staff membership at Grady.

(3) That all facilities at Grady be desegregated, and

(4) That there be immediate action to correct the deplorable situation at Hughes Spalding Pavilion.

Since this situation represents a continous threat on the lives of the Negro population of Atlanta, we ask that immediate action be taken on these recommendations.

Yours truly,

(Dr.) R. C. Bell

Ga - Atla Cncl

March 26, 1962

Mrs. Eliza Paschall
Executive Director
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 309
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Eliza:

We appreciated receiving both your report on activities of the Greater Atlanta Council for the last year and the report of the committee on school desegregation. They were helpful and impressive.

The report of the school committee seems to us to merit widespread distribution. I hope you have distributed it as widely as possible to school board members, press media, etc..

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR;mm

cc: Mrs. Frances Pauley

Gu.
Gr. Atl Cu

JM ✓
LD ✓
MM

April 30, 1962

Mr. Will Campbell
National Council of Churches
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Campbell:

We want to thank you again both for coming to speak to us and for saying the things you said. I understood that you would send us a copy of your speech and we look forward to receiving it so that we can share it with others who were not able to hear you.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Eliza Paschall,
Executive Director

cc: Mrs. Perkins
Mr. Paul Rilling

EP:vbm

Dear Paul:

Thanks to SRC for making Mr. Campbell's trip possible. Do you still do notable Addresses? Seems to me this was one.

E. P.

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To Members and Friends, Georgia Council on Human Relations
and Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

In order to provide more adequate facilities and support for the expanding programs of both the state and local council, we are revising our fund raising practices.

In the future, membership dues will continue to be divided between the Georgia and Atlanta Councils and persons in the Atlanta area will be considered as members of both the GCHR and the GACHR.

Each organization will be soliciting individuals and organizations in the Atlanta area for financial support of their programs. Both groups need increased support for work in Atlanta and throughout the state, respectively. Any donations will go to the group for which they are earmarked or to the group which solicits them.

In the future, then, contributors to human relations work should make separate contributions to the Georgia Council and the Greater Atlanta Council. It is our hope, of course, that many of you will find it possible to contribute both to Atlanta area work and to state wide program.

It is our feeling that the need for the work of our organizations is greater than ever before and that we will be able to obtain the needed funds to enable both groups to be of increasing service in the critical months and years ahead.

March-April, 1962

ADDENDUM

The exceptions referred to in paragraph 8 are as follows:

1. The Georgia Council shall have exclusive rights to solocit the following:

   Dr. Albert E. Manley
   Mr. Louis Regenstein
   Mr. Fred Patterson
   Mr. Richard Rich
   The Second Ponce de Leon Baptist Church

2. The Greater Atlanta Council shall have exclusive rights to solicit the following:

   Mr. and Mrs. Charles Perkins
   Mrs. Eula Drake
   The Wheat Street Baptist Church
   The Friendship Baptist Church
   The Big Bethel A. M. E. Church

March-April, 1962

TO:

Executive Committee, Georgia Council on Human Relations Board,
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

In an effort to facilitate more effective human relations programming in Atlanta and throughout Georgia, we propose the adoption o of this new understanding between the Georgia Council and the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations concerning finances and office arrangements.

It is our hope that this understanding will be adopted by the Board of Directors of the Greater Atlanta Council and by the Executive Committee of the Georgia Council. It is our recommendation that it become effective immediately upon adoption by these bodies.

Charles Demere
President,
Georgia Council on Human Relations

Kay Hoffman
President,
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

Johnny Glustrom
Treasurer,
Georgia Council on Human Relations

Hubert Jackson
Chairman, Finance Committee
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

March, April, 1962

Agreed Procedures for More Effective Operation of the Georgia Council on Human Relations and the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

Human relations programming in Atlanta and throughout Georgia has expanded significantly during the past year. Now that the Atlanta Council has a full time director and the Georgia Council has two full time staff professionals, we feel that the time has come to provide more satisfactory facilities to support the increasing activities and program loads of both groups. For this reason and because of recent confusion concerning the status and implementation of the financial agreement of October, 1961, the following steps shall be taken to clarify and improve the office arrangements and the cooperative relationship between the Georgia Council and the Greater Atlanta Council.

(1) The offices of the two groups should be separated as soon as feasible.

(2) Following the establishment of separate offices, the Georgia Council will continue to be responsible for the rent of the Atlanta Council office either up to $40.00 per month for a period not to exceed 12 months or up to $75.00 a month for a 6 months period. Following the termination of this transition period, each group will assume responsibility for its own office rent.

(3) Immediately upon the establishment of separate offices, each group will assume responsibility for its own office supplies and secretarial services.

(4) Membership dues from the Atlanta area, however solicited, will continue to be divided between the two groups as presently, with $3.00 of each $5.00 membership going to the GCHR and $2.00 to the GACHR, or $5.00 of each $9.00 membership going to GCHR and $4.00 to GACHR. Atlanta area members will continue to hold joint membership in both organizations.

(5) With the implementation of this agreement, each organization renounces any claims on the other for any funds that may be owed from past donations, for past office expenses, etc..

(6) The Atlanta Council at present assumes no quota toward the support of the Georgia Council.

(7) However, it is understood that both groups shall be free to raise support monies from individuals and groups in the Atlanta area and that each group may keep and expand any amounts so raised above and beyond membership dues. This shall be true even if and when such funds are cleared through GCHR for tax purposes.

(continued)

March, April, 1962

(8) The only exception to paragraph 7 above is that in certain few cases, each organization will have exclusive rights to solicit individuals and groups with which it has a special relationship. A list of these special cases is appended. It shall be understood, of course, that these individuals and groups are free to make contributions to one or both groups as they choose.

(9) The appended joint letter from both organizations will be sent to the members and contributors of both so that this change of procedure may be understood as completely as possible. Although these procedures call for a greater degree of financial separation, they will, we hope, result in increased total contributions and in a program relationship which will grow closer in the months ahead.

C O P Y

CONFIDENTIAL

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
ATLANTA BOARD MEMBERS

UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.
8 Park Street
Boston 8, Mass.

March 9, 1962

Mrs. Kay Hoffman
470 Chelsea N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Kay:

Sometime ago Dr. Frank Glick and I called together a number of people working professionally in the field of race relations for the purpose of providing consultation to the USC in its work in the field of race relations. Among these was Dr. Whitney Young whom you probably know was formerly with Atlanta University and is now National Executive Secretary of the Urban League. It was our desire to take a long look at our past performance, our present practices, and possible future directions. From this conference evolved a highly satisfactory assessment of our program and a number of interesting and challenging proposals for the future. It is with much pleasure that I inform you that one of the strongest recommendations made by the members of our conference was that the USC give further assistance to the work of the GACHR by enabling the latter to expand and facilitate its program in depth and breadth.

Our consultants felt strongly that the coming emphasis in integration is going beyond "tokenism" which there is now general inclination to accept as though it were integration and urged strongly that the USC assist GACHR to expand and deepen its program with a view to accelerating the process of bringing full citizenship to all members of the community and that a primary goal should be to move the community beyond token integration.

At a recent meeting, the Board of Directors of the USC approved my proposal that an additional full-time staff member be offered to GACHR for the purpose of implementing the suggestions which derived from our consultative conference. This person would act in the capacity of associate or assistant to Eliza Paschall for a period of approximately two years.

When I met with you in January, I had already met with our consultants, but the Board had not yet met to give me its approval and I dared not broach this with you for fear of raising your enthusiasm and then dashing it again. I am now, of ourse, free to discuss it with you and your Board. Let me emphasize that the working principles of the USC do not admit of our thrusting this proposal at GACHR on a "take or leave it" basis nor would I in any event, wish to. I would like to explore with you and your Board the implications of this proposal. I am sure you need no reassurance that GACHR is perfectly free to accept or reject the proposal without fear of prejudicing itself with USC. I know that you will want to discuss this at length with Eliza and your Board. Any questions you may have I will happily answer by mail. If you and your Board decide to

implement the proposal I will come to Atlanta for the purpose of exploring with you all of the implications of the proposal and deciding what our first steps should be.

I know that you will probably wish to take this up with the Georgia Council, particularly in view of your office space arrangements and their acquisition of an additional staff person. The Georgia Council had planned that its additional staff person would do some program work in Atlanta. This, I remember, was one of the bones of contention you brought up with Les Dunbar when I was there. An additional staff person for GACHR would seem to remove any need of that. I should think that the Georgia Council and SRC would be happy at your enhanced ability to pursue your mutual goals and also to engage to a greater degree in fund raising.

We would have to locate and employ a person with professional qualifications and experience in the field of race relations. All other things being equal, it would seem most desirable that this person would be a Negro. He or she would, like Eliza, be responsible to me but would probably work directly under Eliza's supervision in close cooperation with and in accordance with the wishes of GACHR. The present relationship of Eliza Paschall to GACHR and to USC would of course remain unaltered. Both persons would be members of the USC field staff.

The USC Board approved my proposal with the understanding that a reasonable increase in financial support to GACHR would be necessary but it expressed the hope that GACHR would find it possible to be responsible for a reasonable percentage of extra costs of the program through its own normal fund raising procedures. This should be no problem if GACHR receives the promised support of the committee (Mrs. Yancey, M. L. King, Sr., et al) with which I met in Atlanta.

Some random thoughts occur to me relative to this possible program expansion. GACHR headquarters, would of necessity be located in an office adequate to the expanded program.

GACHR would undoubtedly require the services of a full-time clerical secretary and assuming the salary for this position to be approximately $3,000, the USC is prepared to budget 1/3 of that amount. The USC is also prepared to budget a reasonable amount for additional office supplies, etc and to supply to Eliza Paschall and to her associate, a modest general expense account to cover gas, parking and other line-of-duty expenses.

Two specific projects were strongly suggested by our consultants. They were:

a) A detailed study be made for the purpose of analyzing and evaluating each step of the GACHR program from January 1, 1962 to date.

b) Presentation of leadership training course for young professional people of varied ethnic, national and religious background. This course might be based upon a course recently presented by the Urban League in Baltimore, Maryland.

It should be borne in mind that the additional staff person was recommended for the purpose of assisting GACHR to expand and deepen its program with a view to accelerating the process of bringing full citizenship to all members of the community and that a primary goal would be to move the community beyond token integration.

When you have digested this, Kay, I will be happy to answer any questions you may have and to explore it with you in depth. Then, if you want me to come down and go over it with your Board I will be happy to do so. I would like, however, for the Board to be in a position to make its decision before or during my visit because follow-up steps involving my presence would probably have to be made immediately.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Eliza as I know you will wish to discuss this together at length.

Some time will be required to act upon and implement this proposal; consequently, I have budgeted it for a commencement date not earlier than June 1, 1962. I know you will want to explore it thoroughly so that we will all know where we are going before we get started. This cannot be rushed. You might bear in mind, however, that after your decision, some little time may be required to find an incumbent for the new position. I can foresee easily the expenditure of two, three or even four months time in initial implementation of the proposal after GACHR makes its decision. Consequently, the sooner your decision is made the sooner will we be able to translate all of this into reality.

I am personally extremely pleased to be able to make this offer of further assistance to the Georgia Council and Dr. Glick and the entire USC staff join me in sending our very best wishes for a continued success of the GACHR program.

Yours sincerely,

/S/

Ernest E. Lent, Jr., Director
Dept. of Community Services, USA

vc

CC: Mrs. Paschall

Gr Ala

MAY 16, 1962

TO: MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FROM: MRS. CLIFTON HOFFMAN, CHAIRMAN

PR

1. PLEASE MARK AND RESERVE THE FOLLOWING DATES:

TUESDAY, MAY 29, 6:30 P.M. AT THE CENTRAL YWCA, EDGEWOOD AND IVY, A DINNER MEETING TO REPLACE THE LUNCHEON USUALLY HELD ON THE LAST TUESDAY OF THE MONTH. THERE WILL BE IMPORTANT FINANCE REPORTS* AND PAUL RILLING, FIELD REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL WILL DISCUSS WHAT HE THINKS A COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS CAN ACCOMPLISH IN ATLANTA AT THIS TIME. THIS WILL BE ANNOUNCED TO ALL MEMBERS THRU THE NEWSLETTER, BUT WE WILL APPRECIATE EXTRA REMINDERS TO YOUR FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES. WE ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR AT LEAST 40 PLACES, AND WE MUST HAVE RESERVATIONS BY SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1962.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 3 TO 4 P.M., IN THE CONFERENCE ROOM OF SRC, MAYOR IVAN ALLEN WILL MEET WITH MEMBERS OF OUR BOARD, AT OUR INVITATION, TO DISCUSS ANY MATTERS WHICH WE FEEL NEED HIS ATTENTION, AS WAS AGREED UPON AT A RECENT BOARD MEETING. THIS WILL BE AN INFORMAL, OFF THE RECORD MEETING, AS FAR AS WE ARE CONCERNED. WE REALIZE THE MANY DEMANDS OF THIS TIME OF YEAR, BUT HOPE THAT YOU WILL BE ABLE TO ATTEND. IF YOU CANNOT, WILL YOU PLEASE LET ME OR ELIZA PASCHALL KNOW MATTERS WHICH YOU WOULD LIKE TAKEN UP WITH HIM.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 2 TO 4, REGULAR BOARD MEETING, AT WHICH TIME WE MUST MAKE SOME DECISIONS ABOUT THE OFFER OF THE USC TO PLACE ANOTHER STAFF PERSON WITH THE COUNCIL. THERE IS ONE APPLICANT FOR THE JOB, (SEE ATTACHED) WHO WILL HAVE TO ACT ON OTHER EMPLOYMENT POSSIBILITIES BEFORE LONG. MR. LENT HAS SAID HE WOULD LIKE TO COME TO ATLANTA TO MAKE PLANS FOR THE RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THIS SECOND PERSON WHEN WE ARE READY TO DO THIS. THERE ARE NO OTHER APPLICANTS IN THE FIELD AT THE MOMENT. IF ANY OF YOU KNOW OF A PERSON WHOM YOU WOULD RECOMMEND FOR CONSIDERATION, PLEASE LET US KNOW IMMEDIATELY.

2. AT THE LAST BOARD MEETING (MINUTES WILL BE SENT LATER) IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT EACH BOARD MEMBER MAKE AN EFFORT TO CONTRIBUTE $25 TO THE FINANCE CAMPAIGN. MANY HAVE ALREADY DONE SO. IF THERE ARE OTHERS WHO ARE ABLE TO DO SO, THERE WILL NEVER BE A BETTER TIME THAN NOW!

3. THE EMPLOYMENT SURVEY, AS YOU HAVE SEEN IN THE LOCAL PRESS, IS NOW OUT. EACH BOARD MEMBER WILL RECEIVE A COPY UNDER SEPARATE COVER. FURTHER DISTRIBUTION OF THE 500 COPIES WHICH SRC HAS GIVEN US WILL BE PLANNED IN CONJUNCTION WITH ACCA, THE 3RD PARTICIPATING AGENCY. SUGGESTIONS WILL BE HELPFUL.

*DONATIONS AND DUES RECEIVED SINCE MAY 1.

TOTAL AMOUNT DONATIONS:	$511.00	
TOTAL AMOUNT DUES:	105.00	
ATLANTA COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP DUES		$ 44.00
GEORGIA COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP DUES		61.00

Ga - Greater Atl

COPY

MAY 17, 1962

MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

DEAR JOHNNY:

YESTERDAY MRS. HARRIS BROUGHT TO OUR OFFICE A LETTER ADDRESSED TO "COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS" FROM MRS. DAVID LANG, JR., IN WHICH HE STATED THAT IN REPLY TO "YOUR" LETTER OF APRIL 30, HE WAS ENCLOSING A CHECK FOR $25.00, TO COVER EARLY PAYMENT OF $9.00 DUES FOR HIM AND MRS. LANG AND A $16.00 CONTRIBUTION. BOTH WERE MAILED TO 41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E.

WE RECEIVED ALONG WITH THE LETTER A CHECK FROM THE GEORGIA COUNCIL FOR $12.50, "½ DONATION FROM MR. DAVID LANG, JR.". SINCE WE DID NOT SEE THE CHECK, WE DO NOT KNOW HOW IT WAS MADE OUT, BUT THE LETTER CERTAINLY INDICATED THAT IT WAS IN RESPONSE TO AN APPEAL FROM THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL, AND THEREFORE WE WOULD EXPECT TO RECEIVE THE TOTAL CONTRIBUTION, OF $16.00, PLUS THE $4.00 MEMBERSHIP REFUND. ONE-HALF OF THE CONTRIBUTION WOULD BE $8.00, NOT $12.50, SINCE $9.00 SHOULD BE COUNTED FOR DUES. WE ARE HOLDING THE CHECK FROM THE GEORGIA COUNCIL UNTIL THIS CAN BE STRAIGHTENED OUT. ATTACHED ARE COPIES OF THE LETTER AND CHECK.

SINCERELY,

(MR.) HUBERT JACKSON

EP:PAG
CC: REV. CHARLES DEMERE
2493 LESLIE DRIVE, N. E.
ATLANTA 6, GEORGIA

MRS. FRANCES PAULEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 EXCHANGE PL., S. E.
ATLANTA 3, GA.

MR. PAUL RILLING
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Dixie Press

151 PRYOR STREET, S.W., ATLANTA, GEORGIA

May 14, 1962

Council On Human Relations
41 Exchange Place
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

In compliance with your letter of April 30th, enclosed please find check for $25.00, comprising $9.00 payment for Mrs. Lang and me for 1962 dues, and the balance for general contribution toward your successful creative efforts and results.

I'd like to suggest that you send literature to these possible future council members:

Dr. and Mrs. Robert L. Bunnen
3910 Randall Mill Road, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Commins
2925 Westminister Circle, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Myers
3695 Randall Mill Road, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Thank you.

Sincerely,

David Lang, Jr.

David Lang, Jr.

DL:NB

pat lesser

THE GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E. - ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

315

64-1022
610

DATE May 16 1962

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations $ 12.50

Twelve 50/100 DOLLARS

For Donation David Lang Jr.

CITIZENS TRUST COMPANY
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

THE GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Frances F. Pauley

⑆0610⑈1022⑆

Gr gate
wrote
sent
Unitarian

MEMORANDUM

TO: STAFF OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

FROM: MRS. ELIZA PASCHALL E.P.

DATE: MAY 15, 1962

AS YOU HAVE PROBABLY HEARD THE UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE IS INTERESTED IN PLACING AN ADDITIONAL STAFF MEMBER WITH THE ATLANTA COUNCIL. OUR BOARD FEELS THAT THIS STAFF MEMBER SHOULD BE A NEGRO MAN. WE HAVE HAD ONE APPLICATION FROM A SENIOR AT I.T.C. WHOSE QUALIFICATIONS SEEM TO BE VERY GOOD. I WONDER IF ANY OF YOU COULD SUGGEST OTHER INDIVIDUALS WHO YOU THINK WOULD BE GOOD FOR THIS ASSIGNMENT AND WHO MIGHT BE INTERESTED IN IT.

SINCERELY,

(MRS.) ELIZA PASCHALL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EP:PAG

LWD ✓
PA ✓
PR ✓

Ga - Gr. Atla Cncl.

COPY COPY

GREATER ATLANTA
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MAY 23, 1962

MR. OBY T. BREWER, JR., PRESIDENT
ATLANTA BOARD OF EDUCATION
BREWER-HEAD COMPANY
GEORGIA SAVING BANK BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEAR MR. BREWER:

I FEEL THAT IT IS IMPORTANT TO MAKE SURE THAT YOU ARE AWARE OF THE FACT THAT IN AT LEAST TWO ATLANTA PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS, CLASS PICNICS HAVE BEEN PLANNED AND HELD AT A PLACE WHERE CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE CLASS WERE TOLD BY SCHOOL OFFICIALS THEY WOULD NOT BE ADMITTED.

I WONDER IF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION PLANS TO REVIEW ITS POLICIES TO MAKE SURE THAT NO SCHOOL SPONSORED EVENTS ARE SCHEDULED TO BE HELD UNDER CONDITIONS WHICH DENY TO CERTAIN MEMBERS OF THE SCHOOL GROUP THE OPPORTUNITY TO PARTICIPATE IN THESE EVENTS.

I AM FULLY AWARE OF THE POSSIBILITIES OF NATURAL SEGREGATION WHICH ANY MEMBER OF ANY GROUP FACES. FORCED SEGREGATION OF INDIVIDUALS WITHIN A GROUP, PARTICULARLY AN ADOLESCENT GROUP, IN A SENSE IS MORE CRUEL AND MORE DAMAGING THAN COMPLETE SEGREGATION OF GROUPS OF PEOPLE.

SINCERELY,

(MRS.) ELIZA PASCHALL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EP:PAG

COPY

MAY 23, 1962

DR. ROY McCLAIN
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
215 RUMSON ROAD, N. E.
ATLANTA 5, GEORGIA

DEAR DR. McCLAIN:

AS YOU MAY KNOW THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS HAS MADE AN EFFORT DURING THE PAST YEAR TO KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE EIGHT NEGRO STUDENTS AT THE DESEGREGATED SCHOOLS AND THE FAMILIES. WE HAVE FELT IT IMPORTANT THAT THEY KNOW THAT THERE ARE SOME WHITE PEOPLE IN THIS COMMUNITY WHO ARE IN FAVOR OF DESEGREGATION WHO APPRECIATE WHAT THESE CHILDREN HAVE DONE IN OUR COMMUNITY AND WHO OFFER THEIR FRIENDSHIP AND SUPPORT.

I AM SURE YOU WILL BE DISTRESSED AS I WAS TO LEARN THAT WHEN THE MOTHERS OF THE TWO NEGRO STUDENTS AT GRADY WENT TO THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH TO ATTEND THE BACCALAUREATE SERVICE LAST SUNDAY THEY WERE MET BY A WHITE LADY WHO WAS GREETING THE PARENTS OF STUDENTS BUT WHO SAID TO THESE PARENTS OF STUDENTS, "YOU KNOW YOU ARE NOT WELCOME HERE".

ONE OF THESE MOTHERS SAID THAT OF ALL THE THINGS THAT HAVE BEEN SAID TO HER IN A LONG LIFE TIME OF HURTS AND INSULTS, THIS WAS ONE OF THE HARDEST TO TAKE.

IF YOU OR ANY MEMBER OF YOUR CHURCH WOULD LIKE TO CONTACT THE TWO MOTHERS, THEIR NAMES AND ADDRESSES ARE AS FOLLOWS: MRS. JEFFERS N, 344 FORREST AVENUE, N. E., AND MRS. McMULLEN, 120 BELL STREET, N. E., APT. 257.

SINCERELY,

(MRS.) ELIZA PASCHALL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EP:PAG
CC: MRS. DORIS HURT, PRESIDENT
WOMEN'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Mr. Billing

LDV
MM

Ga - Greater Atl. Cncl.

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS WERE PRESENT MAY 30, 1962 TO DISCUSS EXPANSION OF THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS AND MADE RECOMMENDATIONS ABOUT THE PROPOSAL OF AN ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR: MRS. HOFFMAN, MRS. PERKINS, MRS. ALBRIGHT, MR. THOMPSON, MRS. ROWLEY, MR. LENT, MRS. PASCHALL.

IT WAS AGREED THAT THE PROGRAM OF THE COUNCIL HAS FALLEN INTO THE FOLLOWING AREAS:

1. DESEGREGATION.

2. INTEGRATION OF DESEGREGATED FACILITIES.

3. BUILDING STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS.

4. WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH STUDENT MOVEMENT.

5. HUMAN RELATIONS EDUCATION IN THE COMMUNITY.

6. FOREIGN VISITORS SERVICE.

CERTAIN ASPECTS OF EACH PROGRAM AREA, SUCH AS SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS AND EMPLOYMENT WOULD BE INCLUDED UNDER I AND OTHER ASPECTS UNDER II OR IV OR V. TO THE ABOVE SHOULD BE ADDED THE MATTER OF ANALYSIS OF PAST PROGRAM AND A CONTINUING ANALYSIS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE COUNCIL. (VII)

THE FOLLOWING DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITIES BETWEEN THE DIRECTOR AND ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR WAS SUGGESTED:

1. THE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, LIKE THE DIRECTOR, WOULD BE A MEMBER OF THE FIELD STAFF OF THE USC AS SUCH, RESPONSIBLE TO THE USC, THROUGH THE DIRECTOR WHO IN TURN IS RESPONSIBLE TO THE DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY SERVICES, USA.

2. THE ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE TO THE BOARD OF THE GACHR, THROUGH THE DIRECTOR, WHO WOULD IN TURN BE RESPONSIBLE TO THE CHAIRMAN AND THE BOARD.

3. THE DIRECTOR WOULD CONTINUE TO HAVE GENERAL EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND COORDINATION OF THE PROGRAM. THE TWO STAFF MEMBERS WOULD WORK IN CONSULTATION WITH EACH OTHER AND THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD AND THE COUNCIL BUT WOULD IN GENERAL HAVE SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES AS FOLLOWS:

DIRECTOR - DESEGREGATION, COMMUNITY EDUCATION, FOREIGN VISITORS SERVICE, EXECUTIVE RESPONSIBILITY.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR - INTEGRATION, STUDENT COUNCIL, STUDENT MOVEMENT, PROGRAM ANALYSIS.

CONFIDENTIAL

TOPICS SUBMITTED FOR DISCUSSION WITH MAYOR ALLEN, MAY 31, 1962.

EMPLOYMENT POLICIES AND PRACTICES OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT:

THE RECENT EMPLOYMENT SURVEY REVEALED THE FOLLOWING:

1. SEPARATE REGISTERS FOR NEGROES AND WHITES.

2. DIFFERENT QUALIFICATIONS FOR SAME JOB - TRUCK DRIVERS.

3. REQUEST FOR A "NEGRO" TO FILL SPECIFIC JOBS.

4. OPENING UP OF CERTAIN TYPES OF JOBS, RATHER THAN ENCOURAGING APPLICATIONS FROM NEGROES FOR ANY JOBS FOR WHICH THEY FEEL ELIGIBLE; FIRMEN - "SEPARATE BUT EQUAL".

APPOINTMENTS TO CITY POSITIONS:

1. APPRECIATE RECENT APPOINTMENTS OF NEGROES TO CITY BODIES.

2. URGE CONTINUATION OF THIS ON SUCH BODIES AS CITY PERSONNEL BOARD, PARKS COMMISSIONS AND OTHERS WHICH ARE PART OF ACTUAL GOVERNMENT SET UP, AND NOT JUST ADVISORY.

3. PARTICIPATION OF NEGROES IN CIVIC CEREMONIES:
URGE THAT ATTENTION BE GIVEN TO INCLUSION OF NEGROES IN SUCH CEREMONIES, THAT PLATFORM GROUPS REPRESENTING CITY BE INTERRACIAL, THAT ANY "CITY-WIDE" EVENTS WHICH ARE CITY-SPONSORED SUCH AS TULIP FESTIVAL BE REALLY CITY-WIDE.

POLICE POLICIES:

WHAT ARE INSTRUCTIONS TO POLICE ABOUT ARRESTS ON "BREACH OF PEACE" CHARGE WHEN PERSONS ARE TRYING TO USE PUBLIC OR SEMI-PUBLIC FACILITIES - E.G., EATING PLACE AT BUS TERMINAL? TO WHAT EXTENT DOES CITY INTEND TO ENFORCE ANTI-TRESPASS LAW? ARE PERSONS ATTENDING INTERRACIAL SOCIAL EVENTS IN PRIVATE HOMES SUBJECT TO ARREST? DOES A POLICE OFFICER HAVE TO GIVE A WARNING BEFORE ARRESTING AN INDIVIDUAL FOR "BEING TOO NOISY", ETC.....E.G., EXPERIENCE OF STUDENTS AND MR. BAILEY, TENANTS IN THE CASTLE, ETC.....

CITY'S SEGREGATION ORDINANCES:

EARLY THIS YEAR WE SUBMITTED TO YOUR OFFICE A LIST OF ORDINANCES STILL ON THE LAW BOOKS REQUIRING RACIAL SEGREGATION IN MANY AREAS. MR. SAVAGE LAST YEAR SAID THAT IN HIS OPINION THESE ARE ALL VOID, BUT THAT OFFICIALLY HE CAN SAY THIS ONLY TO A CITY OFFICIAL. DO YOU HAVE ANY PLANS ABOUT THIS? ARE ANY OF THESE BEING ENFORCED? DOES THE CITY CONSIDER THEM VOID? DO YOU HAVE ANY PLANS FOR REQUESTING A RULING FROM MR. SAVAGE, WHICH MIGHT REASSURE PRIVATE OPERATORS WHO WOULD BE WILLING TO DESEGREGATE FACILITIES BUT DO NOT WANT TO RISK A LAW SUIT? (E.G., TAXICABS, EATING PLACES, ETC.) WHAT IS THE CITY'S POLICY IN REGARD TO CITY OWNED AND OPERATED FACILITIES? - AUDITORIUM, PARKS, RECREATION CENTERS, SWIMMING POOLS, ETC.?

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS: WE ARE CALLED ON CONSTANTLY TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR FOREIGN VISITORS, PARTICULARLY THOSE IN ATLANTA ON THE STATE DEPARTMENT CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM. UNLESS THE MATTER OF HOTEL AND RESTAURANT ACCOMODATIONS CAN BE SETTLED, WOULD IT BE ADVISABLE TO SUGGEST THAT VISITORS FROM NON-WHITE NATIONS NOT BE SENT TO ATLANTA. EVEN WHEN THEY THEMSELVES ARE ADMITTED TO THESE PLACES, THEY ARE SUBJECTED TO SOME EMBARRASSMENT AND THEY CERTAINLY KNOW THAT AMERICAN NEGROES ARE EXCLUDED. WE FIND THAT EVERYBODY WHO COMES TO ATLANTA, REGARDLESS OF HIS STATED INTERESTS AND REGARDLESS OF HIS COUNTRY - SCOTLAND, BELGIUM, YUGOSLAVIA, IRELAND, PAKISTAN ETC. - REALLY IS MOST INTERESTED IN RACE RELATIONS, AND THEY ARE ALL SURPRISED TO FIND THESE RESTRICTIONS STILL IN ATLANTA, WHEN THEY DO NOT EXIST IN OTHER SOUTHERN CITIES - NASHVILLE, MIAMI, NEW ORLEANS, ETC.

CONVENTIONS: ACCORDING TO RECENT REPORTS WE HAVE HAD, SOME OF THE CONVENTIONS WHICH HAVE DECIDED NOT TO CONSIDER ATLANTA, BECAUSE OF THE HOTEL RESTRICTIONS, INCLUDE THE NATIONAL YWCA, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES, REGIONAL PROFESSIONAL GROUPS SUCH AS PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AND SOCIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

MEMBERSHIP IN SEMI-PUBLIC GROUPS: E.G., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND JR. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. BUSINESSES OWNED AND OPERATED PRIMARILY BY NEGROES HAVE IN THE PAST BEEN REFUSED MEMBERSHIP IN THE ATLANTA CHAMBER. THE CURRENT MEMBERSHIP DRIVE, WOULD PROVIDE A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO WELCOME SOME SUCH BUSINESSES - AND DO IT PUBLICLY, ACKNOWLEDGING THE PART THAT THESE BUSINESSES DO HAVE IN THE CITY'S ECONOMIC HEALTH. (IN CHARLOTTE AND IN MIAMI RECENTLY NEW "NEGRO" BUSINESS HAVE BEEN PUBLICLY WELCOMED TO THE CITY AND INTO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.) JAYCEES HAVE "WHITE" IN BY-LAWS.

PERHAPS LEADERSHIP IN THIS FIELD IN BUSINESS WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY PROFESSIONAL GROUPS WHICH COULD BE PERSUADED TO ACT IN THE WELFARE OF THE CITY, WHICH IS JEAPORDIZED BY THIS KIND OF DIVISION.

POLICIES OF "CIVIC" CLUBS: AN APPEAL FROM THE CITY, PUBLIC OR PRIVATE, TO THESE GROUPS TO DESEGREGATED THEIR PROGRAMS SUCH AS THE STAR PUPIL PROGRAM, THE RECENT NORTHSIDE KIWANIS CLUB LUNCHEON HONORING THE WHITE VALEDICTORIANS OF ATLANTA PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS, THE ATLANTA SYMPHONY GUILD EVENTS HONORING THE WHITE STUDENTS WHO PERFORM WITH THE SYMPHONY, ETC....WOULD REMOVE FROM ANY ONE OF THESE THE BURDEN OF "BEING THE FIRST".

ATLANTA PUBLIC LIBRARY: WE APPRECIATE PRESENT POLICIES IN REGARD TO THE GENERAL USE OF THE LIBRARY BUT URGE THAT THE LIBRARY BOARD BE REQUESTED TO CLARIFY ITS POLICY IN REGARD TO THE USE OF THE BOARD ROOM. WHEN WE REQUESTED PERMISSION FOR THE BOARD OF THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL TO HOLD ITS JULY MEETING THERE, MR. JACOBS SAID THAT HE WOULD BRING THIS REQUEST TO THE ATTENTION OF THE LIBRARY BOARD. SINCE IT IS THE POLICY "NOT TO REFUSE ADMITTANCE TO ANYONE WHO COMES TO A MEETING", IT SEEMS THAT HAD WE NOT SAID THIS IS AN INTERRACIAL GROUP, THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN NO OBJECTION.

MR. JACOBS' HESITANCY SEEMS TO COME FROM A DESIRE TO "AVOID ANY INCIDENTS". SURELY IF THERE ARE NO INCIDENTS WHEN PATRONS COME FOR BOOKS, PAINTINGS AND RECORDS, THERE WOULD BE NONE OVER THE ATTENDANCE OF THE SAME PERSONS AT A PRIVATE MEETING. THIS FEAR OF INCIDENTS OR "UNPLEASANTNESS" OR "VIOLENCE" WHICH IS MOST OFTEN GIVEN AS AN EXCUSE NOT TO MOVE IN THESE AREAS MIGHT INDICATE A NEED FOR REASSURANCE THAT THE POLICE DEPARTMENT IS WELL EQUIPPED TO PREVENT ANY "INCIDENTS".

MINUTES OF THE BOARD MEETING, MAY 2, THURSDAY, BOARD ROOM OF SRC. PRESENT: STANLEY, YANCEY, JACKSON, WILLIAMS, HOLMAN, RESER, HANDRICK, CRANK, HOFFMAN. MR. SPIKE, A MEMBER, VISITED THE MEETING, IN RESPONSE TO THE INVITATION ISSUED TO ALL MEMBERS THROUGH A RECENT LETTER FROM THE CHAIRMAN.

MRS. HOFFMAN CALLED THE MEETING TO ORDER AT 2:00 P.M. THE MAJOR PART OF THE MEETING WAS DEVOTED TO A DISCUSSION OF PLANS FOR THE FINANCE DRIVE. THE NEED FOR SUITABLE MATERIAL FOR NEWSPAPER AND RADIO PUBLICITY WAS STATED, AND MR. HOLMAN SUGGESTED THAT EACH BOARD MEMBER SEND IN A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH, WITH A SUITABLE PICTURE IF POSSIBLE. MRS. HOFFMAN, IN MRS. ALBRIGHT'S ABSENCE, REPORTED THAT SHE, MRS. ALBRIGHT AND MRS. PASCHALL HAD HELD A LUNCHEON MEETING WITH MR. CALHOUN, WHO SUGGESTED THAT A FEW INDIVIDUALS IN EACH CATEGORY (LAWYERS, DOCTORS, ETC.) BE INVITED TO A MEETING TO EXPLAIN THE COUNCIL'S PROGRAM AND ASK WHAT APPROACH WOULD BE BEST FOR THEIR GROUP, AND ASKED FOR A LIST OF POSSIBLE CONTRIBUTORS AND A LIST OF POSSIBLE WORKERS. WEEKLY REPORT LUNCHEONS ON THURSDAYS AT BEAMON'S RESTAURANT AT 1 O'CLOCK WERE AGREED UPON.

REV. WILLIAMS REPORTED THAT IN REPLY TO A LETTER SIGNED BY REV. KING AND HIMSELF TO A SELECTED LIST OF CHURCHES, HE HAD HAD A REPLY FROM JUDGE TANKERSLY, FOR THE TRINITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, STATING HIS OPINION THAT THE APPEAL SHOULD BE MADE TO INDIVIDUALS RATHER THAN TO CHURCHES, AND ONE FROM REV. NORMAN SHANDS OF WEST END BAPTIST CHURCH, THAT HE WOULD TRY TO SEND A CONTRIBUTION.

THE FOLLOWING WERE SUGGESTED TO WORK WITH THE VARIOUS GROUPS: HOLLOWELL AND DANIEL WITH LAWYERS; MR. JACKSON TO WORK WITH MRS. DAVIS AND MRS. BROWN WITH PHYSICIANS; JOE BICKERS, WALTER LEONARD AND J. C. JOHNSON BE ASKED TO WORK WITH REAL ESTATE; BILL STANLEY OF WHITEFORD SCHOOL BE ASKED TO WORK WITH SCHOOL PEOPLE; WARREN COCHRANE, HERMAN RUSSELL, JESSE HILL AND MARTIN HANDRICK BE ASKED TO WORK WITH BUSINESSMEN; MRS. A. B. COOPER WITH DENTISTS; MISS CHARLIE MAE LOWE, CLARENCE COLEMAN, AND SUE CRANK WITH SOCIAL WORKERS.

REV. WILLIAMS COMMENTED ON THE NEW SCHOOL SUIT AS FOLLOWS: "WE HAVE FILED A NEW SUIT, WHICH WAS ALWAYS IN THE PLAN. THE BOARD ADOPTED A PLAN TO KEEP SEGREGATION. AFTER A YEAR THE BURDEN IS STILL ON THE NEGRO CHILD, EVEN THOUGH THE BLANKS HAVE BEEN PLACED IN THE HANDS OF THE PRINCIPALS AND THERE WILL BE NO SPECIAL TESTS. APPLICANTS MUST STILL BE INTERVIEWED....MR. (EUGENE) PATTERSON SAID IN HIS COLUMN THAT THE SCHOOL BOARD PLANNED TO DO SOMETHING ABOUT ALL SCHOOLS - WE HAD NOT HEARD THAT. MR. PATTERSON IN HIS COLUMN OBJECTED TO TOKENISM IN REJECTING THE COUNTY UNITY SYSTEM. WHY WOULD HE ACCEPT TOKENISM IN EDUCATION?"

IT WAS REPORTED THAT THE HOTELS WERE NOT DESEGREGATED TO ACCOMODATE THE BASEBALL PLAYERS, AND THERE WERE SOME DIFFICULTIES WITH HOUSING MEMBERS OF THE OPERA TROUPE.

IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT A DINNER MEETING AS A WINDUP TO THE FINANCE CAMPAIGN WOULD BE GOOD, TO REPLACE THE LUNCHEON MEETING, AND POSSIBLE SPEAKERS SUGGESTED WERE HARRY GOLDEN, HAL FLEMING, AND BURKE MARSHALL. IT WAS DECIDED TO EXPLORE THE POSSIBILITY OF MR. GOLDEN'S COMING.

MR. HOLMAN BROUGHT UP THE IDEA OF HUMAN RELATIONS AWARDS, POSSIBLY TO BE MADE AT SUCH A MEETING. MRS. STANLEY, ROTHSCHILD, CRANK AND CLEMENTS WERE NAMED AS A COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THIS SUGGESTION.

MRS. YANCEY ASKED IF THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL HAS TAX EXEMPT STATUS YET AND WAS TOLD THAT THE APPLICATION HAS BEEN FILED BUT NOT YET HEARD FROM. MRS. STANLEY MOVED THAT EACH BOARD MEMBER DO HIS BEST TO CONTRIBUTE NOT LESS THAN $25 TO THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL AND REALIZING THAT IS CRITICAL TIME, IT BE DONE WITHIN THE NEXT TEN DAYS IF POSSIBLE. SECONDED BY MRS. YANCEY, PASSED.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT THE LATEST REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY SYSTEM STILL LISTS NEGRO AND WHITE COLLEGES AND GIVES INFORMATION ABOUT SCHOLARSHIPS PAID TO NEGRO STUDENTS TO GEORGIA TO ATTEND PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS OUTSIDE THE STATE. BY COMMON CONSENT IT WAS APPROVED TO REQUEST THE GEORGIA COUNCIL TO LOOK INTO THIS MATTER OF SEGREGATION IN STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

OTHER ACTIVITIES WERE REPORTED AS FOLLOWS:

GRADY HOSPITAL: MRS. HOFFMAN AND MRS. PASCHALL ATTENDED A MEETING OF THE FULTON COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND ABOUT FOUR MEMBERS OF THE HOSPITAL AUTHORITY, PLUS MR. FRANK WILSON. COUNTY ATTORNEY HAROLD SHEATS, CALLED AT THE REQUEST OF THE SCLC. MR. WALKER, REV. KING, SR., AND DR. BELL FROM SCLC AND MR. BLACK FROM COAHR, ATTENDED. DR. BELL PRESENTED A STATEMENT REITERATING STATEMENTS ABOUT GRADY AND REQUESTS FOR DESEGREGATION OF STAFF AND PATIENTS THERE. THERE WAS A DISCUSSION OF ABOUT TWO HOURS, DURING WHICH DR. BELL AND OTHERS SAID THAT RECENT PROGRESS AT GRADY HAD COME ABOUT AS A RESULT OF PRESSURE AND AT THE COST OF ARRESTS, NOT AS VOLUNTARY ACTION BY THE HOSPITAL AUTHORITIES. MR. DUVALL DEFENDED THE RECORD OF THE AUTHORITY AND STATED THE DESIRE OF THE AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE THE BEST POSSIBLE MEDICAL CARE. IN RESPONSE TO A DIRECT QUESTION ABOUT THE ADMISSION OF NEGROES TO THE TECHNICAL SCHOOLS (X-RAY AND TECHNOLOGY), MR. DUVALL SAID THEY HAD NO POLICY. LATER HE SAID IF THERE WERE APPLICATIONS, THE AUTHORITY WOULD REVIEW THEM. HE ALSO STATED THAT AN INVESTIGATION WOULD BE MADE OF ANY DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES REPORTED TO THEM.

FOREIGN VISITORS: DURING APRIL THE FOLLOWING VISITORS WERE ENTERTAINED: MR. THOMAS LEWIS, MARTINIQUE; MR. VAN DER ROSS, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA; MR. TAJIRI, JAPAN, MR. YAMAGAMI, INTERPRETER; DR. AND MRS. JOSE DESMARETS, BELGIUM AND MR. AND MRS. MARUYAMA, MR. NAGAI AND MR. NISHIMURA, INTERPRETER.

ARTS-ORCHESTRA: AN INQUIRY ABOUT NEGRO APPLICANTS TO THE COMMUNITY ORCHESTRA, SPONSORED BY THE ATLANTA MUSIC CLUB, WAS ANSWERED WITH THE INFORMATION THAT NEGROES MAY NOT AUDITION, SINCE THEY MAY NOT PLAY IN THE ORCHESTRA, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BY-LAWS OF THE MUSIC CLUB, AND WITH THE SUGGESTION THAT NEGROES MIGHT FORM A ORCHESTRA OF THEIR OWN.

DR. MARTIN L. KING, JR. HAS BEEN INFORMED OF THIS AND ASKED TO CALL IT TO THE ATTENTION OF OFFICIALS OF THE MUSICIANS' UNION.

SOCIAL SERVICES: WITH THE ACCEPTANCE OF DR. WILLIAM JACKSON OF ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK TO SERVE THE COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER SEGREGATION IN SOCIAL AGENCIES IN ATLANTA CONSISTS OF REV. CLEMENTS AND DR. JACKSON FROM THE COUNCIL AND MISS LORETTA CHAPPELL AND MR. SYDNEY MASLEN, REPRESENTING THE ASWU.

DEKALB: A SUB-COMMITTEE ON HOUSING HAS BEEN STUDYING THE URBAN RENEWAL SITUATION IN DECATUR AND DEKALB.

SCRIPTO: MR. HOLMAN SUGGESTED THAT THE COUNCIL SEND A TELEGRAM TO SCRIPTO CONGRATULATING THEM ON THE E-FOR-EXPORT EXCELLENCE AWARD TO BE PRESENTED TO THE COMPANY BY SEC. HODGES, AND MAKE REFERENCE TO THE COMPANY'S NON-DISCRIMINATORY POLICY. THERE WAS NO OBJECTION.

THE MEETING ADJOURNED AT 4:00 P.M.

COPY COPY

GREATER ATLANTA
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MAY 23, 1962

MR. OBY T. BREWER, JR., PRESIDENT
ATLANTA BOARD OF EDUCATION
BREWER-HEAD COMPANY
GEORGIA SAVING BANK BUILDING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEAR MR. BREWER:

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SINCERELY,

(MRS.) ELIZA PASCHALL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EP:PAG

Gr atl

COPY

JUNE 5, 1962

COLONEL BENJAMIN MUSE
BOX 312
MANASSAS, VIRGINIA

DEAR COLONEL MUSE:

I AM SURE THAT YOU HAVE SEEN A COPY OF THE RECENT ATLANTA EMPLOYMENT SURVEY. I WOULD APPRECIATE VERY MUCH AN OPPORTUNITY TO DISCUSS THIS WITH YOU WHEN YOU ARE IN ATLANTA NEXT AND ANY SUGGESTIONS ABOUT WAYS IN WHICH WE MIGHT IMPLEMENT FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY AND IN GENERAL ENLIST THE AID OF BUSINESS AND LABOR GROUPS.

SINCERELY,

(MRS.) ELIZA PASCHALL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EP/PAG
CC: MR. PAUL RILLING
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

Gr atl

GREATER ATLANTA
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

TELEPHONE
525-6469

JUNE 5, 1962

MR. PAUL RILLING
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

DEAR MR. RILLING:

THANK YOU FOR SENDING THE PAPERS ON MR. BROOKS. MR. LENT TELEPHONED ME YESTERDAY THAT MR. MCPHERSON'S APPOINTMENT HAS BEEN APPROVED SEPTEMBER 1, 1962, BUT NO PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT WILL BE MADE UNTIL SOME OTHER PLANS OF THE UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.

SINCERELY,

Eliza

(MRS.) ELIZA PASCHALL

BP/PAG

G. all

June 5, 1962

Mrs. Clifton Hoffman
470 Chelsea Circle, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Kay:

I had a good talk with Ernie Lent while he was here last week. As you know, he is most anxious to be of maximum service in Atlanta and to work with us as closely as possible. I in turn promised to maintain closer contact with the day to day program of the Atlanta Council, a promise which I intend to take quite seriously. I hope to have regular liaison conferences with Lisa at least every two weeks as a step in this direction.

If the Atlanta Council decides to move ahead and take advantage of the Service Committee offer to support a second staff person, this would be an important step forward in broadening staff resources. I must confess to some uneasiness because of the seeming inadequacy of funds to meet human relations needs in Atlanta and Georgia and my fear that each expansion tends to sharpen the competition for available funds. I prefer waiting for staff expansion until funds are in sight to support both operations.

I do hope that the Atlanta Council plans to discuss staff expansion with the Executive Committee of the Georgia Council before making the move. This would, I think, be proper and diplomatic. I am including a copy of an earlier letter in this regard from Les to Ernie.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
enc.
cc: Mrs. Elisa Paschall
Mr. Ernest Lent

Gr. Atl. Council

June 25, 1962

Mrs. Clifton Hoffman
470 Chelsea Circle, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Kay:

Eliza and I are conferring regularly. It might be well to revive the monthly conferences between the Georgia and Atlanta Councils. I would be glad to take the initiative on this, but you and Charles Demere may want to move ahead in the meantime.

Of course, Les and I will be happy to meet with your board in the fall.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

PR

I am agreeable to
meeting with the
ACHR board
at any mutually
convenient time

Memo from **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

6 4 6 2

3 2 3 1

9 6 9 3

GREATER ATLANTA
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

TELEPHONE
525-6469

LWD
PR

JUNE 18, 1962

MR. PAUL RILLING
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

DEAR PAUL:

THANKS FOR YOUR GOOD LETTER OF JUNE 5. I'M GLAD THAT YOU PROPOSE TO HOLD REGULAR LIASON CONFERENCES WITH LIZA. I TOO THINK THEY'D BE MOST DESIRABLE. YOU REMEMBER THAT WE STARTED TO HOLD A MONTHLY JOINT CONFERENCE WITH SRC AND THE GEORGIA AND ATLANTA COUNCILS LAST FEBRUARY AND THEN FOUND IT NECESSARY TO SUSPEND THESE PLANS BECAUSE OF THE TIME INVOLVED IN THE SERIES OF MEETINGS DEVOTED TO FINANCIAL NEGOTIATIONS. WE NEED THIS MUTUAL EXCHANGE IN COMMUNICATION AND I AGREE THAT IT SHOULD BE RESUMED. IF AND WHEN I CAN BE OF HELP, JUST LET ME KNOW. WHENEVER YOU WANT ME TO "SIT IN" (IS THIS AN APPROPRIATE TERM?) I'D BE GLAD TO.

NOW....CONCERNING THE MATTER OF THE ATLANTA COUNCIL'S ENLARGEMENT OF STAFF....THE FACT THAT THE ATLANTA BOARD DID NOT OFFICIALLY CLEAR AND DISCUSS THE MATTER WITH THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE GEORGIA COUNCIL CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO SEVERAL FACTORS, I THINK:

1. EARLY IN MARCH (OR LATE IN FEBRUARY), I DID DISCUSS WITH YOU AND LES OUR HOPES OF ACCEPTING THE OFFER OF THE UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE. AT THAT TIME BOTH YOU AND LES, ALTHOUGH RECOGNIZING THAT THIS ADDED PERSON WOULD MAKE POSSIBLE A DESIRABLE INCREASE IN THE EFFECTIVENESS AND OUT-REACH OF THE ATLANTA PROGRAM FEARED THAT THE INJECTION OF THIS FACTOR AT THIS TIME MIGHT COMPLICATE THE FINANCIAL NEGOTIATIONS WHICH WERE ABOUT TO BE CONDUCTED BY THE ATLANTA AND GEORGIA COUNCILS. WE CONCURRED IN THE WISDOM OF YOUR SUGGESTION THAT WE NOT INCREASE, NOR DISCUSS WITH OTHERS THE OFFER TO INCREASE, OUR STAFF UNTIL SEPTEMBER OR OCTOBER. THIS HAS BEEN A PART OF OUR THINKING AND PLANNING SINCE MARCH.

2. YOU WILL REMEMBER THAT MEMBERS OF THE GEORGIA COUNCIL'S EXECUTIVE BOARD WERE TOLD ABOUT THE PROPOSED INCREASE IN ATLANTA'S STAFF AS SOON AS OUR BOARD MEMBERS WERE TOLD ABOUT IT. AND SINCE THEY HAD KNOWN AND YOU HAD KNOWN SINCE MARCH AND SINCE WE HEARD NO OBJECTIONS (AND WE COULD THINK OF NONE) TO A SEPTEMBER INCREASE IN STAFF, WE PRESUMED THERE WOULD BE NO QUESTIONS RAISED REGARDING OUR ACCEPTING THIS OPPORTUNITY FOR GREATER SERVICE IN THE ATLANTA AREA. OUR FEELING HAS BEEN THAT THE EXPANSION OF OUR STAFF WOULD MAKE POSSIBLE NOT ONLY A MORE EFFECTIVE PROGRAM BUT GREATER PUBLIC SUPPORT AS WELL. (AS YOU KNOW, THE OFFER WAS NOT FOR A GRANT OF MONEY BUT FOR

SPECIFIC STAFF SERVICES.)

IT SEEMED TO ALL OF US ON THE BOARD THAT THOMAS MACPHERSON WAS ADMIRABLY QUALIFIED FOR THE POSITION. HOWEVER WE DID ASK SCR AND OTHERS TO SUBMIT NAMES OF OTHER CANDIDATES, MR. MACPHERSON WAS OUR UNANIMOUS CHOICE FOR RECOMMENDATION TO THE USC. DO YOU KNOW HIM, PAUL? WITH HIS INTEREST AND TRAINING AND EXPERIENCE IN GROUP RELATIONS, HE SEEMS AN EXCELLENT CHOICE.

3. THIS WHOLE MATTER POINTS UP AGAIN THE REAL NEED FOR CLARIFICATION OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SRC, THE GEORGIA COUNCIL AND THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL. IT SEEMS A REPETITION OF THE SAME ISSUE WHICH CAME UP IN SPRING OF 1961, IN RELATION TO THE APPOINTING OF AN EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR THE ATLANTA COUNCIL.

YOU WILL RECALL THE DISCUSSION ABOUT WHETHER OR NOT THE GEORGIA COUNCIL SHOULD HAVE THE RIGHT TO APPROVE (WHICH IMPLIES THE RIGHT TO DISAPPROVE , OF COURSE,)THE PERSON TO BE NAMED BY THE ATLANTA COUNCIL AND THE USC. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTA COUNCIL VOTED THAT IT MUST HAVE THE RIGHT TO RETAIN ITS INDEPENDENCE TO ACT, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF ITS AFFILIATION WITH THE GEORGIA COUNCIL, WHICH SIMPLY PRECLUDES ANY CONFLICT BETWEEN THE BY-LAWS OF THE STATE AND LOCAL COUNCILS.

AS FOR OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH SRC, MANY PEOPLE WORKING WITH THE ATLANTA COUNCIL HAVE ASSUMED A FIRMER STRUCTURAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LOCAL COUNCIL AND SRC THAN SEEMS TO EXIST. WE APPRECIATE AND ENJOY THE ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION GIVEN BY THE PERSONS WHO MAKE UP THE STAFF OF SRC, BUT WE ARE UNCERTAIN OVER WHAT IS FAIR FOR US TO ASK OF THE ORGANIZATION. ONE SRC STAFF MEMBER WHEN ASKED WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SRC AND THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL INDICATED THAT THE COUNCILS ARE "AFFILIATED WITH SRC ONLY BY REASON OF IDENTITY OF PURPOSE AND BASIC SIMILARITY OF THINKING".

WE HAD PLANNED ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS THIS YEAR TO HAVE YOU AND LES MEET WITH OUR BOARD TO DISCUSS THIS, BUT IN EACH INSTANCE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COMMUNITY AND DISCUSSIONS ON THE FINANCIAL RELATIONS OF THE TWO COUNCILS MADE IT IMPOSSIBLE. IN VIEW OF YOUR COMING TRIP TO EUROPE AND THE DIFFICULTY OF GOOD ATTENDANCE AT SUMMER MEETINGS, WE WOULD LIKE TO PLAN SUCH A CONFERENCE FOR THE LATE SUMMER OR EARLY FALL.

SINCERELY,

Kay (G)

MRS. CLIFTON G. HOFFMAN

CGH:PAG

DICTATED BUT NOT SIGNED

file

G.C.H.R.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

August 9, 1962

We regret that it is impossible to answer your letter personally. We thank you for freely expressing your point of view. Although our ideas differ, we believe in everyone's right to his own opinion. In fact, we believe an honest and open expression of different opinions will do much to resolve our difficult problems.

The enclosed sheet will give you further information concerning the Georgia Council on Human Relations.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/mmj
enclosure - 1.

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Georgia Council on Human Relations is an organization of Georgians of both races who are interested in better communications and understanding between the races.

In a number of communities citizens have organized local councils on human relations to deal with needs and problems in the local community. Such groups, affiliated with the Georgia Council on Human Relations now exist in Atlanta, Augusta, Columbus, Macon, Savannah, and Rome. The Council has membership constituency in 38 other Georgia communities. Membership in the Georgia Council on Human Relations has increased over 100% during the past year.

The State Council assists and organizes local groups, publishes a Quarterly and a monthly newsletter, offers workshops on such current problems as employment opportunities, school desegregation, and voting rights. The state office serves as a center of research and information on human relations problems and is constantly supplying information, materials and speakers to school, church and community groups, white and Negro. The staff acts as a troubleshooter or conciliator in special crisis situations throughout the state of Georgia.

The Council is the successor to the Georgia Commission on Inter-racial Cooperation, founded in 1919 by a group of ministers. Guided by a state-wide board of distinguished Georgians, the GCHR maintains an office in Atlanta and employs two full-time professional staff members. The president of the Georgia Council is the Reverend Charles Demere, Episcopal minister, native of our state, decendent of early Georgia settlers. The immediate past president is Dr. Richard Hocking, professor of Philosophy at Emory University.

Mrs. Frances Pauley, resident of DeKalb County since 1908, graduate of Decatur public schools and Agnes Scott College, currently serves the Council as executive director. Her predecessors included the Reverend W. C. Cowart, a Methodist clergyman; and Dr. Guy H. Wells, formerly president of Georgia State College for Women.

The Georgia Council on Human Relations provides an opportunity for discussion and consultation among concerned citizens of both races, strives to inform the people of the state concerning points of tension and conflict in the area of race relations, serves as an agency of mediation in time of tension and crisis.

Georgia is moving through painful and difficult changes in the relations between the races. The Georgia Council on Human Relations feels that at this critical time there is a strong need for an organization which can bring together the statesmen of both races and serve as a resource of experience and good will to the state and to the people of Georgia.

Atla

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HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

August 17, 1962

Mrs. Eliza Paschall
Greater Atlanta Council
on Human Relations
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Eliza:

It was good to hear from you and to learn about the proposal for a regional conference on civil rights and civil liberties.

I am sorry to say that in my judgment, there is no prospect at all that the Civil Rights Commission would sponsor or finance such a conference. The Commission's statutory mandate is to appraise Federal laws, policies, and practices affecting civil rights, and to make recommendations to the President and Congress. While I would like to see them take a much broader approach to this field, I know from experience that the Commissioners hold pretty narrowly to their statutory jurisdiction. About all that could be expected, I think, is that the Commission might send a speaker and/or observer to the conference.

I am well aware of the problems that SCEF financing or sponsorship would pose with other agencies. But I don't see why the alternatives are SCEF or the Commission. If SRC favors the idea of the conference -- as I take to be the case from your mention of Paul Rilling -- why wouldn't SRC be the logical agency to entrepreneur it? There may be good reasons, financial or otherwise, but certainly a call from SRC would get a better response than one from any other single agency in the field.

Josephine is here and had dinner with us last night. Wish you could have been with us.

As ever,

Harold

Harold C. Fleming

HCF:see

Summary of a meeting on June 26 regarding a proposed Regional Civil Rights and Civil Liberties conference.

On June 26 representatives of several civil rights and human relations organizations met together to discuss the possibility of sponsorship of a joint conference in the Fall on the rights of American citizens and their ciolations in the South. Present at the meetin were Mrs. Kay Hoffman of the Atlanta Council on Human Relations; Leslie Dunbar, Southern Regional Council; Charles Wittenstein, American Jewish Committee; John Morris, ESCRU; Mr. & Mrs. Vincent Harding, Mennonite Field Service; Estelle Wycoff, SCEF; Richard Shapiro, ADL; , Southern Region, YMCA; Mrs. Eliza Paschall, Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations; and Jim Monsonis for SNCC.

Mrs. Paschall began the meeting by a general presentation of the background and purpose of the conference. Although it has been discussed informally for a long time, it is only now that the conference has come to the definite planning stage. The purpose of the conference would be to draw together persons from many backgrounds and perspectives who are interested in the elimination of discrimination in the south, to clarify and expose some of the ways in which civil rights are being violated and in particular how the abridgement of civil liberties such as free speech and protest is being used to prevent the achievment of civil rights; and to engage persons whose approaches to the problem are different in conversation with each other so that mutual understanding might develop. To this end sponsorship by various organizations is necessary; and this meeting is being called to explore interests.

Preliminary discussion centered around the problem of the nature of the conference. Several persons thought there was general unclarity about purposes: whether this would not be just another conference for the already active, who do not necessarily need it. The question was raised whether it was to be primarily educational or activating, feeling hat if it were the laster it would be difficult for the organizations to get together on program.Some doubt was raised concerning its ability ot reach the people originally intended.

It was pointed out that the conference would need to achieve a racial "balance;" the response was that large numbers of white concerned students and church persons would probably respond.

If the purpose of the conference was to expose some of the violations and discriminations used in the South, it was suggested, then perhaps what we,ought to do is to explorethe possibility of the Civil Rights Commission holding a hearing or a conference here. This was agreed upon as a good thing if it would be held, and by the end of the meeting it was definitely decided to explore through informal contacts in Washington whether this might happen. It was pointed out, however, that even if this were to take place, that it would not be fulfilling the same purposes as the conference and that the two are not mutually exclusive.

Many other doubts were raised, and it was clear that except for the original proposers of the conference the idea did not meet with any great enthusiasm--though also there was no definite rejection of the conference.

Doubt was expressed whether the organizations are sufficiently united to come up with a program that the various sponsoring groups might all like. This was responded to by the suggestion that the only way in which some of the current misunderstandings would be worked through is as they cooperate on a common project.

Doubt was expressed about the possibilities of bringing to the conference the large number of persons anticipated (2500). There are a number of conferences already planned for the Fall by various organizations; could not one of these be broadened to do the job suggested for this one? The response to this was that 1) the figure of 2500 was arrived at by adding together the attnedance at the conferences of the various organizations, even allowing for a great deal of overlapping; 2) no single organization could bring together the breadth of participation desired in this conference.

The meeting ended rather inconclusively. General reluctance continued to be expressed, even though therre seemed to be little basis for it other than a general scepticism toward the possibility of accomplishing anything through conferences. It was agreed that we would explore the matter of a Civil Rights Commission hearing; other than that no commitment to a conference--or even further discussion--was made.

Minutes of a Meeting regarding a south-wide civil rights and civil liberties conference. June 19, 1962

On the evening of June 19 a few people representing various organizations met together to begin serious discussion of a South-wide conference on civil rights and civil liberties, to be held in Atlanta in the Fall. Present at the meeting were Mrs. Josephine Murphy, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Mrs. Eliza Paschall, Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations; Mrs. Estelle Wycoff, Southern Conference Educational Fund; Carl Braden, Southern Conference Educational Fund; Mrs. Edwina Smith, Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Bernard Lafayette, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee,; and Jim Monsonis, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Most of these people have had some preliminary contact with the idea of having a major conference in Atlanta, and in some places the topic has been discussed at great length. In the past one of the great difficulties has been lack of an administrator available; but at the present it appears that Jim Monsonis will be available to work full-time on the conference until August, and that there are possibilities of finding other persons to continue the work: thus the conversation is revived once more.

The meeting began with a discussion of the nature of the conference. It was felt that the conference should take a very positive attitude: that we have basic rights and liberties that segregation and the suppression of civil liberties which surrounds segregation have denied. It must affirm the rights which we as American citizens have, whether the exercise of such rights would be popular or not. In focussing upon the rights of American citizens regardless of belief or color, ot would cut across the sometimes technical distinction between civil rights and civil liberties. It was pointed out that the southern opposition is increasingly using the suppression of civil liberties such as the right of free speech and peaceful protest as a way of preventing significant civil rights issues from being raised.

In the discussion regarding the size and nature of the conference, it became clear that we are talking about a very large gathering: aiming at an attendance of 2500 persons, We would be trying to reach two kinds of persons. Those who have already declared themselves and are active in the movement for integration qould be encouraged to attend, but more effort would be spent in trying to reach the silent white liberal, those who are supporters from a distance and do not realize that the fight is their fight, and that it is their rights which are being abridged. Rather than a specialized conference on movement techniques it should be broadly educational aimed at activating previously inactive persons.

A discussion on the date and time was held. There was general agreement that November would be a good time, as it would give time for adequate preparation and recruitment of persons to attend. The date of November 9-11 was suggested, with the comment that we might be able to make use of the fact that November 11 is Veterans Day. The date however is flexible.

A good deal of time was spent on the matter of conference sponsors. It was thought that we ought to have two categories of relations sponsorship, a relatively small group of regional civil rights and civil liberties organizations; and supporting, a larger group of local organizations and organizations whose primary concern is not directly civil rights and civil liberties.

After some discussion, the following were suggested as tentative lists. They are certainly not fixed and are open to addition or revision and of course depend upon the wishes of the groups themselves.

Sponsorship: SCLC, SNCC, WILPF, SCEF, CORE, Southern Regional Council, Anti-Defamation League, American Civil Liberties Union, NAACP, Legal Defense and Education Fund of NAACP, Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations and the Georgia Council on Human Relations (as host groups).

Supporting: Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity, Southern Project of the National Student Association, League of Women Voters, Students for a Democratic Society, the Southern Region of the YMCA and the YWCA, the Georgia Council of Churches, the Atlanta Council of Churches, the Baptist Ministerial Alliance, the National Catholic Conference on Interracial Justice, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the American Friends Service Committee, the Unitarian Field Service, the Mennonite center, Highlander Center, the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials. It was also suggested that we explore with some of the union organizations the possibility of their being also supporting groups.

It was estimated that to do an adequate job on the conference, including travel funds for the delegates, would cost in the neighborhood of $10,000, but it is clear that this is just a guess. In the event that money is not available from other sources, SCEF is willing to underwrite the salary of an administrator for the conference. It was mentioned that Jane Stembridge might be available to replace Jim Monsonis after August 1, and Jim was to explore this with her.

A planning group is to be composed of representatives from the sponsoring groups. The next step is to contact the other groups desired as members of the sponsoring group and see if they are interested. There is to be another meeting of the planning committee on Tuesday, June 26, at 8:00.

Prospectus for a Conference on the Rights of American Citizens

During the past year several individuals connected with organizations working for constructive social change in the South have been discussing the possbbility of sponsoring a joint conference. The conference would be a large inter-agency meeting which would try to present a picture of the rights of American citizens which are currently being violated in the South, and affirm some basic beliefs and principles regarding human rights. These preliminary conversations have now reached the point of action. Such a conference is tentatively scheduled for November 9-11 in Atlanta; the discussion regarding sponsoring organizations and program is now underway.

Before we go into detail regarding the nature and purpose of the conference, we should state some basic assumptions regarding the state of the South at this time. The first is that there is present in the South today widespread denial of basic rights: not only to Negro citizens--that is well known and well documented--but also to white persons who are working to achieve constructive change in regard to the racial situation. In some places this takes the form of deliberate harassment and obstruction; in others it exists in the form of intensive community pressure toward silence, toward the preservation of the status quo, against those who take an active stand. It is our belief that the preservation of the right to protest is a necessary part of the struggle to achieve the just rights of all individuals. A second basic assumption is that the achievment of the human rights of all individuals is possible if persons of whatever color would realize that every violation of the right of another person is a potential violation of his own rights, and work to achieve a society where all persons are guaranteed their basic civil rights.

Based on these assumptions, the conference has two foci: to delineate and clarify what are the rights to which all citizens are entitled, and how they are being violated today; and to enlist more people in the fight to achieve and protect these rights. The first means that it will include an extensive

discussion of civil rights and racial discrimination, and civil liberties; the second goal means that the major effort of the conference will be to reach those who have previously been uncommitted to active involvement in the struggle for civil rights and civil liberties in the South. Although the conference will be primarily designed to speak to these people, it will also include in its participants a large number of those who are already active in the struggle. This is important in order for the silent southern liberal to meet face to face with those who are involved (and discover that they are not "communists" or whatever other epithets the defendents of the status quo use), and also for their own learning and edification. Some of the workshops may be specifically designed to assist those already involved.

Since this is the nature of the conference, it is important that sponsorship be as broad as possible. It should include more than those organizations which have chosen a specific modus operandi as their approach to the problem, such as direct action or legal action. It should include all those agencies and organizations concerned deeply with the problem of human rights in the South and involved in constructive action. If we are to reach those who are concerned but uncommitted, we will vitally need the sponsorship of those groups who are most in touch with these people. The conference must be so constructed so as not to advocate any specific approach to the exclusion of others, but in such a way that the energies of the greatest number of people might be focussed towards the achievment of the rights of all citizens.

The organization and administration of such a conference is not clear. It is clear that we are talking about a large conference--2500 or so persons--which is to last a full weekend. It would include as speakers some of the well-known leaders in the struggle for the protection of human rights: but the exact composition of the conference would depend upon a planning committee composed of the organizations involved in sponsorship.

Other details, including the expense involved in the conference , are unclear. If extensive publicity were handled by the sponsoring organizations, the major costs would be in underwriting the costs of an administrator for the conference, materials and publicity, and minimal transportation subsidy. The entire meeting could probably be held successfully for less than $10,000. An administrator is currently available until August 1 and there are good possibilities of finding someone to succeed him.

A. Proposal for a Conference on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

The Proposal

To hold a Regional Conference in Atlanta in the Fall, sponsored by many different civil rights and human relations agencies, on the violation of the rights of American citizens in the South.

The Purpose

"There has not been a major conference on civil rights in Atlanta in 25 years," an executive of one of the civil rights agencies recently said. While the statement is not entirely true--for example, NAACP has had national conventions here, as has the student movement and other organizations--the statement expresses the felt need for the organizations involved in the civil rights movement to come together in Atlanta to make a public witness in favor of the civil rights effort.

About a year ago individuals in several organizations began talking seriously about a multi-sponsored conference held in Atlanta to investigate the violations of civil rights and civil liberties, to affirm these rights, and to explore ways to achieve and protect them. After several delays it is proposed that we go ahead with the conference at this time, planning on holding it in the Fall. The time seems right: increasingly the Southern segregationist seems to be using the method of accusation ("communist!") and of abridgement of basic civil liberties of free speech, association, and peaceful protest. Persons are arrested across the South for peaceful picketing. Georgia now requires the permission of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to picket the Capitol. Because the Federal Government has made it finally clear that integration activity is not illegal, other excuses are now being found by the forces of reaction to prevent the civil rights movement from exercising its force. This involves violation of civil liberties; we must affirm publicly these liberties in order to continue the movement.

The purpose of the conference will be four-fold:

1) To explain to the conference participants--gathered from the persons associated with the various sponsoring organizations, and thus a large and diverse group--what their rights as American citizens are, what are the constitutional guarantees and how they are enforced. It would explain the various rights, responsibilities, and limitations of life in a free society. It would expose and clarify the ways in which these rights are being abrogated: not only in the forms of discrimination which are familiar to all involved in the integration movement, but also the newer and more subtle ways in which civil liberties--the rights to protest, to speak freely, to assemble freely--are being used to suppress the civil rights movement. It would point out that precedents are being set which have wider application than simply to the integration movement, and which pose real danger to a democratic society.

2) To take a positive public stand in defense of the rights of American citizens. We must stress that there is nothing "unamerican" about the civil rights movement, but rather that it is those who are opposed to the achievment of constitutional rights for all persons who are "unamerican."

3) As this will be a gathering of persons of diverse backgrounds and organizational perspectives, in addition to the above goals it will be part of the purpose of the conference to explore together through group discussion and workshops where we feel we are today in the civil rights movement and what are the next steps we should contemplate taking. Only too seldom does the sharing of perspectives needed in a united but diverse movement take place.

4) In so doing, another major purpose of the conference may be achieved: that of furthering the unity of the civil rights movement. That misunderstandings currently exist between organizational approaches and attitudes is well-known. That much of the misunderstanding and differences is only apparent--in fact, in some degree the work of the "opposition"--needs to be communicated to persons on a wide scale. One of the purposes of the Conference is to come to an appreciation of each other and to develop common understanding.

The potential effect of the conference would be to send back into communities across the South a united force, deepened in its understanding of the dynamics of the present-day struggle, renewed by common fellowship with others working for the same ends, and uncompromisingly committed to nonviolent action to bring about the achievment of human rights for all men.

The Organization of the Conference

To achieve the above goals the conference should be sponsored by as extensive and diverse a group of organizations as possible. The following are being invited to join in sponsorship:

American Civil Liberties Union
American Friends Service Committee
American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
Anti-Defamation League of Bnai Brith
Atlanta Council on Human Relations
Congress of Racial Equality
Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
Georgia Council on Human Relations
Mennonite Central Committee
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund
National Student Association--Southern Project
National Urban League
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Southern Conference Educational Fund
Southern Regional Council
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
Unitarian Field Service
Womens International League for Peace and Freedom
Young Men's Christian Association
Young Women's Christian Association

At the time of the writing of this proposal many of these have been consulted informally, and have indicated interest in the project. Formal interest is now being sought.

It is projected that if the majority of the above organizations were involved in sponsorship and worked diligently to publicize the conference, as many as 2,500 persons could be expected to attend. This will depend upon the extent of publicity given and the number and nature of the sponsoring organizations; it is arrived at by adding the number of those present at recent meetings of many of the organizations, and allowing for extensive

overlap. We will want to recruit participants in such a way as to maintain a "balance" with respect to organizational affiliation, perspective, student v. adult, race, etc.

The conference will require the services of a full-time administrator, in addition to voluntary help as the date draws near. Publicity, speaking on behalf of the conference, etc., will be done cooperatively by the sponsoring organizations. The conference coordinator will work at the direction of a local planning committee composed of representatives of the various organizations. The planning committee will be responsible for planning of the program, administration of the conference budget, and have final authority (subject to organizational approval) over all decisions.

The conference budget will depend to some extent upon the number of sponsoring organizations and the size of the conference. Assuming that 2,500 is somewhat optimistic, the following budget is projected on the basis of 1,500 persons in attendance. As travel subsidies will be necessary to bring students and others from greater distances, an approximate sum is included for that expense. Office space has been donated by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

1. Salary--administrator. (six months)		$ 1,800
2. Publicity:	flier and mailing	200
	travel for promotion	200
3. Office:	materials	250
	telephone	150
	postage	100
	equipment	50
4. Speaker and Resource Leader Expense		1,000
5. Conference materials:		
	program	100
	leaflets, etc., for distribution	100
6. Travel subsidy		3,000
Total		$ 6,950

Below is a possible outline of how. the conference might be structured. This is prepared merely for purposes of suggestion only: no planning committee has yet met.

Friday evening. Mass meeting.
This is intended to launch the weekend; its theme, Our Constitutional Rights. Major speakers will include persons such as Dr. Martin Luther King, James McBride Dabbs, James Roosevelt, Justice Black or Justice Douglas, Robert Hutchins, representatives of the sponsoring organizations.

Saturday Morning. Workshops on various topics.
There would be 30 or more workshops, in order to make them small enough for individual participation. Possibly 12 or 15 different topics would be dealt

with, many having several sections. The intent would be to go more deeply into a wide range of topics, such as legal rights, southern "anti-communism", job discrimination, the role of direct action and the role of the human relations agencies, the political and economic structure of the South, the meaning of nnnviolence, etc.. The intent is to educate but also to include the diversity of approach to a great many of these subjects; in addition to allowing as much interchange as possible.

Saturday afternoon

Two parts to the afternoon program as possible: one from 1:30 to 3:00 (approximately) and another from 4:00 to 5:30. One possibility is to use one session to do some coordinated area planning, each geographical area (state, section, city) gathering as a total group and learning about programs in the area and formulating inter-agency plans. The other session may be voluntary: each of the organizations holding a "get-acquainted" session where persons from other groups come to learn its program and purpose. Somewhere there ought to be workshops on how persons may become active in various phases of the movement.

Saturday evening.
On Saturday if possible a banquet might be held for the conference at which another major person of the caliber of the Friday night presentation would speak.

The possibilities for continuing into Sunday are entirely unclear at this time. Possibly reports from the workshops or further educational sessions would be possible.

TR

~~Miss~~ (ata Cncl)

UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.

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MRS. A. BRUCE STEELE
Santa Barbara, California

MRS. ELBRIDGE F. STONEHAM
Exeter, New Hampshire

MALCOLM R. SUTHERLAND, JR.
Chicago, Illinois

FRANK M. TILLER, Ph.D.
Houston, Texas

WAYNE VASEY
St. Louis, Missouri

CARLETON W. WASHBURNE, Ph.D.
Okemos, Michigan

KENNETH B. WHITE
Dallas, Texas

WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.
New York, N. Y.

ROBERT ZOERHEIDE
Bethesda, Md.

MRS. LAWRENCE D. STEEFEL
Minneapolis, Minnesota
National Campaign Chairman

New York Office:
345 EAST 46TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
OXford 7-0248

September 10, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

This time I can plan far enough in advance to let you know that I will be in Atlanta on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 18 -20. I hope we can get together for a more leisurely conversation than is our usual fate. Please feel free to include anyone in the conversation whom you wish. I hope Paul will have a little time to give me as well.

Yours sincerely,

Ernie

Ernest E. Lent, Jr, Director
Dept of Community Services-USA

vc

I am away on Tuesday & there is Exec Comm. I don't think I will be able to see him at length

Maybe on Wed. or Thurs. I'll be in touch with you if possible. Best

ster

October 2, 1962

Eliza Paschall

Paul Rilling

Emancipation Day Celebration

1. I would suggest a sponsoring committee of some 35 or so prestige type people, but people who are in general agreement with the theme and idea. These should include ministers, labor leaders, business and professional people, etc.. Among the kind of people who might be involved would be Ralph McGill, Eugene Patterson, Phillip Weltner, Benjamin Mayes, Rufus Clement, Sam Williams, L. D. Milton, Louis Regenstein, Herman Turner, Nat Long, Jacob Rothschild, The REv. Robert E. Lee.

2. I would suggest an advisory committee which would receive little if any publicity but which would consist of staff representatives of human relations agencies in the city.

3. I would suggest a public commemorative ceremony in the auditorium with the usual trappings of music, name speaker, involvement of the mayor, etc..

4. There would also be developed under the auspices of the sponsoring committee and the mayor a progress report on these 100 years. This would pull all the stops about the great changes and achievement but would also spotlight the unfinished nature of the task. Such a report could be developed by a local college professor or two or by one of the agencies.

5. If the project got underway with an Atlanta committee, it could then be proposed to broaden the effort to include the other political subdivisions in Greater Atlanta.

COPY COPY

UNITED STATES COURTS

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

JUDGE'S CHAMBERS

POST OFFICE BOX 1476
ATLANTA 1, GEORGIA

OCTOBER 9th, 1962

MRS. ELIZA PASCHALL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

DEAR MRS. PASCHALL:

ANSWERING YOUR LETTER OF OCTOBER 5th I AM INCLINED TO THINK THAT THE ATLANTA BOARD OF EDUCATION CAN CHANGE THEIR PUPIL PLACEMENT PLAN PROVIDED THE CHANGE IS MORE A LIBERALIZATION THAN RESTRICTION, OTHERWISE IT WOULD HAVE TO GET THE APPROVAL OF THE COURT.

ANYTHING I MIGHT SAY OR WRITE HOWEVER, WOULD BE SUBJECT TO RECONSIDERATION IF THE QUESTION IS RAISED BEFORE ME.

WITH KIND REGARDS,

SINCERELY YOURS,

FRANK A HOOPER
UNITED STATES DISTRICK JUDGE

FAH/s

STATEMENT MADE BY MRS. MITCHELL, SCHOOL BOARD -

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1962

I FEEL STRONGLY THAT SOME RELIEF MUST BE FOUND FOR HOWARD HIGH SCHOOL BY THE FALL OF 1963. MOBILE UNITS RECENTLY INSTALLED FOUR BLOCKS FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL AND HOUSING 800 8th GRADE STUDENTS CANNOT BY ANY FAIR EVALUATION BE TERMED ADEQUATE. MOBILE UNITS TO RELIEVE OVERCROWDING WHEN ATTACHED TO AN EXISTING SCHOOL ARE JUSTIFIABLE BUT BY THEMSELVES LACK SUCH NECESSITIES AS CAFETERIA, AUDITORIUM, GYMNASIUM, AND LIBRARY. LACK OF MEANS TO COMMUNICATE BETWEEN UNITS AND HEALTH HAZARDS ADD TO THE PROBLEM.

TO RELIEVE HOWARD HIGH SCHOOL I BELIEVE THE SCHOOL BOARD FACES THREE CHOICES:

1. BEGIN IMMEDIATELY TO MAKE PLANS TO BUILD A NEW HIGH SCHOOL ON THE EAST SIDE OF ATLANTA. THIS WOULD COST THE TAXPAYERS SOME 1½ TO 2 MILLION DOLLARS.

2. IGNORING PRESENT PUPIL PLACEMENT PLANS, ENROLL NEGROES IN EXISTING WHITE SCHOOLS IN THE NEIGHBORHOODS. THIS WOULD MEAN A RATIO OF ABOUT ½ WHITE TO ½ NEGRO.

3. CONVERT 1 OR 2 EXISTING WHITE SCHOOLS IN THIS SECTION TO NEGROES, THEN PLACING WHITE STUDENTS IN NEARBY SCHOOLS THAT WOULD NOT BE CONVERTED.

I FURTHER BELIEVE THE PUBLIC SHOULD BE ASKED TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINION ON THIS URGENT AND IMPORTANT QUESTION THE BOARD FACES.

GREATER ATLANTA
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 EXCHANGE PLACE
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

TELEPHONE
525-6468

Paul -

The attached for your information -

We've had meetings with the 40 transfer students in Atlanta and are arranging tutors for those who need them. Had a good panel with Bob Coles, last year's students, etc..

Eliza

ote

MRS. CLIFTON G. HOFFMAN
Chairman
MR. M. CARL HOLMAN
1st Vice-Chairman
DR. RICHARD RESER
2nd Vice-Chairman
MRS. CHARLES PERKINS, JR.
Secretary
MR. HUBERT JACKSON
Treasurer

GREATER ATLANTA
Council On Human Relations
Telephone 525-6469
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MRS. ELIZA PASCHALL
Executive Director
MR. THOMAS McPHERSON, JR.
Assistant Director

OCTOBER 23, 1962

MEMORANDUM TO: MR. DON McEVOY
MR. ROBERT THOMPSON
MR. PAUL RILLING
MR. NICK BONANO

FROM: ~~MRS.~~ ELIZA PASCHALL Sli

I APOLOGIZE FOR NOT HAVING SENT YOU THIS COPY SOONER. MR. BILL HOWLAND, REPRESENTING THE MAYOR, MET WITH CLARENCE COLEMAN AND DICK SHAPIRO and ME TODAY TO DISCUSS THESE PROPOSALS. THE MAYOR HAD INDICATED GENERAL AGREEMENT WITH OUR PROPOSALS AND WE ARE TO SUBMIT TO MR. HOWLAND LATER THIS WEEK NAMES OF PERSONS WHOM WE WOULD RECOMMEND FOR THE TWO COMMITTEES AND A TENTATIVE BUDGET FOR A MEETING AND A PUBLICATION. IF YOU HAVE SUGGESTIONS ABOUT EITHER OR ANYTHING ELSE, PLEASE LET ME HEAR FROM YOU.

IT WAS GENERALLY AGREED THAT IT WOULD BE GOOD TO HAVE A WHITE AND A NEGRO CO-CHAIRMAN, WITH THE MAYOR PROBABLY BEING REQUESTED TO SERVE AS HONORARY CHAIRMAN.

EP:PAG

OCTOBER 11, 1962

THE HONORABLE IVAN ALLEN, JR.
CITY HALL
68 MITCHELL STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

COPY

DEAR MAYOR ALLEN:

THE MATTER OF AN APPROPRIATE OBSERVANCE OF THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE AGENCIES LISTED BELOW, THROUGH THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS. WE HAVE BEEN INFORMED THAT YOU HAVE BEEN CONTACTED AND THAT YOU HAVE INDICATED A DESIRE FOR THIS OCCASION TO BE DULY RECOGNIZED IN ATLANTA. WE FEEL THAT A COORDINATED, UNITED APPROACH WOULD BE MORE DESIRABLE THAN INDEPENDENT PLANS, AND I HAVE BEEN ASKED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF THESE AGENCIES TO REQUEST A CONFERENCE WITH YOU TO DISCUSS WAYS AND MEANS OF PLANNING A COOPERATIVE EFFORT FOR ATLANTA. AS A BASIS FOR OUR CONFERENCE, WE MAKE THE FOLLOWING TENTATIVE PROPOSALS:

1. APPOINTMENT BY YOU OF AN INTERRACIAL SPONSORING COMMITTEE OF SOME 25 OR SO LEADERS FROM ALL FIELDS - MINISTERS, LABOR LEADERS, BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL PEOPLE, ETC.

2. APPOINTMENT OF AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE SOMPOSED OF STAFF REPRESENTATIVES OF HUMAN RELATION AGENCIES IN THE CITY, TO WORK IN THE BACKGROUND.

3. PLANS FOR A PUBLIC COMMUNITY - WIDE PROGRAM, PROBABLY AT THE MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM.

4. PUBLICATION UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SPONSORING COMMITTEE OF A REPORT DEALING WITH ATLANTA'S PROGRESS DURING THE PAST 100 YEARS AND POINTING OUT THE UNFINISHED TASK AHEAD.

SINCE JANUARY 1 IS THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE PROCLAMATION, WE WOULD LIKE TO MEET WITH YOU AT YOUR EARLIEST CONVENIENCE. IF YOU WILL COMMUNICATE WITH ME, I SHALL BE GLAD TO CONTACT THE GROUPS LISTED BELOW.*

SINCERELY,

(MRS.) ELIZA PASCHALL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

*NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIAN AND JEWS
URBAN LEAGUE - ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE - SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
ATLANTA COMMITTEE FOR COOPERATIVE ACTION
INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

Ga. ~~Nat'l Rpts~~ LD
all MM

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

NOVEMBER, 1962

FOR YOUR INFORMATION AND ATTENTION

FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT MADE BY MRS. RAY MITCHELL AT THE OCTOBER 8th MEETING OF THE ATLANTA BOARD OF EDUCATION. (THE BOARD MEETS REGULARLY THE SECOND MONDAY NIGHT, 7:30 P.M. IN THE BUILDING BEHIND CITY HALL.)

"I FEEL STRONGLY THAT SOME RELIEF MUST BE FOUND FOR HOWARD HIGH SCHOOL BY THE FALL OF 1963. MOBILE UNITS RECENTLY INSTALLED FOUR BLOCKS FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL AND HOUSING 800 8th GRADE STUDENTS CANNOT BY ANY FAIR EVALUATION BE TERMED ADEQUATE. MOBILE UNITS TO RELIEVE OVERCROWDING WHEN ATTACHED TO AN EXISTING SCHOOL ARE JUSTIFIABLE BUT BY THEMSELVES LACK SUCH NECESSITIES AS CARETERIA, AUDITORIUM, GYMNASIUM, AND LIBRARY. LACK OF MEANS TO COMMUNICATE BETWEEN UNITS AND HEALTH HAZARDS ADD TO THE PROBLEM.

TO RELIEVE HOWARD HIGH SCHOOL I BELIEVE THE SCHOOL BOARD FACES THREE CHOICES:

1. BEGIN IMMEDIATELY TO MAKE PLANS TO BUILD A NEW HIGH SCHOOL ON THE EAST SIDE OF ATLANTA. THIS WOULD COST THE TAXPAYERS SOME 1½ TO 2 MILLION DOLLARS.

2. IGNORING PRESENT PUPIL PLACEMENT PLANS, ENROLL NEGROES IN EXISTING WHITE SCHOOLS IN THESE NEIGHBORHOODS. THIS WOULD MEAN A RATIO OF ABOUT ½ WHITE TO ½ NEGRO.

3. CONVERT 1 OR 2 EXISTING WHITE SCHOOLS IN THIS SECTION TO NEGROES, THEN PLACING WHITE STUDENTS IN NEARBY SCHOOLS THAT WOULD NOT BE CONVERTED.

II FURTHER BELIEVE THE PUBLIC SHOULD BE ASKED TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINION ON THIS URGENT AND IMPORTANT QUESTION THE BOARD FACES."

****

THE COUNCIL HAS REQUESTED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FROM MR. JARVIS BARNES, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT FOR ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES:

NO. OF TEACHING STATIONS AT HOWARD, NO. STUDENTS AT HOWARD, GREATEST DISTANCE TRAVELED BY STUDENTS; NAMES AND LOCATIONS OF THREE "WHITE" SCHOOLS SERVING SAME AREA AS HOWARD; NO. OF TEACHING STATIONS AND STUDENTS AND DISTANCES TRAVELED FOR EACH.

****

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS COMPILED FROM THE ORDER OF BUSINESS OF THE SEPTEMBER 10, 1962 ATLANTA BOARD OF EDUCATION MEETING:

(CONTINUED)

	TOTAL	NEGRO	WHITE
No. ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS ON DOUBLE SESSION	22	20	2
No. ELEMENTARY STUDENTS ON DOUBLE SESSION	6,681	6,255	426
No. HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN ATLANTA SYSTEM	30,837	12,511*	18,326
No. HIGH SCHOOLS IN ATLANTA SYSTEM	22	5	17

* INCLUDES 41 NEGRO STUDENTS ATTENDING 10 "WHITE HIGH SCHOOLS".

PREPARED BY GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

PRECENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, (MALE AND FEMALE, WHITE AND NON-WHITE) ACCORDING TO JOB CATEGORIES, COMPILED FROM U. S. CENSUS, 196

ATLANTA METROPOLITAN AREA (5 COUNTIES)

	WHITE	NON-WHITE*	TOTAL
MEDIAN INCOME (FAMILY)	$ 6,498	$ 3,033	$ 5,758
MEDIAN SCHOOL YEAR COMPLETED	12.0	7.6	11.1
POPULATION	785,019	232,169	1,017,188
% DISTRIBUTION	77.2%	22.8%	100
MALE POP. - % DISTRIBUTION	78% (381,516)	22% (108,149)	100
MALES EMPLOYED-% DISTRIBUTION	81% (202,797)	19% (47,383)	100
FEMALE POP.-% DISTRIBUTION	77% (403,503)	23% (124,020)	100
FEMALES EMPLOYED-% DISTRIBUTION	74% (107,506)	26% (37,504)	100

OF TOTAL POPULATION EMPLOYED:

	MALE			FEMALE	
TYPES OF JOBS	% WHITE	% NON-WHITE	% TOTAL	% WHITE	% NON-WHITE
PROFESSIONAL	95	5	100	86	14
MANAGERIAL	98	2	100	94	6
CLERICAL	90	10	100	97	3
SALES	98	2	100	98	2
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN ETC.	91	9	100	87	13
OPERATIVES	74	26	100	75	25
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	11	89	100	9	91
SERVICE, EXC. "	45	55	100	44	56
LABORERS	40	60	100	45	55

*ALL BUT 695 OF THE 231,474 "NON-WHITE" ARE NEGROES.
NOTE: THE ATLANTA REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS REPORTS THAT UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES FOR THE ATLANTA AREA ARE NOT AVAILABLE IN TERMS OF RACE.

GREATER ATLANTA

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

NOVEMBER 5, 1962

TO: MEMBERS OF THE DEKALB COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION

GENTLEMEN:

WE CAN FIND NOTHING IN THE "BY-LAWS AND POLICIES OF THE DEKALB COUNTY BOARD OF EDUCATION" WHICH WOULD PROHIBIT THE ASSIGNMENT OF ANY STUDENT TO THE SCHOOL NEAREST HIS HOME. INEVITABLY, MORE NEGRO STUDENTS WILL REQUEST THIS.

DEKALB COUNTY CAN AVOID THE RANCOR AND THE EXPENSE OF A LAWSUIT, WHICH IS CERTAIN TO BE LOST, BY THE SIMPLE ASSERTION THAT STUDENTS MAY BE ASSIGNED TO THE SCHOOL NEAREST THEM, REGARDLESS OF RACE.

MEMBERS OF THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, WHICH INCLUDES DEKALB COUNTY, FEEL THIS COURSE OF ACTION WOULD BE WISE, BOTH IN THE INTEREST OF ECONOMY AND AMERIDAN PRINCIPLES. WITH SUCH A SMALL NUMBER OF NEGRO STUDENTS - 7% OF THE TOTAL ENROLLMENT AND EIGHT NEGRO SCHOOLS OUT OF A TOTAL OF 61, IT SHOULD BE POSSIBLE TO IMPLEMENT SUCH A POLICY WITH VERY LITTLE DIFFICULTY. IT WOULD AVOID EXPENSIVE DUPLICATING BUS SERVICE AND IT WOULD SET AN EXAMPLE FOR OTHER DISTRICTS IN GEORGIA TO FOLLOW. THERE IS AMPLE PRECEDENT FOR SUCH VOLUNTARY DESEGREGATION. IN OUR NEIGHBORING STATES OF NORTH CAROLINA, FLORIDA AND TENNESSEE, TWENTY-TWO SCHOOL DISTRICTS HAVE TAKEN THIS STEP. THESE INCLUDE MEMPHIS, CHARLOTTE, GREENSBORO, AND DADE COUNTY (MIAMI).

WITH A COSMOPOLITAN POPULATION AND AN EDUCATION SYSTEM WILLING TO MOVE FORWARD WITH THE TIMES, DEKALB COUNTY HAS AN OPPORTUNITY TO SET THE PACE FOR PROGRESS IN THIS IMPORTANT AREA.

SINCERELY,

MRS. CLIFTON G. HOFFMAN
CHAIRMAN

CGH:PAG

Atla cnd

ATLANTA

ATLANTA.

C. H.R.
11/62

SUMMARY REPORT

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
DECEMBER, 1961 – NOVEMBER, 1962

___ INCREASED MEMBERSHIP 100% (TO 500+)

___ PREPARED AND DISTRIBUTED NINE NEWSLETTERS TO MEMBERS AND COMMUNITY.

___ COMPILED AND DISTRIBUTED LIST OF DESEGREGATED FACILITIES. (THIS IS KEPT CURRENT.)

___ WORKED WITH SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL IN PREPARATION OF ATLANTA EMPLOYMENT SURVEY.

___ HELD FOUR LUNCHEON MEETINGS – ON SCHOOLS, GRADY HOSPITAL, VOTER REGISTRATION, CIVIL RIGHTS SUITS.

___ HELD SPECIAL AFTERNOON AND EVENING APRIL MEETING ON ATLANTA SCHOOL DESEGREGATION, WITH SCHOOL OFFICIALS, SOCIAL SCIENTISTS, AND CHURCH LEADERS PARTICIPATING.

___ HELD TWO EVENING BUSINESS MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS.

___ PRESENTED RALPH BUNCHE AT SPECIAL LUNCHEON.

___ SET UP OWN OFFICE IN MAY, WITH FULL TIME SECRETARY AND RESPONSIBIDITY FOR OPERATING EXPENSES.

700 ___ RECEIVED ~~$200+~~ $2000+ IN LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS, MAY – NOVEMBER, 1962.

___ HELD TWO SPECIAL LUNCHEONS AT QUAKER HOUSE TO DISCUSS WORK OF COUNCIL WITH LOCAL MINISTERS AND LAY CHURCH LEADERS.

___ KEPT IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH 1961-62 TRANSFER STUDENTS, PRESENTED CERTIFICATE OF APPRECIATION TO EACH.

___ HELD TWO MEETINGS BEFORE 1962 SCHOOL OPENING WITH FORMER OASIS LEADERS, SCHOOL OFFICIALS AND STUDENTS.

___ CONTACTED 1962-63 TRANSFER STUDENTS, ARRANGED INFORMAL MEETING FOR THEM AFTER SCHOOL OPENING, ASSISTED WITH PROVISIONS FOR TUTORING.

___ WORKED WITH OTHER COMMUNITY GROUPS TO BRING ABOUT ACCEPTANCE OF NEGRO INTERN AND NEGRO STAFF MEMBERS AT GRADY HOSPITAL, CONTINUED TO SEEK CLARIFICATION OF HOSPITAL AUTHORITY POLICIES ABOUT NEGROES IN OTHER TRAINING PROGRAMS.

___ COOPERATED WITH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GROUPS IN EFFORTS TO SOLVE URBAN RENEWAL PROBLEMS IN DECATUR.

___ ACCOMPLISHED DESEGREGATION OF DECATUR-DEKALB LIBRARY.

SUMMARY REPORT.....

___ WORKED WITH OTHER GROUPS ON SUCCESSFUL DESEGREGATION OF ATLANTA MOVIE THEATERS.

___ SET UP COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER UNMET SOCIAL NEEDS IN GREATER ATLANTA AREA.

___ ASSISTED IN PROGRAMMING AND ARRANGING FOR ENTERTAINMENT FOR MORE THAN 100 FOREIGN VISITORS, WITH AVERAGE VISITS OF THREE DAYS. (THE COUNCIL ACTS AS LOCAL SPONSOR FOR THE GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS INSTITUTE, AFRO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON FRIENDLY RELATIONS AMONG STUDENTS, EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LIVING AND ASSISTS IN VARIOUS SPECIAL GROUPS SENT DIRECTLY BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE.)

___ CONTINUED SPONSORSHIP OF STUDENT COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, WITH CO-SPONSORSHIP OF NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION REGIONAL OFFICE.

___ COOPERATED WITH SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL AND GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS ON TEA HONORING LILLIAN SMITH.

___ WORKED THROUGHOUT THE YEAR WITH OTHER COMMUNITY GROUPS INTERESTED IN EXTENDING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL CITIZENS IN EMPLOYMENT, PUBLIC FACILITIES, EDUCATION, RECREATION, ARTS, CULTURAL EVENTS.

___ STAFF EXPANSION: THE COUNCIL IS CONTINUING ITS AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC., WHEREBY THE USC PROVIDES PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR THE COUNCIL, THROUGH THE APPOINTMENT OF A MUTUALLY AGREED UPON PERSON. THE FIRST DIRECTOR WAS HARRY BOYTE, WHO WAS APPOINTED IN FEBRUARY, 1961, BUT WHO RESIGNED IN JULY TO RETURN TO CHARLOTTE, N.C. ELIZA PASCHALL WAS APPOINTED TO REPLACE HIM. IN SEPTEMBER, 1962 THOMAS MCPHERSON WAS ADDED TO THE STAFF AS ASSISTANT DIRECTOR.

___ SUPPORTED EFFORTS ON BEHALF OF VOLUNTARY DESEGREGATION OF DEKALB SCHOOLS.

For your Information

STATEMENT FROM THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS TO THE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMAN OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

DECEMBER 13, 1962

GENTLEMEN:

THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS DOES NOT USUALLY CONSIDER MATTERS WHICH COME BEFORE THE PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE. IF HOWEVER, THE PROPOSAL TO CHANGE PEYTON ROAD IS INTENDED TO CREATE A "RACIAL BUFFER ZONE", AS WAS STATED IN THE SEPTEMBER 5, 1962 ATLANTA JOURNAL REPORT, THEN IT IS OF CONCERN TO A COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS.

EXPERIENCE SHOWS THAT SUCH BUFFER ZONES DO NOT WORK, AND WE AGREE WITH MAYOR ALLEN'S PREVIOUS STATEMENTS THAT A DIVIDED CITY IS NOT A GOOD THING. ATLANTA IS KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AS A RESPONSIBLE CITY. THIS IS NO TIME FOR IRRESPONSIBLE ACTION, WHICH COULD ONLY COMPOUND, NOT SOLVE, OUR PROBLEM. IT IS NO TIME FOR ATLANTA TO START BUILDING A BERLIN WALL.

RESPECTFULLY,

Mrs Clifton G Hoffman

MRS. CLIFTON G. HOFFMAN
CHAIRMAN, GACHR

Mrs. John Stanley

BY: MRS. JOHN STANLEY

CGH:JS:PAG

Ga -
Atla -

MM

DATE: DECEMBER, 1962

TO: MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FROM: MRS. CLIFTON HOFFMAN

YOU HAVE BEEN NOTIFIED OF THE PLANS FOR A BOARD MEETING ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 8:00 P.M. IN THE BOARD ROOM OF THE ATLANTA PUBLIC LIBRARY. MR. WILLARD JOHNSON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.; MR. ERNEST LENT, DIRECTOR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SERVICES, USA FOR THE USC; MR. LESLIE DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL; MR. PAUL ANTHONY, SRC FIELD REPRESENTATIVE; MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS; MR. OLIVER HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR OF THE GEORGIA COUNCIL AND REV. CHARLES DEMERE, CHAIRMAN OF THE GEORGIA COUNCIL HAVE BEEN INVITED TO ATTEND.

WE HOPE TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THOSE WHO CANNOT ATTEND THAT MEETING TO MEET MR. JOHNSON AT ANOTHER TIME.

I URGE YOU TO READ CAREFULLY THE ENCLOSED MATERIAL AND GIVE SOME THOUGHT TO THE QUESTIONS RAISED IN MRS. PASCHALL'S MEMORANDUM.

MRS. PATRICIA GUEST, WHO HAS BEEN THE OFFICE SECRETARY SINCE MAY, HAS RESIGNED TO ACCEPT A POSITION WITH THE U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE. WE WISH HER WELL AND THANK HER FOR HER DEVOTION. MISS CLOATEE JOHNSON, FORMERLY SECRETARY TO REV. JOHN MORRIS IN THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR RACIAL AND CULTURAL UNITY IS REPLACING MRS. GUEST AT THE PRESENT TIME.

****

OUR THANKS TO MR. GUEST AND MR. MCPHERSON FOR A BEAUTIFUL PAINT JOB FOR THE OFFICE. WE NOW HAVE TWO TELEPHONE LINES AND A NEW NUMBER. (JA. 3-1581-2)

MY THANKS AND APPRECIATION TO EACH OF YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION DURING THE PAST YEAR - ELIZA AND I LOOK FORWARD TO ANOTHER EXCITING AND WE HOPE PROFITABLE YEAR.

ENCLOSURES:

1. MEMORANDUM FROM THE DIRECTOR
2. GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL BY-LAWS
3. GEORGIA COUNCIL BY-LAWS
4. SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL FACT SHEET
5. LETTER OF AGREEMENT WITH UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE
6. BOARD LIST
7. STATEMENT TO THE ALDERMANIC BOARD

MRS. CLIFTON G. HOFFMAN
Chairman

MR. M. CARL HOLMAN
1st Vice-Chairman

DR. RICHARD RESER
2nd Vice-Chairman

MRS. CHARLES PERKINS, JR.
Secretary

MR. HUBERT JACKSON
Trearsurer

GREATER ATLANTA

Council On Human Relations

Telephone 525-6469

5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MRS. ELIZA PASCHALL
Executive Director

MR. THOMAS McPHERSON, JR.
Assistant Director

DECEMBER 14, 1962

YOU ARE INVITED TO MEET MR. THOR JAN THOMASSEN, OF NORWAY, AND HEAR HIM DESCRIBE THE PROGRAM OF THE EXPERIMENT IN INTERNATIONAL LIVING, AT LUNCH ON MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 12:30 AT THE PEACHTREE MANOR HOTEL, 826 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E. ($2.00)

MR. THOMASSEN, 22, IS A TEACHER AND INTERPETER, AND IS IN THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF THE PALMYRA ROTARY CLUB OF HERSHEY, PENN., IN COOPERATION WITH THE EXPERIMENT.

THE EXPERIMENT, FOUNDED IN 1923, IS AN INDEPENDENT, NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION IN THE FIELD OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION. MORE THAN 90,000 PERSONS HAVE PARTICIPATED IN ITS ACTIVITIES, EITHER AS VISITORS OR HOST FAMILIES.

MR. THOMASSEN'S TOUR IS PART OF A PROGRAM TO ACQUAINT MORE AMERICANS WITH THE EXPERIMENT PROGRAM, BOTH IN TERMS OF INDIVIDUALS WHO WOULD BE INTERESTED IN GOING TO OTHER COUNTRIES AND THOSE WHO WOULD BE INTERESTED IN SERVING AS HOSTS AND SPONSORS.

ATLANTA HAS HAD CONSIDERABLE PARTICIPATION IN THESE PROGRAMS, AND HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO RECEIVE SPECIFIC INFORMATION.

PLEASE CONVEY THIS INVITATION TO YOUR ASSOCIATES AND LET US KNOW WHOM TO EXPECT.

PLEASE RETURN TO: THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

RESERVATIONS FOR LUNCHEON, MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 12:30, PEACHTREE MANOR HOTEL - ($2.00) _____

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

TELEPHONE NO. _____

DATE: DECEMBER, 1962

TO: MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

FROM: ELIZA PASCHALL

I SHOULD LIKE TO SHARE WITH YOU SOME OF MY OBSERVATIONS AFTER FIFTEEN MONTHS AS DIRECTOR OF THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS AND AFTER MY ATTENDANCE AT THE CONFERENCE OF NAIRO (NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS) IN WASHINGTON LAST MONTH, AND TO POSE CERTAIN QUESTIONS WHICH I THINK THE BOARD MUST CONSIDER AS A POLICY MAKING GROUP AND WHICH COULD FORM THE BASIS FOR OUR DISCUSSIONS ON JANUARY 8.

THE OBSERVATIONS AND QUESTIONS FALL INTO TWO CATEGORIES - THOSE ABOUT THE COUNCIL ITSELF AND THOSE ABOUT THE STATE OF HUMAN RELATIONS IN THE GREATER ATLANTA COMMUNITY.

THE COUNCIL AS AN ORGANIZATION: MANY OF YOU HAVE KNOWN THE COUNCIL FOR A LONG TIME - AS IT HAS EVOLVED FROM A VERY LOOSELY ORGANIZED GROUP, USING THE STAFF AND OFFICE FACILITIES OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL AND THE GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS TO A FULL-FLEDGED OPERATION WITH ITS OWN OFFICE AND STAFF AND PROGRAM. SEVERAL FACTS SHOULD BE MADE CLEAR HERE:

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL IS NOT A "MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION". IT IS COMPOSED OF 100 PERSONS WHO ARE ELECTED BY THE COUNCIL TO SERVE SPECIFIC TERMS. MANY INDIVIDUALS WHO USED TO BELONG TO THE SRC WHEN IT WAS A MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION THINK THEY STILL DO! MANY INDIVIDUALS WHO RECEIVE THE NEW SOUTH THINK THEY ARE "MEMBERS" OF SRC BUT EXCEPT FOR CERTAIN COMPLIMENTARY COPIES, THE NEW SOUTH REQUIRES PAYMENT TO THE SRC OF $2.00 ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION. ONE OF THE MAIN PARTS OF THE SRC PROGRAM IS THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF STATE COUNCILS ON HUMAN RELATIONS, THROUGH GRANTS OF MONEY AND STAFF SERVICES, BUT IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT THERE IS NO ORGANIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE SRC AND THE GEORGIA COUNCIL (THERE IS NO MENTION OF THE OTHER IN EITHER SET OF BY-LAWS).

THE GEORGIA COUNCIL IS A MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION, WHICH INDIVIDUALS JOIN EITHER AS MEMBERS-AT-LARGE OR AS MEMBERS OF A LOCAL AFFILIATED COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS. THE RELATIONSHIP, HOWEVER, ON BOTH SIDES IS A RATHER LOOSE AND "PERMISSIVE" ONE WHICH HAS "EVOLVED" WITHOUT MUCH THOUGHT GIVEN TO ORGANIZATION ON EITHER SIDE. (FOR EXAMPLE, THE PRESENT ARRANGEMENT OF $3 OF EACH $5 DUES PAID TO A LOCAL COUNCIL BEING TURNED OVER TO THE GEORGIA COUNCIL WAS INHERITED BY THE PRESENT ORGANIZATION AND PRESUMABLY COULD BE QUESTIONED AND RE-EXAMINED BY EITHER AT ANY TIME.)

THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL IS A MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION, WHICH INDIVIDUALS OR COUPLES OR GROUPS MAY JOIN BY PAYMENT OF $5 OR $9 ($3 OR $5 OF WHICH IS SENT TO THE GEORGIA COUNCIL). THESE INDIVIDUALS, COUPLES OR GROUPS THEREBY

BECOME MEMBERS OF THE GEORGIA COUNCIL. THE BY-LAWS OF BOTH THE GEORGIA AND THE ATLANTA COUNCILS PROVIDE FOR AFFILIATION BETWEEN THE TWO BUT NEITHER STATES VERY CLEARLY WHAT THIS REQUIRES FROM EITHER.

IN 1961 THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS AND THE UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC., ENTERED UPON AN AGREEMENT WHEREBY THE COUNCIL REQUESTED AND THE USC AGREED TO THE ASSIGNMENT OF A MEMBER OF ITS FIELD STAFF TO THE POSITION OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE COUNCIL. IT WAS AGREED THAT THE INDIVIDUAL OCCUPYING THIS DUAL ROLE SHOULD BE ACCEPTABLE TO BOTH PARTIES AND WOULD WORK TO IMPLEMENT THE POLICIES SET BY THE BOARD OF THE COUNCIL BUT AT THE SAME TIME REPORT TO THE USC, THE SUPERVISORY STAFF OF WHICH WOULD FEEL FREE TO GIVE PROFESSIONAL ADVICE WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE POLICIES SET OUT BY THE COUNCIL BOARD. IN SEPTEMBER, 1962 THE USC, WITH THE AGREEMENT OF THE COUNCIL BOARD, ADDED AN ADDITIONAL PERSON TO ITS FIELD STAFF (IN THE PERSON OF MR. THOMAS MCPHERSON) AND ASSIGNED HIM AS ASSISTANT EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE ATLANTA COUNCIL.

BOTH OF THESE PERSONS, THE DIRECTOR AND THE ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, ARE MEMBERS OF THE FIELD STAFF OF THE USC (A NON-SECTARIAN, NON-PROFIT SERVICE ORGANIZATION AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN UNITARIAN-UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION). IN ADDITION TO PAYING THESE TWO SALARIES, THE USC PROVIDES A NOMINAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT FOR EACH AND DID LAST YEAR CONTRIBUTE $1300 TO THE COUNCIL TO HELP PAY THE COSTS OF SECRETARIAL HELP. THE SECRETARY, HOWEVER, IS ACTUALLY THE EMPLOYEE OF THE COUNCIL, THE ONLY ONE ON OFFICIAL RECORDS.

(I MUST STATE THAT AT NO TIME SINCE THIS ARRANGEMENT WAS ENTERED UPON IN FEBRUARY, 1961, EITHER WHEN I SERVED AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OR SINCE THEN AS DIRECTOR HAS THERE BEEN ANY CONFLICT BETWEEN THE USC AND THE COUNCIL. THE USC HAS OFFERED HELP AND ASSISTANCE BUT HAS NEVER AT ANY TIME TRIED TO ASSUME DIRECTION OF THE PROGRAM. THE QUESTION IS OFTEN ASKED "WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF THERE WERE A CONFLICT" AND THE ANSWER HAS ALWAYS BEEN THAT THERE WOULD HAVE TO BE A RECONSIDERATION OF THE AGREEMENT, BUT NO SUCH CONFLICT IS ANTICIPATED. THIS IS THE PATTERN WHICH THE USC HAS USED FOR MANY YEARS WITH MANY DIFFERENT AGENCIES IN ALL PARTS OF THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.)

HOW DO WE DEFINE "GREATER ATLANTA"? IT IS PRESENTLY DEFINED TO INCLUDE FULTON, DEKALB AND COBB. WE HAVE A FEW MEMBERS IN COBB BUT NO PROGRAM THERE. MOST CIVIC GROUPS NOW OPERATED ON A FIVE COUNTY "GREATER ATLANTA" BASIS. ONE OF THE MAIN ADVANTAGES OF HAVING A GREATER ATLANTA GROUP IS THAT NEGROES LIVING IN THE CITY OF ATLANTA WHO HAVE HAD MORE OPPORTUNITIES FOR SUCH EXPERIENCES THAN THOSE IN AREAS WITH A COMPARATIVELY SMALL NEGRO POPULATION CAN PROVIDE GUIDANCE AND SUPPORT.

MRS. HOFFMAN HAS INVITED DR. LESLIE DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL AND MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, TO MEET WITH US ON JANUARY 8 SO THAT WE CAN CLARIFY THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THESE THREE COUNCILS AND THE USC, AND SO THAT THE BY-LAWS COMMITTEE, OF

WHICH RABBI ROTHSCHILD IS CHAIRMAN, WILL HAVE CLEARLY IN MIND THE KIND OF ORGANIZATION WHICH WE WANT THE BY-LAWS TO DESCRIBE. THE PRESENT ONES ARE NOT CLEAR.

HUMAN RELATIONS IN THE GREATER ATLANTA COMMUNITY:

THE THING THAT STRUCK ME AT THE CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON AND DURING SUBSEQUENT CONVERSATIONS WITH INDIVIDUALS AT THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION, THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION , THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND OTHER U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IS THE FACT THAT THE STATED POLICIES OF THE NATION AS A WHOLE AND THE STATED POLICIES OF MOST OF THE STATES AND LARGE METROPOLITAN AREAS ARE BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT IT IS DESIRABLE TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION BASED ON RACE AND THAT THE INSTRUMENTS OF THOSE GOVERNMENTS WILL INITIATE ACTION TO HELP BRING THIS ABOUT. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE STATED POLICY OF OUR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS - AT BEST - IS THAT WE PREFER LAW AND ORDER TO VIOLENCE; THAT WE ALSO PREFER OUR "SOUTHERN WAY OF LIFE", (WHICH IS GENERALLY UNDERSTOOD TO MEAN ACCEPTANCE OF THE PRINCIPLE OF DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF RACE); THAT THE INSTRUMENTS OF GOVERNMENT WILL NOT INITIATE ACTION TO ELIMINATE SUCH DISCRIMINATION.

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A REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN ATLANTA WILL SHOW THAT WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS, CHANGES HAVE COME ONLY WHEN PRESSURE HAS BEEN APPLIED OR THREATENED. WHEN THE PRESSURE IS REMOVED, NOTHING HAPPENS. TAKE FOR EXAMPLE, GRADY HOSPITAL, WHICH AS FAR AS WE CAN ASCERTAIN, HAS MADE NO CHANGES SINCE LAST JANUARY WHEN THERE WERE DEMONSTRATIONS AND PUBLIC DEMANDS FOR CHANGES.....DEKALB STUDENTS REQUESTED TRANSFERS LAST SEPTEMBER, AND IT HAS TAKEN FOUR MONTHS FOR THEM TO RECEIVE A REPLY FROM THE PRINCIPAL, TO THE EFFECT THAT IT IS TOO LATE IN THE SCHOOL YEAR TO TRANSFER .....IT HAS TAKEN LITERALLY YEARS OF NEGOTIATIONS TO GET AGREEMENT FROM SOUTHERN BELL, ETC. TO HIRE A FEW NEGROES IN OTHER THAN NON-JANITORIAL JOBS.....NONE OF THE DOWNTOWN STORES ACTED IN EMPLOYMENT UNTIL PRESSURED.....RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS ARE STILL NOT OPEN.....OUTSIDE THE CITY LIMITS OF ATLANTA, LOCAL PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SCHOOLS ARE STILL COMPLETELY SEGREGATED.....THE LARGE MAJORITY OF SOCIAL SERVICE AGENCIES ARE SEGREGATED, BOTH AS TO SERVICES AND STAFF. (FOR EXAMPLE, FLORENCE CRITTENDEN HOME, SALVATION ARMY SERVE WHITES ONLY; NEGRO MEMBERS ARE EXCLUDED FROM MEMBERSHIP AND PROGRAM ACTIVITIES IN "WHITE" BRANCHES OF YMCA AND YWCA.) THE BAR ASSOCIATION, THE EDUCATION ASSOCIATION, THE ART ASSOCIATION, THE MUSIC CLUB, THE JAYCEES, ETC. ARE STILL SEGREGATED (WHICH EXPLORES THE MYTH THAT IT IS ONLY THE UNEDUCATED AND POOR WHO OBJECT.)

.....RADIO AND TELEVISION STATIONS ARE RELUCTANT TO INCLUDE NEGROES ON PROGRAMS.....METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPERS RESTRICT REPORTING OF NEWS EVENTS AND SOCIAL EVENTS OF NEGROES, AND RESTRICT REPORTING OF INTERRACIAL EVENTS.....JOURNAL AND CONSTITUTION STILL LIST "COLORED THEATERS" AND DO NOT INDICATE IN ANY WAY THAT "DOWNTOWN" AND "ARTS" THEATERS ARE DESEGREGATED, THOUGH THIS HAS

BEEN CALLED TO THEIR ATTENTION.....THERE ARE STILL SOME 6000 NEGRO ELEMENTARY STUDENTS ON DOUBLE SESSION AND NO WORD FROM THE BOARD OF EDUCATION ABOUT PLANS TO AVOID MOBILE UNITS AT HOWARD NEXT YEAR.....JUST THIS MONTH, THE CITY PROPOSED TO CREATE A "RACIAL BUFFER ZONE" IN CERTAIN RESIDENTIAL AREAS, IN THE FACE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ORDER DESIGNED TO "HELP ACHIEVE FREEDOM OF CHOICE IN HOUSING FOR ALL AMERICANS" WHICH COVERS ALL KINDS OF "FEDERAL FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, FOR THE PROVISION, REHABILITATION OR OPERATION OF HOUSING AND RELATED FACILITIES", INCLUDING LAND AND LOANS.

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THERE ARE SEVERAL STOCK COMMENTS ON THESE SITUATIONS:

1. "IF YOU TRY TO PUSH PEOPLE, YOU ONLY ANTAGONIZE AND STIFFEN THE RESISTANCE". EXPERIENCE IN ATLANTA INDICATES THAT OFTEN PEOPLE ARE EAGER TO BE PUSHED BUT FEEL THAT IT IS NOT "SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE" TO TAKE INITIATIVE, AND FURTHERMORE WHEN WE SPEAK OF "ANTAGONIZING" PEOPLE, WE ARE CONSIDERING ONLY THE WHITE POPULATION. EVEN LIBERAL WHITES, I FIND, TEND TO IGNORE THE ANTAGONIZED, DISILLUSIONED NEGROES IN WEIGHING FORCES AGAINST EACH OTHER.

2. "NEGROES DO NOT TAKE ADVANTAGE OF WHAT IS OPEN NOW, WHY PUSH FOR MORE". IN THE FIRST PLACE, IT IS DIFFICULT TO KNOW WHAT IS OPEN, EVEN WHEN YOU WORK AT IT ALL DAY EVERY DAY, AND WHITES AGAIN DISCOUNT AS "SILLY" THE REAL FEAR WHICH SOME NEGROES HAVE OF USING FACILITIES WHICH ARE DECLARED OPEN TO THEM ONLY AFTER LEGAL ACTION OR THREAT OF DEMONSTRATIONS. WHITES DISCOUNT TOO THE AMOUNT OF EMOTIONAL ENERGY IT REQUIRES TO GO WHERE YOU HAVE EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE YOU ARE NOT WANTED AND NO REASON TO BELIEVE YOU WILL BE WELCOMED EVEN IF YOU ARE ADMITTED.

3. "IT SHOULD COME ABOUT NATURALLY. IT WON'T DO ANY GOOD TO SAY THAT THIS SUNDAY EVERYBODY SHOULD BRING A NEGRO FRIEND". AS SOCIETY IS PRESENTLY ORGANIZED, THERE IS NO "NATURAL WAY", AND IF ONE TAKES THE POSITION THAT IT WOULD BE BETTER FOR NEGROES AND WHITES TO KNOW EACH OTHER (EVEN WITH THE RESTRICTIONS OF "ECONOMIC CLASS"), THEN ONE MUST AGREE THAT OCCASIONS MUST BE PROVIDED FOR THEM TO COME TOGETHER. IF WE BRING INDIVIDUALS FROM OTHER COUNTRIES HERE SO THEY CAN KNOW US AND WE KNOW THEM, WHY NOT A "PERSON TO PERSON" PROGRAM TO ENABLE INDIVIDUALS IN DIFFERENT NEIGHBORHOODS TO KNOW EACH OTHER. I NEVER CEASE TO BE SHOCKED AT HOW LITTLE NEGROES AND WHITES DO KNOW EACH OTHER, AND HOW UNAWARE WHITES ARE OF THE DAILY RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED UPON ALL NEGROES.

4. "IT IS MORE A MATTER OF ECONOMICS THAN RACE". THIS ARGUMENT OCCURSES COMPLETELY IN THE FACE OF FACTS, FOR EXAMPLE, OF TWO PROFESSORS AT THE SAME COLLEGE, LIVING ON THE SAME CAMPUS, TEACHING THE SAME STUDENTS, PROBABLY MAKING THE SAME SALARIES, ONE HAS FREE ACCESS TO THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY, THE OTHER IS RESTRICTED FOR NO OTHER REASON THAN THE COLOR OF HIS SKIN.

5. "PEOPLE MUST GET USED TO THE IDEA". THERE IS NO EXPERIENCE TO INDICATE THAT THE CHANGE IS ANY EASIER WHEN PEOPLE HAVE HAD TIME TO WONDER HOW THEY WILL ACT. ONE DOES NOT REALLY LEARN TO SWIM UNTIL ONE GETS IN THE WATER, OR DRIVE UNTIL ONE GETS IN THE TRAFFIC.

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THE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS MUST DECIDE WHETHER IT WILL GO ALONG WITH THE "LAW AND ORDER" STANDARD OR WHETHER WE WILL ATTEMPT TO EDUCATE FOR A POSITIVE COMMUNITY PROGRAM TO REMOVE RACIAL DISCRIMINATION. DOES THE COUNCIL WISH TO ENCOURAGE JUST "OPEN POOLS" NEXT SUMMER IN ATLANTA OR DOES IT WISH TO ENCOURAGE WHITES TO CONTINUE TO USE THEM AFTER THEY ARE DESEGREGATED? DOES THE COUNCIL WISH TO SUPPORT ACTION BY OTHER GROUPS AIMED AT EMPLOYMENT IN INDIVIDUAL COMPANIES OR DOES IT WISH TO ENCOURAGE BUSINESS LEADERS TO ASSIST IN IMPLEMENTING THE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT POLICY RATHER THAN BEING COERCED INTO COMPLIANCE BY THE THREAT OF LOSS OF BUSINESS? DOES THE COUNCIL WISH TO INITIATE DISCUSSION ABOUT THE HOUSING ORDER? DOES THE COUNCIL WISH TO POINT OUT TO POLITICAL AND BUSINESS LEADERS IN DECATUR THAT IN ORDER TO SATISFY URBAN RENEWAL REQUIREMENTS, THEY MUST ACCEPT THE FACT OF EXPANSION OF THE NEGRO RESIDENTIAL AREAS INTO PRESENTLY GROUPS IN ATLANTA WHO WOULD TRY TO PLAN SOME INTEGRATED NEIGHBORHOODS, AS HAS BEEN DONE IN OTHER CITIES? DOES THE COUNCIL WISH TO ENCOURAGE THE VOLUNTARY DESEGREGATION OF OTHER SCHOOL SYSTEMS? (HOW MUCH INITIATIVE DO WE WANT TO TAKE IN DEKALB OR DO WE WANT SIMPLY "SUPPORT" STEPS TAKEN BY OTHERS?

IN OTHER WORDS, WILL THE COUNCIL HELP ATLANTA TO RAISE ITS EXPECTATIONS OF ITSELF, WILL WE STRIVE FOR <u>IMPLEMENTATION</u> OF NATIONAL POLICIES OR MINIMUM COMPLIANCE TO AVOID LEGAL AND ECONOMIC RETALIATION?

DECEMBER, 1962

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I
NAME

THE NAME OF THIS ORGANIZATION SHALL BE THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, A NON-PROFIT, ELEEMOSYNARY ORGANIZATION.

ARTICLE II
PURPOSE & POLICY*

SECTION 1. ITS PURPOSE IS TO CARRY ON IN THE GREATER ATLANTA AREA AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF ECONOMIC, CIVIC, CULTURAL AND RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS IN THE AREA. TO REDUCE INTER-GROUP TENSIONS AND THEIR CAUSES; TO PROMOTE INTERGROUP UNDERSTANDING; TO DOOPERATE WITH THE STATE, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL AGENCIES IN THE ATTAINMENT OF THESE DESIRED OBJECTIVES.

SECTION 2. THIS ORGANIZATION IS AN AFFILIATE OF THE GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS. THIS IS A NON-PROFIT, NON-POLITICAL ORGANIZATION. NO PART OF ITS ACTIVITIES SHALL BE THE CARRYING ON OF PROPAGANDA, SUPPORTING OR OPPOSING ANY CANDIDATE FOR PUBLIC OFFICE, OR ATTEMPTING TO INFLUENCE LEGISLATION.

ARTICLE III
MEMBERSHIP

GENERALLY, ANY PERSON WHO IS IN ACCORD WITH THE PURPOSE OF THE COUNCIL MAY BE A MEMBER. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SHALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO REFUSE MEMBERSHIP TO ANY PERSON IF IT IS DEEMED IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

ARTICLE IV
OFFICERS

THE OFFICERS OF THE ORGANIZATION SHALL BE THE CHAIRMAN, FIRST AND SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN, TREASURER, AND SECRETARY. THEIR DUTIES SHALL BE THOSE CUSTOMARY TO THEIR RESPECTIVE OFFICES AS OUTLINED IN ROBERTS RULES OF ORDER, AND SUCH DUTIES AS MAY BE ASSIGNED TO THEM BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, OR THE MEMBERSHIP.

ARTICLE V
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

SECTION 1. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SHALL BE COMPOSED OF THE OFFICERS AND NOT MORE THAN TWENTY (20) MEMBERS. THEY SHALL BE CHOSEN FROM THE MEMBERSHIP FROM A CROSS-SECTION OF THE METROPOLITAN AREA FOR A TERM OF TWO YEARS.

SECTION 2. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SHALL HAVE FULL CHARGE OF THE PROPERTY AND BUSINESS OF THE ORGANIZATION, WITH FULL POWER TO MANAGE AND CONDUCT SAME, SUBJECT TO THE INSTRUCTION BY A MAJORITY VOTE OF THE GENERAL MEMBERSHIP AT A BUSINESS MEETING.

SECTION 3. ELECTIONS SHALL BE BY SECRET BALLOT, IF THERE IS MORE

THAN ONE NOMINEE FOR EACH OFFICE. A MAJORITY VOTE OF THOSE MEMBERS PRESENT SHALL CONSTITUTE AN ELECTION.

SECTION 4. STAGGERED TERMS OF OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE CHAIRMAN, FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN AND UP TO TEN (10) OF THE MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SHALL BE ELECTED IN EVEN YEARS. THE TREASURER, SECRETARY, SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN AND UP TO TEN (10) MEMBERS IN THE ODD YEARS. ALL TERMS OF OFFICE SHALL BE FOR TWO(2) YEARS. AT THE FIRST ELECTION FOLLOWING THE ADOPTION OF THESE BY-LAWS THE CHAIRMAN AND FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN AND UP TO TEN (10) MEMBERS SHALL BE ELECTED FOR TWO YEARS, THE TREASURER, SECRETARY, SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN AND UP TO TEN (10) MEMBERS FOR ONE-YEAR TERMS.

ARTICLE IX
COMMITTEES

SECTION 1. THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SHALL APPOINT SUCH COMMITTEES AS IT DEEMS NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT THE PROGRAM OF THE COUNCIL.

SECTION 2. THERE SHALL BE A MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE WHICH SHALL ORGANIZE AND CARRY OUT A MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN AT A TIME SPECIFIED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SECTION 3. THERE SHALL BE A FINANCE COMMITTEE WHOSE DUTY SHALL BE TO COOPERATE WITH THE STATE COUNCIL IN PLANNING AND EXECUTING FUND-RAISING FOR THE ORGANIZATION. THE CHAIRMAN SHALL SERVE ON THE FINANCE COMMITTEE OF THE GEORGIA COUNCIL.

SECTION 4. THERE SHALL BE A BUDGET COMMITTEE WHOSE DUTY SHALL BE TO BRING TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE A BUDGET AT THE MEETING PRIOR TO THE ANNUAL MEETING.

ARTICLE X*
DISPOSITION OF ASSETS

IN THE EVENT THIS ORGANIZATION SHOULD BE DISSOLVED OR OTHERWISE TERMINATE ITS ACTIVITIES, THEN ALL OF THE ASSESTS OF THE ORGANI-ZATION SHALL BE DISTRIBUTED TO A CHARITABLE, RELIGIOUS, OR EDU-CATIONAL ORGANIZATION EXEMPT UNDER SECTION 501 (C)(3) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954, TO BE SELECTED AT THAT TIME BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ARTICLE XI
AMENDMENTS

THESE BY-LAWS MAY BE AMENDED BY A MAJORITY VOTE OF THE MEMBERS PRE-SENT AT THE ANNUAL MEETING PROVIDED A NOTICE, CONTAINING THE PRO-POSED CHANGES HAS BEEN SENT TO MEMBERS TEN (10) DAYS IN ADVANCE OF THE MEETING, OR AT A SPECIAL MEETING CALLED FOR THIS PURPOSE, PRO-VIDED A NOTICE CONTAINING THE PROPOSED CHANGES HAS BEEN SENT TO MEMBERS TEN (10) DAYS IN ADVANCE OF THE MEETING.

*PRESENT WORDING ADOPTED SEPTEMBER, 1962.

November, 1961

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Article I
Name

The name of this organization is the GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS: A non-profit, eleemosynary organization.

Article II
Purpose

The purposes of the Georgia Council on Human Relations are:

Sec. 1 to devise, develop and publicize techniques and programs of youth and adult education to counteract prejudice and discrimination based on racial, religious, national or ethnic group membership;

Sec. 2 to awaken interest in and stimulate local community groups to constructive and democratic attitudes toward and insights into problems of intergroup living through the use of such techniques and programs;

Sec. 3 to cooperate in educational programs with:

1. State, regional and national agencies
2. Churches and religious organizations
3. Schools and colleges.

Sec. 4 To establish chapters in different sections of the state of Georgia for the accomplishment of the above objectives.

Article III
Membership

Sec. 1 How composed: The Georgia Council on Human Relations is a membership organization. It is composed of members of local affiliated councils and members-at-large.

Sec. 2 Generally, any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Georgia Council as stated in this constitution and by-laws may become a member.

Sec. 3 The annual dues will be set by a vote of the membership at the annual meeting.

Article IV
Affiliation and Recognition of Local Councils

Sec. 1 Local Councils may be organized in the various counties and municipalities of the state.

Sec. 2 For affiliation with the Georgia Council on Human Relations the constitution and by-laws of the local Council must not be in conflict with the constitution and by-laws of the Georgia Council; the Board of Directors of the Georgia Council must approve the constitution and by-laws of the local council prior to the effective date of affiliation.

Sec. 3 A local organization may apply for affiliation with the GCHR by submitting a written request at the direction of the local governing body.

Sec. 4 A local council will become officially affiliated with the Georgia Council on Human Relations by a majority vote of the members of the board of the Georgia Council present at one of its regular meetings or a special meeting called for the purpose. Affiliation may be withdrawn in the same manner. A local council may withdraw its affiliation by a majority vote of its local membership.

Article V
Officers

The officers of the organization shall be Chairman, First Vice Chairman and Second Vice Chairman, a Treasurer and a Secretary. The officers shall be elected by the membership of the organization at the annual meeting for a term of one year. The elected officers shall also serve as officers of the board of directors.

Article VI
Board of Directors

Sec. 1 Composition: The Board of Directors shall be composed of the officers of the organization and 25-50 members, serving three year terms. One-third of the board shall be elected each year. The Board of Directors shall be widely representative of the state's membership. The Chairman of each local Council shall be ex-officio member of the board of directors.

Sec. 2 Election: New Board members shall be elected at the annual meeting of the membership. The nominating committee shall prepare a suggested slate of officers and board members. Additional nominations may also be made from the floor.

Sec. 3 Vacancies: The Board of Directors may fill vacancies on a temporary basis between annual meetings.

Sec. 4 Responsibility of Board: It shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors to see that the work of the organization conforms to the stated purposes of the organization at all times and to submit a budget to the members at the annual meeting for their approval.

Article VII
Executive Committee

Sec. 1 The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the organization, the chairman of standing committees, and five (5) board members who are elected to the executive committee at the annual meeting by the membership.

Sec. 2 Responsibility: The executive committee shall conduct the business of the organization between board meetings.

Sec. 3 Other committees, permanent or temporary, shall be appointed by the State Chairman upon the authorization of the Executive Committee.

Article VIII
Committees

Sec. 1 Standing Committees: The Executive Committee shall appoint the following standing committees: Program, Finance, Membership, Public Relations.

Sec. 2 The nominating committee shall consist of five (5) members who are nominated and elected in the same manner as the officers for a term of one year.

Sec. 3 Other committees, permanent or temporary, shall be appointed by the State Chairman upon the authorization of the Executive Committee.

Article IX
Meetings

Sec. 1 The annual meeting of the membership shall be held in the fall for the purpose of electing officers and board, approving budget, and planning program.

Sec. 2 The Board of Directors shall meet semi-annually in the fall and spring at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the meeting shall be given not less than 30 days prior to the meeting.

Sec. 3 The Executive Committee shall meet at least four times annually. Two meetings may coincide with the Board meetings.

Sec. 4 One-third of the members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for Board meetings. One-third of the members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for Executive Committee meetings.

Sec. 5 Special meetings of the Board of Directors may be called by the Executive Committee. Special meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the state chairman. Notice of every special meeting shall state the time and place of the meeting, the business to be transacted.

Article X
Staff

Sec. 1 The Staff of this organization shall consist of an Executive Director and such other professional and/or clerical staff--as is needed to carry out the program, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal staff functions.

Sec. 2 The executive director shall be a non-voting member of the Board of Directors and all committees of the organization.

Sec. 3 Staff members shall keep all official records and make such reports as are required by the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee.

Sec. 4 Employment, upgrading and discharge of all professional staff shall be the responsibility of the Board of Directors.

Article XI
Fiscal Year

The fiscal year shall commence October 1 of each year.

Article XII
Cooperation

This Council, an independent and autonomous organization, shall cooperate with other intergroup agencies in the South, such as the Southern Regional Council, Inc. and the State Councils on Human Relations formerly affiliated with it.

Article XIII
Non-Political

This is a non-political organization. No part of its program shall be the carrying on of activities supporting or opposing any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation.

Article XIV

All parliamentary practices and procedures not covered by this constitution and by-laws shall be governed by Robert Rules of Order.

Article XV
Amendments

This constitution and by-laws may be amended at any meeting of the membership provided a copy of the changes be submitted to the membership in writing at least 30 days prior to the meeting.

Recommended by the Board of Directors
November 2, 1961

Adopted by Membership on November 3, 1961

mm

JANUARY 15, 1963

TO: KAY HOBEMAN

FROM: ELIZA PASCHALL

RE: GEORGIA AND ATLANTA MEMBERSHIPS

WE HAVE BEEN OPERATING ON THE BASIS THAT NOTICES OF RENEWALS OF MEMBERSHIP IN THE GREATER ATLANTA AND THE GEORGIA COUNCILS WERE TO BE SENT OUT FROM THIS OFFICE, WITH LISTS AND REFUNDS SENT TO THE GEORGIA COUNCIL AT THE END OF EACH MONTH. IF ANY RENEWALS HAPPENED TO BE MADE THROUGH THE GEORGIA COUNCIL, THEN THOSE NAMES AND APPROPRIATE REFUNDS WOULD BE MADE TO US.

DURING THE PAST THREE MONTHS, THE LISTS WHICH WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM THE GEORGIA COUNCIL HAVE LED ME TO WONDER IF THE TWO OFFICES ARE OPERATING ON THE SAME ASSUMPTION AND IF WE SHOULD NOT AGAIN CLEAR OUR PROCEDURES FOR DUES NOTICES.

THE OCTOBER LISTS SHOW 18 RENEWALS, SOME OF WHOM PAID RENEWALS TO THE ATLANTA COUNCIL AT THE SAME TIME. THE NOVEMBER LIST SHOWS ONE "RENEWAL" WHOM WE HAD NEVER HAD ON OUR RECORDS AS A MEMBER, AND ALSO ONE WHO HAD SENT DUES TO THE ATLANTA COUNCIL THAT SAME MONTH.

THE VOTE AT THE ANNUAL MEETING TO AIM AT A MEMBERSHIP OF 1000 IN ATLANTA THIS YEAR MEANS THAT WE SHOULD GET BUSY NOW ON PLANS, AND AS YOU AND I HAVE AGREED, WE CERTAINLY SHOULD EXPECT TO CONSULT WITH THE GEORGIA COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES ABOUT PLANS FOR OUR MUTUAL EXPANSION IN THE GREATER ATLANTA AREA. WE ARE TRYING TO GET OUR RECORDS STRAIGHTENED OUT SO THAT WE CAN "HANDLE" A REAL "INVITATION TO JOIN" MAILING AND FOLLOW UP CAMPAIGN.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

MM

JANUARY 16, 1963

COPY

MRS. FRANCES PAULEY
GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEAR FRANCES:

AS YOU KNOW, WE HAVE A COMMITTEE, HEADED BY DEAN WILLIAM JACKSON OF THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK, ON THE UNMET SOCIAL NEEDS IN ATLANTA. AT THE COMMITTEE MEETING LAST FRIDAY, THE MEMBERS DECIDED THAT THEY WOULD LIKE TO HAVE A CONFERENCE WITH MRS. SCHEAFER ABOUT THE POLICIES OF THE WELFARE DEPARTMENT, AS THEY PERTAIN TO THE ATLANTA AREA. I POINTED OUT THAT ANY CONTACT WITH STATE OFFICIALS SHOULD BE MADE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE STATE COUNCIL. DO YOU HAVE ANY PLANS FOR SUCH A CONFERENCE WITH MRS. SCHEAFER OR COULD A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE COUNCIL JOIN US IN MAKING SUCH PLANS?

I RECALL SOME REFERENCE TO AN INTERVIEW WITH SANDERS WHEN WE ALL MET WITH PAUL RILLING WHEN HE LEFT. WE WONDER IF THIS TOOK PLACE AND IF SO, WHAT THE NATURE OF THE INTERVIEW WAS. IF IT HAS NOT TAKEN PLACE, WE SHOULD LIKE TO CONSULT WITH THOSE WHO WOULD SEE THE GOVERNOR.

SINCERELY,

(MRS) ELIZA PASCHALL

EP:ES

DICTATED, BUT SIGNED
IN HER ABSENCE.

mm
a Cnc

January 18, 1963

The Greater Atlanta Council
on Human Relations
5 Forsyth
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Kay and Eliza:

We received the copy of the memo from Eliza to Kay. Our understanding concerning members is exactly the same as yours. Twice we have made mistakes as we have informed you. Both of these times the secretaries did not understand that we did not bill Atlanta. Once the whole list was mailed before I caught it and the other time only a few had been sent.

When we receive a check made out to Georgia Council, it is deposited and the proper refund sent to Atlanta ... either new or renewal.

We have not checked our cards together in some time and we have had many people working with our cards. Mrs. Adams better come over and have another check to be sure all our cards are alike. I know we have kept some people on our mailing lists that perhaps you have removed; people who have a long history of interest in the organization, but simply don't pay. We would not like to offend them in any way. The one renewal you spoke of might have been one of those - I don't know. We like to continue sending a few Newsletters to such people.

I will ask Mrs. Adams to get in touch with your secretary and they can go over the card files together - this really needs to be done periodically.

We have recently checked ours with our plates.

Yours sincerely,

cc: Paul Anthony

Frances

Ga-ata
M Cncl

MARCH 11, 1963

MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM
1860 WELBOURNE AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 9, GEORGIA

DEAR JOHNNY:

I AM SORRY THERE SEEMS TO BE A MISUNDERSTANDING REGARDING SOLICITATION OF DONATIONS.

IF YOU WILL RE-EXAMINE YOUR COPIES OF THE SERIES OF PROPOSALS, THE JOINT RECOMMENDATIONS AND THE MODIFICATIONS SUGGESTED BY BOTH GEORGIA AND ATLANTA BOARDS LAST YEAR DURING OUR FINANCE DISCUSSION YOU WILL SEE THAT THERE NEVER WAS AGREEMENT ON POINTS 7 AND 8 OF THE "JOINT COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS AS MODIFIED BY BOTH BOARDS". IT WAS PRECISELY ON THESE POINTS THAT NEGOTIATIONS FOUNDERED; POINTS 7 AND 8 NEVER WERE AGREED TO. (SEE ENCLOSURES)

IF YOU NO LONGER HAVE A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE CORRESPONDENCE AND STATEMENTS, WE WOULD BE GLAD TO SEND YOU COPIES OF THOSE ITEMS WHICH YOU LACK. IT'S IMPORTANT TO KEEP SUCH RECORDS COMPLETE, FOR AS YOU SAID IN YOUR LETTER "SUCH MATTERS BECOME VAGUE IN OUR MINDS".

SINCERELY,

(MRS.) KAY HOFFMAN
CHAIRMAN

KH:ES

Agreed Procedures for More Effective Operation of the Georgia Council on Human Relations and the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

Amended by Ga. Council (bottom of page) + Atlanta Council (all others) March 30

Human relations programming in Atlanta and throughout Georgia has expanded significantly during the past year. Now that the Atlanta Council has a full time director and the Georgia Council has two full time staff professionals, we feel that the time has come to provide more satisfactory facilities to support the increasing activities and program loads of both groups. For this reason and because of recent confusion concerning the status and implementation of the financial agreement of October, 1961, the following steps shall be taken to clarify and improve the office arrangements and the cooperative relationship between the Georgia Council and the Greater Atlanta Council.

(1) The offices of the two groups should be separated as soon as feasible.

(2) Following the establishment of separate offices, the Georgia Council will ~~continue to~~ be responsible for the rent of the Atlanta Council office either up to $40.00 per month for a period not to exceed 12 months or up to $75.00 a month for a 6 months period. Following the termination of this transition period, each group will assume responsibility for its own office rent.

(3) Immediately upon the establishment of separate offices, each group will assume responsibility for its own ~~office supplies and secretarial services.~~ administrative expenses

(4) Membership dues from the Atlanta area, ~~however solicited,~~ will continue to be divided ~~between the two groups as presently~~, with $3.00 of each $5.00 membership going to the GCHR and $2.00 to the GACHR, or $5.00 of each $9.00 membership going to GCHR and $4.00 to GACHR. (Atlanta area members will continue to hold joint membership in both organizations.) + should send their dues to the Atlanta office.

(5) With the implementation of this agreement, each organization renounces any claims on the other for any funds that may be owed from past donations, for past office expenses, etc..

(6) (The Atlanta Council at present assumes no quota toward the support of the Georgia Council.) With the acceptance of this agreement by the two councils, the quota arrangement will be dropped

(7) However, it is understood that both groups shall be free to raise support monies from individuals and groups in the Atlanta area and that each group may keep and expend any amounts so raised above and beyond membership dues. This shall be true even if and when such funds are cleared through GCHR for tax purposes.

* In other respects, however, the GACHR continues with the same rights and responsibilities as all local councils affiliated with the Georgia Council on Human Relations

[Ga. proposal]

(continued)

March, April, 1962

(8) The only exception to paragraph 7 above is that in certain few cases, each organization will have exclusive rights to solicit individuals and groups with which it has a special relationship. A list of these special cases is appended. It shall be understood, of course, that these individuals and groups are free to make contributions to one or both groups as they choose.

(9) The appended joint letter from both organizations will be sent to the members and contributors of both so that this change of procedure may be understood as completely as possible. Although these procedures call for a greater degree of financial separation, they will, we hope, result in increased total contributions and in a program relationship which will grow closer in the months ahead.

ADDENDUM

The exceptions referred to in paragraph 8 are as follows:

1. The Georgia Council shall have exclusive rights to solocit the following:

   Dr. Albert E. Manley
   Mr. Louis Regenstein
   Mr. Fred Patterson
   Mr. Richard Rich
   The Second Ponce de Leon Baptist Church

2. The Greater Atlanta Council shall have exclusive rights to solicit the following:

   Mr. and Mrs. Charles Parkins
   Mrs. Eula Drake
   The Wheat Street Baptist Church
   The Friendship Baptist Church
   The Big Bethel A. M. E. Church

March 6, 1963

Mrs. Kay Hoffman
470 Chelsea Circle, N. E.
Atlanta 7, Georgia

Re: Your letter to Frances dated
March 5, 1963

Dear Kay:

One of the things we painstakingly concluded at our series of meetings last year, on the subject of seperate operations of Atlanta and Georgia Councils, was two lists of names.

The following were not to be solicited by the Georgia Council (and have not been solicited):

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Perkins
Mrs. Eula Drake
The Wheat Street Baptist Church
The Friendship Baptist Church
The Big Bethel A.M.E. Church

The following were not to be solicited by the Atlanta Council:

Dr. Albert E. Manley
Mr. Louis Regenstein
Dr. Guy Wells
Mr. Fred Patterson
Mr. Richard Rich
The Second Ponce de Leon Baptist Church
The Women's Society for Christian Service of the North Georgia Conference, Methodist Church.

I am sure that you did not intend to disregard this agreement, since I know you are above such actions. In the course of time such matters become vague in our minds.

In the interests of harmony between our two groups and towards furthering our public image, let us please maintain our agreement, or get together again and discuss these matters to work out changes together.

No checks have been received. Your help to the efforts of the Atlanta and Georgia Council are deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Johnny Glustrom

cc: Mrs. Eliza Paschall

470 Chelsea Circle, N. E.
Atlanta 7, Georgia
March 5, 1963

Dear Frances,

I phoned your office last week while you were out of town to relay the following information to you. On the last week in February I talked to Mr. Louis Regenstein, soliciting his continued support (financial) of the Greater Atlanta Council. I also reminded him that both the Atlanta and the Georgia Councils needed support, that their treasuries are now separate from each other, and that separate checks would therefore be necessary.

He then asked if he could mail his $100 contribution to the Atlanta Council's program to your office in order to take advantage of the exemption from tax, since our application is still being processed. He also agreed to solicit checks for the Atlanta Council from Richard Rich and Morton Weiss.

So...if you have not already received our checks from these three gentlemen, you will be hearing from them soon, I hope. Will you let us know when they do arrive, so we can add them to our treasury? Thanks so much.

Sincerely yours,

Kay Hoffman

A pril 23, 1962

TO: BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
FROM: Mrs. Clifton Hoffman, Chairman
Re: BOARD MEETING

Our next board meeting will be held on May 3, 1962 at 2:00. You will be informed as to where it will be held at a later date. Please be present.

Mr. Charles Demere, chairman of the Georgia Council, has informed me that the Georgia Council's Board does not find it possible at present to meet either of our proposals for dividing money from the suggested "joint financial funds". Therefore, each council must immediately begin work on its own separate drive. Please be prepared to discuss this at the board meeting.

April 18, 1962

Mr. Charles Demere
Chairman, Georgia Council on Human Relations
2493 Leslie Drive, N.E.
Atlanta 6, Georgia

Dear Mr. Chairman:

At its meeting on Thursday, April 12, the Atlanta Board left with the understanding that early this week you would be able to tell us whether the Georgia Board could accept our compromise proposal of 60-40 division of funds plus a minimum outfitting of Atlanta's new offict at a cost not to succeed $500. (Our original proposal, as you remember, was a 50-50 division of funds).

Since points 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 9 of the joint committee recommendations as modified by both boards have already been mutually accepted, this is the only remaining area of indecision. We are aware, as you are, that time and money are running out. Our Finance Committee is ready to begin raising funds on Monday, April 23. But the Atlanta Board naturally would like to know which proposal the Georgia Board is accepting.

Would you be so good as to let me know the decision by Saturday, April 21, or not later than Monday, April 23? We would appreciate this information in writing.

Yours sincerely,

Katherine V. Hoffman
(Chairman, Atlanta Council
on Human Relations)

In phone call Mr. Demere said no agreement possible on 7 & 8.

AMENDED PROPOSAL

April 5, 1962

TO: THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Recommendation from Negotiating group, consisting of Charles Demere, John Glustrom, Mrs. Kay Hoffman, Lionel Newsome, Paul Rilling, Mrs. Florence Robin, Bill Shields, Mrs. Fern Stanley, Sam Williams, and John Yungblut.

PROPOSAL:

A. That an autonomous, joint, fund-raising committee be set up at once. The Committee shall consist of six persons: three persons from each group, (not to include executive directors) nominated by the respective chairmen and approved by the respective boards. The committee shall select its own chairmen.

B. All funds thus raised shall be deposited in a new account known as the Georgia-Atlanta Council on Human Relations Fund. Withdrawal of the money from this fund will be authorized only by the joint signatures of the treasurers or chairmen of both groups.

C. The sum of $500 (or less if less is required) shall be given to the Atlanta Council from joint funds to set up a new office, and thereafter the funds will be divided, as are dues, on a 60-40 basis, 60% going to the Georgia Council and 40% to the Atlanta Council.

D. That this agreement be binding on all contributions (above dues) received from the greater Atlanta area between the beginning of the campaign and the end of the fiscal year.. This does not include contributions from state and regional organizations.

E. That if this plan is not ratified by both boards by April 30th, each is free to pursue its own fund raising efforts.

SECOND PROPOSAL ON POINTS 7 and 8 PROPOSED TO NEGOTIATING GROUP FOR DISCUSSION

APRIL, 1962

TO: THE EXECUTIVE COMM., GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Recommendation from Negotiating group, consisting of Charles Demere, John Glustrom, Mrs. Kay Hoffman, Lionel Newsome, Paul Rilling, Mrs. Florence Robin, Bill Shields, Mrs. Fern Stanley, Sam Williams, and John Youngblut.

Proposal:

A. That an autonomous, joint, fund-raising committee be set up at once. The committee shall consist of six persons: three persons (not to include executive directors) nominated by the respective chairman and approved by the respective boards. The committee shall select its own chairman.

B. All funds thus raised shall be deposited in a new account, known as the Georgia-Atlanta Council on Human Relations Fund.

C. That authority to determine the division of the funds raised in the greater Atlanta area be placed in the hands of a committee consisting of the respective chairman and treasurers of the two councils and the field director of the Southern Regional Council.

D. That this agreement be binding on all contributions (above dues) received from the greater Atlanta area between April I and July I. This does not include contributions from state and regional organizations.

E. That if this plan is not ratified by both boards by April 30th, each is free to pursue its own fund raising efforts.

THIS AMENDED AS ON FOLLOWING SHEET.

G AC

APRIL 26, 1963

DEAR MRS. WOLFE,

WE'VE DECIDED NOT TO HAVE OUR MAY BOARD MEETING SINCE WE'VE HAD TO DO SOME SPECIAL PLANNING THIS MONTH, BUT WE ARE MAILING A BRIEF NOTE TO THE BOARD MEMBERS (EXCLUDING SINC) ABOUT YOUR PROPOSAL AND I FEEL SURE THAT THEY WILL ALL RESPOND IMMEDIATELY. I THINK WITHIN A WEEK OR TEN DAYS WE SHOULD BE ABLE TO SAY THAT IT HAS BEEN "OFFICIALLY" CONSIDERED. LES DUNBAR AGREED THAT IT IS CERTAINLY SAFE THAT SOME OF US WILL SERVE AS RECEPIENTS OF THE FUNDS AND SPONSORING AGENT OR AGENTS FOR SOMETHING SUCH AS A "SINCLAIR JACOBS HUMAN RELATIONS INSTITUTE". MY THOUGHT IS THAT THERE WOULD BE AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE INCLUDING SRC STAFF, QUAKER HOUSE STAFF(THEDIRECTOR IS ON OUR BOARD), PROBABLY NATL. CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, SOME STUDENTS AND SOME OTHERS WHO HAVE WORKED WITH HUMAN RELATIONS INSTITUTES HERE, AND WE WOULD CERTAINLY SEEK ADVICE OF THOSE WHO HAVE HAD EXPERIENCE IN OTHER PLACES.

AS I THINK I MAY HAVE EXPLAINED TO YOU, THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL HAS ONLY BEEN OPERATING AS A SEPARATE ENTITY FOR A YEAR OR SO, WE HAVE APPLIED FOR SEPARATE TAX EXEMPT STATUS BUT HAVE NOT RECEIVED IT YET - IT SEEMS TO TAKE QUITE A WHILE. MEANWHILE, THERE ARE A NUMBER OF AGENCIES WHICH DO RECEIVE GIFTS FOR USE OF THE ATLANTA COUNCIL. THE GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS WILL DO SO. THE UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE (WHICH PAYS FOR THE SALARIES OF THE 2 STAFF MEMBERS) WILL DO SO. AND I AM SURE THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL WOULD TOO. SUCH CHECKS ARE USUALLY MARKED"FOR ATLANTA PROJECT" OR SOME SUCH DESIGNATION.

I'VE TALKED WITH SINC ONCE SINCE HIS OPERATION AND HE SOUNDED VERY CHIPPER. I'LL BE IN TOUCH WITH YOU IN A WEEK OR SO. I'VE NOT TALKED WITH SINC ABOUT THIS, BUT I THINK IT'S UP TO YOU ABOUT MENTIONING YOUR IDEA TO HIM. I THINK WE'D WANT TO MAKE AN APPROPRIATE PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF IT WHEN WE'VE GOT DEFINITE PLANS WORKED OUT.

SINCERELY,

ELIZA PASCHALL

Paul Anthony
&
Les Dunbar

PA

FYI —

Sliz

RECEIVED
MAY 13 1963

May 8, 1963

The Honorable Ivan Allen, Jr.
City Hall
Atlanta 7, Georgia

Dear Mr. Allen:

I thought it might be helpful for you to have in writing the following observations concerning the matter of desegregating the restaurants:

During the past few months, members of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations contacted the operators of those eating places which do serve Negroes and whites. They reported good business and no trouble of any kind from the customers. We in turn reported this to representatives of the Atlanta Restuarant Association with whom we had an informal conference on the matter. We expressed our concern over the lack of progress in terms of progress of restaurant desegregation, and asked if the Association could indicate any encouragement along these lines. Those present made it clear that they spoke for themselves, that they did not feel the Restaurant Association would deal with this matter as a group, that "it is coming," but that they knew of no plan for bringing it about. They seemed to feel that the biggest deterrent was not hostility to Negroes but a fear of loss of business from white customers.

Members of the Council also called on some of the restaurant operators individually and had essentially the same conversation.

Mr. SanJuan of the State Department called on Mr. England when he was in town and expressed his concern over the availability of eating places for foreign visitors from Africa.

As you know, the present eating places which will serve Negroes are primarily in mercantile establishments. Actually Stouffer's is the only place I know of which is strictly an eating place and which is open most of the time. Those places located in stores, of course, are not open in the evening or on week-ends, and often they are not as accessible as cafeterias, etc., with street level entrances.

We have encouraged white persons who favor desegregation to express their hope that this will be done to individial restaurant operators in an effort to reassure them that they need not fear economic loss. We have offered our services to Mr. Yohannan, president of the Restaurant Association, in helping in any way in this situation. We try to stay in touch with all individuals and groups concerned with this matter, but we feel that our unique feature is the completely interracial nature of the Couhcil, which in itself is a demonstration of the growing acceptance of people as individuals.

We hope that you will call on us at any time you feel we can be of service.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Eliza Paschall
Executive Director

EP/jb

May 9, 1963

The Honorable Ivan Allen
City Hall
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Allen:

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed correspondence. I hope this does not represent a general trend backwards on the part of hotels.

In my letter to you of yesterday about our efforts in regard to the restaurants, I omitted the fact that as early as last summer I had had a conference with Dr. Herman L. Turner, acting director of the Greater Atlanta Council of Churches, about the possibility of that group taking some initiative in calling together the restaurant operators to reconsider their segregation policies. Dr. Turner agreed that efforts should be made; but he, as far as I know, never was able to pursue any of the possible plans which we discussed.

I am sending copies of this letter and of my letter to you of yesterday, May 8, to Ralph McGill, Gene Patterson, Jack Spaulding, Fred Powledge, and Hal Gulliver.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Eliza Paschall
Executive Director

EP/jb

Enclosures

SBV
PAV

Fes - et al -

For your information

Slim

COPY

ATLANTA AMERICANA RESTAURANTS AND CATERING
160 Spring Street, N. W.
Atlanta 1, Georgia

May 8, 1963

Mrs. Walter Paschall
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Paschall:

I am indeed sorry that I wasn't in the office when you called today, and as you probably already know, from your office, the room which was quoted as having a cancellation was a mistake and the group that was tentatively booked for the 16th of May, confirmed their arrangements as definite for this space. I'm afraid we will not be able to accommodate your group for dinner on this date.

Also, for your future reference regarding accommodations here at the Americana, we would like you to understand that at this time, we are not integrated and do not handle arrangements of this type.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Nancy McDonald
Banquet Manager

NMcD/gw

G AC

May 9, 1963

Mrs. Nancy McDonald
Banquet Manager
Atlanta Americana Restaurants and Catering
160 Spring Street, N.W.
Atlanta 1, Georgia

Dear Mrs. McDonald:

Thank you for taking the trouble to write about our request for arrangements for a dinner meeting for a committee of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations.

We regret to learn of the change in your policy of serving racially intergrated groups. I have been to a number of events held at the Americana, at which Negroes were present and have felt that your willingness to serve such groups was quite a contribution to the progress of the city.

We hope that you will soon feel that you can return to your original policy, which was so in keeping with the other fine features of your service.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Eliza Paschall
Executive Director

EP/jb

cc The Honorable Mayor Ivan Allen
Mr. Ralph McGill
Mr. Gene Patterson
Mr. Jack Spaulding
Mr. Fred Powledge
Mr. Hal Gulliver

cc: Dr. Crawford Brock, Dr. Bell I. Wiley, Miss Josephine Wilkins, Dean B. R. Brazeal, Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Mr. Joseph Haas, Mrs. G. T. Hamilton, Mr. E. T. Kehrer, Mr. L. D. Milton, Dr. J. M. Richards, Dr. H. V. Richardson, Rabbi Jacob Rothschild, Mr. Leonard Haas, Bishop M. L/ Harris.

July 31, 1963

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

file

Dear Frances:

You concluded your latest quarterly report, which I have just now finished reading, with the plea: "Please be brutal in your criticisms." I don't see how any one, except perhaps Lester Maddox, could be brutal or even merely unpleasant in criticism of what you and the Georgia Council have been doing. You don't always have great victories, but I do not know of any state council which, over the last two years, has worked harder or more skillfully. Keep it up!

Keep on calling on us whenever you think we can help you in doing an even better piece of work, and I am sure that I speak also for every Georgia member of the Southern Regional Council in pledging your support.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
cc: Georgia members of the SRC.

THE METHODIST CHURCH
THE ATLANTIC COAST AREA
MARQUIS LAFAYETTE HARRIS, RESIDENT BISHOP
250 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

August 8, 1963

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Personal

Dear Leslie:

I think your note of July 31 commending the Georgia Council on Human Relations is simply "tops". Thanks for sharing it with me.

file

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Marquis L. Harris

MLH:VD

Memo from **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

MJ - copy for Frances ✓

PA ✓

VJ ✓

MJ - file

Mr. Anthony

CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR PUBLICATION

August 27, 1963

During the past two weeks, the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations has made personal and/or telephone inquiries of Greater Atlanta restaurants and hotels regarding their policies about serving Negroes. It is difficult sometimes to get direct answers, sometimes the answer to an inquiry does not coincide with the practice, sometimes policies change from one meal to another.

We of course, did not interview all the restaurants and hotels, of which there are hundreds. However, we did interview all the major downtown places, all those listed in any reports of any "agreements," all those listed in the Atlanta Convention Bureau Visitors Guide, and those listed in the Amusement section of the ATLTANTA CONSTITUTION and the ATLANTA JOURNAL.

> There are less than 12 restaurants which can be said with any reasonable degree of certainty to be desegregated, and only half of these are in the downtown area. There are only 5 motels and hotels which will accept Negroes as individual guests, only 1 of which is in the downtown area, 1 "uptown," 2 near the airport and 1 on the Expressway.

These findings do not fit the image of Atlanta as a desegregated city nor do they support the position of those who argue that change will come voluntarily.

Arrangements for a recent group of Negro guest required hours of interviews with several hotels, and an Atlanta Negro desiring to eat Sunday dinner at a restaurant telephoned 4 places before he found one where he could go to take his wife. African guests at 1 hotel where the coffee shop is closed on Sunday mornings, must send out for breakfast rather than eat at any of the other places in the neighborhood. (The eating places in stores are helpful at lunch time but are not open every evening nor for the entire evening nor on Sunday).

As was true almost a year ago, many of the individuals interviewed agreed that "it is coming," but again, none indicated any plan for the change or any proposed timetable for the change.

August 30, 1963

Office of the Secretary of State
State Capitol
Capitol Square, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

ATTENTION: Mrs. Price

Dear Mrs. Price

I want to apologize to you for not having submitted the reports to which you called our attention in letters addressed to us at 41 Exchange Place, S. E., which failed to reach this office.

I appreciate very much your courtesy in calling this to our attention and in providing any other information and assistance which I needed on the telephone. We will certainly make every effort to see that future reports are submitted as they are due.

Please give my kindest personal regards to Mr. Burton and Mr. Fortson. It is always a pleasure to deal with the office of the Secretary of State.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Eliza Paschall
Executive Director

EP/jb

cc: Mrs. Frances Pauley
~~Mr.~~ Paul Anthony

August 30, 1963

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Frances:

Thank you for sending us the information from Mr. Fortson's office. I have contacted Mrs. Price and will have the information in the mail to her today.

I was in the Capitol a week or so ago with an Australian visitor and was glad to see that there were no "white" and "colored" signs on the rest rooms; and as far as I could tell, none downstairs at the drivers' license windows.

I have mailed to you within the last few weeks copies of the policy statement of the DeKalb County Commission and of the latest report on hotels and restaurants in the Atlanta area. Attached is a copy of the agreement on neighborhood and drive-in movies. This was reported in our last Newsletter and reported to members of the Council --a copy of which goes to your office.

I was interested in the announcement in the August Georgia Council Newsletter of the joint Georgia-Alabama Council Conference in October. Prior to the Georgia meeting in Brunswick, this office had a number of inquiries from our members and from our Board about details of the meeting --the program, schedule, costs, etc.-- which I was unable to answer since we had only seen the announcement mailed to all members.

If you will be so kind as to provide this office with more detailed information as it becomes available, we will be in a much better position to assist in plans to have Atlanta members present.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Eliza Paschall

EP/jb

cc: Mr. Paul Anthony

August 30, 1963

Mr. Staige Blackford
Research Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear ~~Mr. Blackford:~~ Staige

We were surprised to read in the Southern Regional Council's July 26 Synopsis of Recent Developments a report that approximately 45 restaurants began segregating on June 25. We have never been able to come up with this large a figure from any list which we have seen or any surveys which we have made. The attached report gives the latest information which we have about public accommodations in the Atlanta area.

It seems that the most you can get is that the situation is changing from day to day, and more often for the worse than for the better.

Attached for your records is a copy of the agreement of neighborhood and drive-in theatres and a copy of the policy statement of the DeKalb County Commission. As you know, many of the newspaper reports of these developments are incomplete and quite often, the most significant events do not get reported in the paper.

We would appreciate an opportunity to pool our information with yours so that reports from either office could present a more complete picture.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Eliza Paschall

EP/jb

cc: Mr. Paul Anthony
Mr. Leslie Dunbar

Enclosures

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS 5 Forsyth St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

September, 1963

PA

RACIAL DESEGREGATION IN GREATER ATLANTA

From public records, news files, personal experiences and files of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations, the following summary of major steps toward racial desegregation in Greater Atlanta has been compiled. We welcome corrections or additions:

1948: --Negro police hired, but without authority to arrest whites.

1955: --U. S. Federal court ordered city golf courses desegregated.

1958: --Suit filed against Atlanta Board of Education (decision in 1959, effective 1960).

1959: --U. S. Federal Court ordered busses desegregated.
--U. S. Federal Court ordered Georgia State College of Business Administration desegregated.
--Atlanta Public Library admitted Negroes to general use of main library, after discussions between Library Board and citizens.

1960: --U. S. Federal Court ordered Dobbs House, restaurant facility at Airport, desegregated.
--Several Negro bus drivers hired by Atlanta Transit System.
--Biltmore Hotel admitted Negro lawyers to dinner of Bar Association at which Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, was speaker, after citizens notified Secretary Rusk of hotel's segregated policy; other hotels began serving private integrated groups.

1961: --First sit-ins, against stores in downtown Atlanta.
--Atlanta Aldermanic Board repealed ordinance requiring segregation in taxis.
--Sit-ins and boycotts of downtown stores; arrests for sit-ins. Agreement in March to desegregate lunch counters and all facilities in major stores, effective September.
--City of Atlanta public schools desegregated (9 Negro students in 4 high schools, 12th and 11th grades, through pupil placement plan approved by court).
--Georgia Tech admitted first Negro students (3).
--Interstate Commerce Commission ordered desegregation of bus and train terminals.
--YWCA desegregated cafeteria, first downtown eating place.
--New Atlanta Airport opened, all facilities desegregated.
--Most college audiences desegregated.
--City tennis courts closes when Negroes attempted to use them.
--Following 1961 performance in Atlanta, Metropolitan Opera announced it would not play before segregated audience, also Actor's Equity.

1961: --Stouffeur's Restaurants opened desegregated.
--Academy Theater and other private drama groups admitted Negroes to audience.
--Atlanta's Symphony Orchestra audience desegregated.

1962: --U. S. District Court invalidated city ordinances requiring segregation in city parks and public places, and
at public assemblies, in theaters, public halls, and other places of public assembly where admission is for charge or free; ordered city pools desegregated in 1963.
--Downtown and arts movie theaters operated desegregated after Metropolitan Opera performance before desegregated audienc and after meetings with students and citizens groups.
--Peachtree Manor Hotel accepted first Negro guests (ball players) after discussions with citizens groups.
--Agnes Scott College trustees announced acceptance of applications from Negroes effective for 1963-64 term.
--Oglethorpe University announced acceptance of applications from Negroes.
--Emory University requested declaratory judgment from Superior Court which declared that the tax exemption status of the University would not be jeapordized by accepting Negro students; admitted first Negro students in Nursing School.
--Georgia State College admitted first Negro students.
--Negro policemen in Atlanta given right to arrest whites in line of duty.
--Atlanta hired first Negro firemen.
--Atlanta Art School accepted Negro students.
--Archbishop ordered Catholic parochial schools desegregated.
--Chamber of Commerce admitted first Negro member (did not represent change in policy, invitation was sent by mistake; no Negro members admitted since).
--Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority announced policy of considering Negroes for internships, admitted Negro physician to Grady Hospital staff.
--Citizens filed suit for complete desegregation of all facilities of Grady Hospital; also for desegregation of Fulton County Medical Society and Northern Dentist Dental Society.
--Fulton County Medical Soceity voted to remove "white" qualification for membership, accepted Negro members.
--Negroes in DeKalb County attempted to transfer to white schools; Board of Education made no reply to requests to desegregate voluntarily.
--Negro students in Atlanta schools increased to 44 in 9 high schools.
--Superior Court ordered removed "Peyton Wall" and wall on Harlan Road, barriers erected by city of Atlanta, because barriers had been erected as "racial buffers"; "It being unlawful and unconstitutional to legislate in respect of ownership or occupancy of real property on the basis of race or color...the Court holds, that it is illegal and unconstitutional to legislate in respect of use of public streets or portions thereof for the purpose of effecting on the basis of race or color ownership and occupancy of real property and the acquisition or disposition or the market value therof..."
--City Hall desegregated.
--Decatur-DeKalb Library accepted Negro members.
--Negro elected Senator from 38th District (Fulton County).

1963: --One hundred forty-four students in 10 Atlanta high schools.
--Several stores hired Negroes in sales jobs.
--Archbishop ordered Catholic hospitals desegregated.
--Lovett School refused to consider Negro applicant.
--Westminster School refused to test Negro because of no policy of considering applications from Negroes.
--Trinity Presbyterian School accepted Negro students.
--Oglethorpe University accepted Negro student.
--Emory University accepted Negroes in undergraduate, graduate and medical schools.
--Atlanta Speech School accepted Negro student.
--Grady Hospital accepted Negro Intern.
--Smith-Hughes Vocational School desegregated.
--Atlanta Junior Chamber of Commerce removed "white" qualification for membership; elected Negro as one of 5 "Outstanding Men of Year."
--Northern District Dental Society removed "white" qualification for membership.
--Atlanta city pools desegregated.
--Nine neighborhood and 11 drive-in movies in Greater Atlanta desegregated.
--Two airport hotels desegregated.
--DeKalb Building desegregated.
--State Capitol desegregated.
--Fourteen hotels agreed to accept Negroes as convention delegates, up to certain percentage of total convention group.
--Approximately 30 restaurants agreed privately to desegregate. Day-to-day changes in policy and lack of public information resulted in some "re-segregation", less than 20 now certain.
--DeKalb County Commission adopted policy statement regarding rights of all citizens, states no discrinination in county jobs, reference to race in personnel forms and application blanks removed.
--Decatur City Commission stated no discrimination in city jobs, recreation facilities, excluding swimming pools.
--City of Atlanta changed policy of separate Negro and white civil service registers, to one register.
--Atlanta Constitution and Atlanta Journal eliminated reference to race in Help Wanted and Obituary columns.
--DeKalb Area Trade School accepted applications from Negroes.
--City of Decatur hired Negro Relocation Officer for Urban Renewal.
--South Fulton Hospital (Hill-Burton) opened with policy of permitting Negro physicians to admit and tend patients.
--Increasing number of white churches accept Negro visitors (Negroes denied admission at First Baptist Church. Rev. Ashton Jones, white minister who refused to leave church when refused admittance in company of Negroes, arrested for disturbing divine worship, sentenced to 18 months in prison, 6 months at public works, $1,000 fine, with bond set at $20,000.)
--Steady but slow breakthroughs in employment, stimulated and encouraged by regulations concerning U. S. Government contracts, "selevtive buying" campaigns, and negotiations by citizens groups.

Note: Columbia Theological Seminary, Decatur, (Presbyterian) has accepted Negro students as far back as their records go.

1963 First trials of Atlanta arrests under anti-trespass law; white student convicted.

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. Atlanta 3, Georgia
September, 1963

INTERIM REPORT
SINCLAIR JACOBS FELLOWSHIP FUND

The Sinclair Jacobs Fellowship Fund was established May, 1963 by the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations with an initial gift of $500 from Mrs. Bee Rich Wolfe of Takoma Park, Maryland formerly of Atlanta, for the purpose of honoring Mr. Sinclair Jacobs, a distinguished Atlanta citizen and community leader, presently serving on the Board of the Greater Atlanta Council, and of providing new opportunities for young people of all races in the Greater Atlanta area to grow up as friends rather than strangers.

A committee of five members of the Council has been appointed by the Board of the Council to explore possibilities and to plan and execute a program designed to carry out the purpose of the Fund. They are: Dr. Margaret Rowley, Dr. Jon Johnston, Miss Martha Holmes, Miss Nan Perkins, and Mrs. Clifton Hoffman (ex officio; Chairman of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations).

The following professional intergroup relations officials have agreed to serve as consultants: Mr. Don McEvoy, Mrs. Frances Pauley, and Mr. Paul Anthony.

Many of the committee members were out of the city for the summer. Individual consultation has taken place, however, and one ad hoc meeting of some committee members and other experts in human relations and youth groups was held in July to pool program ideas. It was generally agreed that this program should be separate from those designed specifically for students attending integrated schools and that opportunities to participate should be as unrestricted as possible. Two specific suggestions were offered: 1) "Panel of Americans" for college students and 2) "Citizen Apprenticeship Program" for high school students. Both will be presented to the committee for their consideration and action at a meeting scheduled for the week of September 16.

The Panel of Americans is a nation-wide discussion program in intergroup education. The purpose is to bring college students of varying racial, religious, and cultural backgrounds together to examine themselves, their differences and similarities as Americans and present programs to community groups. (We have requested endorsement as a sponsor from the National Council for the Panel of Americans and anticipate receiving it this month.)

The Citizen Apprenticeship Program is a program in community understanding which would afford high school students an opportunity to learn the operation of private and governmental social service agencies through lectures, discussions, field trips and volunteer services, and through this continuous activity, to know each other.

Since a public announcement of the Fund, other contributions have been received. The total is $720.00.

The committee will now concentrate on planning a specific program for this year, which will necessarily be somewhat in the nature of a pilot venture. Mrs. Wolfe has guaranteed an annual gift for 5 years. We hope that the success of the venture will guarantee additiona, continued support.

October 17, 1963

Mrs. Clifton Hoffman, Chairman
Greater Atlanta Council on HumanRelations
470 Chelsea Circle, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Kay:

I received your letter of September 30th with the recommended procedure for dealing with some of the problem areas your Board wishes to discuss with the Executive Committee of the Georgia Council. I have given this matter careful consideration. When our Executive Committee met for its regular monthly meeting on October 8th, we considered the communication. We are always willing to sit down and discuss matters of mutual concern with local councils - this is part of practicing good human relations. Our Committee does feel, however, that at this particular time it would be best to postpone the joint discussions. We have our annual meeting next month, as I believe you do. We think it best for the Executive Committee and Board who will be serving next year to be the consultative group. If you and your Board consider the matter urgent and would like to deal with the areas of mutual concern before then, please advise me. Our Executive Committee has expressed a willin ness to hold a special meeting this month to discuss it.

Our annual meeting has not been definitely set as yet. We plan to have it one of the Saturdays in November. We are trying to get a good speaker and are waiting to confirm the date when he can be with us. Will look forward to seeing you then if not before.

Sincerely,

CeD

The Rev. Charles Demore, Chairman
Georgia Council on Human Relations

cc: Director of the Greater Atlanta Council
Director of the Georgia Council
✓Field Director of the SRC

Rec'd
10/18/63

VS
PA

October 17, 1963

Rev. Charles Demere, Chairman
Board of Directors
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Rev. Demere:

Members of the Atlanta Council Board, awaiting the cooperation of your Executive Committee in setting up the joint meeting requested in our letter to you, I was told that the letter would be acted upon at your meeting on October 8, 1963. Was this done? Can you let me know?

Can you let me know the recommendations your Committee made so that we may progress with the planning?

Since we so strongly recommend this joint meeting, we are confident that you will cooperate with us in speeding plans for its accomplishment.

Your kind cooperation in this matter shall be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Kay Hoffman

KH/jb

cc: Mrs. Frances Pauley
Dr. Leslie Dunbar
Mr. Willard Johnson
Mr. Ernest Lent, Jr.

October 30, 1963

COPY

Dr. J. Kenneth Moreland
Randolph-Macon Woman's College
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Dr. Moreland:

I received your October 28 letter today. While it is true "the most effective way to see what it (Panel) does is to observe it in operation", I am strongly of the opinion that for potential panelist and supporters, it will make a significant difference if they could get from you the role the Panel can play in community growth and understanding, especially since this is a "first" for Atlanta.

Therefore, since I exclaimed "Help! Funds are limited!" in my last letter, I began thinking after reading you reply whether or not your schedule for November just does not allow another extra job or if travel cost was prohibitive. While both are determining, I talked with Dr. Lester Dunbar and Mr. Paul Anthony of SRC to find out if they were bringing you to Atlanta this month on business for them and the possibility of our asking you to render this service for the Panel. Since SRC does not have you scheduled for this month, I took the liberty to ask if they could sponsor your coming to speak for the Panel. Paul and Les, in sympathy with the program, think that if your coming could be used in an additional way for SRC so that they might justify such expenditure and more importantly that your time and talents be used to the fullest, they might provide your travel cost. Candidly, can you fit this request in your schedule for one evening between November 11 to 15?

Your kind cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas McPherson, Jr.

cc: Dr. Lester Dunbar
Mr. Paul Anthony

PAV

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia

Telephone: 523-1581

YOU ALL ARE WELCOME.....

Laws and customs change from day to day, sometimes from hour to hour. There are degrees of "segregation" and "desegregation" -- "segregated" may mean no Negroes or it may mean Negroes and whites segregated within the same facility. It is customary to make changes in racial policies without public announcement, which is at times necessary and desirable.

This does make it difficult, however, for those affected to secure accurate information. Periodically the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations compiles a list of places which as far as we can determine, are open to all. We welcome additions and corrections. This list is accurate as of October, 1963, to the best of our knowledge.

EATING PLACES

YWCA Cafeteria, Edgewood and Ivy
YMCA Coffee Shop, Luckie Street
Stouffeur's, Downstairs in the Merchandise Mart
Top O' the Mart (also Stouffeur's)
Rich's Magnolia Room and other eating places in the store
Davison's Tea Room and other eating places
Grant's
Jacob's Pharmacies
Sears-Roebuck
H. L. Green
Kress
McCrory's
Lane's Drug Stores
Franklin Simon's
Walgreen's
Woolworth's
Newberry's
Emory University Food Service Center
Herren's
Yohannon's
Caruso's
Johnny Reb's
Crossroads
Seven Steers (downtown)
Miami Buffet (downtown)
Dale's Cellar
S & W
Mamma Mia
Rex Fine Foods
All 4 Howard Johnson Restaurants
Davis Fine Foods at Luckie Street, Marietta Street and Pryor Street
Town House

Most Hotels and motels will arrange private interracial parties.

HOTELS

Peachtree Manor Hotel
Hilton Inn
Air Host Inn

Other hotels will accept Negro convention delegates up to 7% the total number of delegates

CULTURAL AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Atlanta Art Galleries
Atlanta Symphony Orchestra Concerts
Actors Equity Production
Theater Under the Stars (at Chastain Park)
Jewish Community Center
Quaker House
Copa Atlanta
Wit's End
Neighborhood Movies: Gordon, Emory, Lenox Square, Cherokee, Hilan, Plaza, Atlantic, Techwood
Downtown Movies: Pocket, Academy (including Shakespeare Festival), Loew's, Fox, Rialto, Roxy, Rhodes, and Peachtree Art
Drive-Ins: Bolton, Fulton Blvd., Glenwood, Peachtree, Piedmont, Scott, South Expressway, Steward, Thunderbird, and Starlight
Stone Mountain: all facilities, including Stone Acres Plantation, and Stable of Thoroughbreds (old autos)
Atlanta City Golf Courses
Atlanta Public Library - all branches
Decatur-DeKalb Library
All facilities owned and operated by City of Atlanta
Recreational facilities operated by City of Decatur, excluding pools

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

All colleges and universities in the Greater Atlanta area
Certain Atlanta public schools
Catholic Parochial schools
Trinity Presbyterian School
Smith-Hughes and Carver Vocational Schools
DeKalb Area Trade School
Grady Hospital x-ray and technical schools

ORGANIZATIONS

Active Voters
Atlanta Association for Gifted Children
Atlanta Chapter, American Association for the United Nations
Greater Atlanta Council of Churches
League of Women Voters (of Atlanta;;of DeKalb County)
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

Democracic Forum of Fulton County and DeKalb Democrats
Republican organizations of DeKalb County and Fulton County
Alcholics Anonymous
Metropolitan Atlanta Mental Health Association

HOSPITALS

Of the 16 hospitals in operation in the Atlanta area listed as members of the Georgia Hospital Association, 10 do not admit Negroes as patients. Grady and Aidmore provide segregated services. DeKalb General, South Fulton, and Kennestone provide separate wards or wings for Negroes and whites. St. Joseph's is an integrated hospital.

CHURCHES

All Episcopal, Catholic, Unitarian-Universalists; most others open to visitors, but policies vary with individyal churches.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES

All locations of Georgia State Employment Service. Jobs listed in the Help Wanted ads of the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION and THE ATLANTA JOURNAL are not listed according to race.

TRANSPORTATION

No segregation on busses or in taxi service

November 7, 1963

COPY

Dr. J. Kenneth Moreland
Randolph-Macon Woman's College
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Dr. Moreland:

From your tight schedule of activities and responsibilities and the tight budget of the Southern Regional Council for this type of activity, it has been decided that we will not pursue your coming for November 11-15, 1963, any further.

We appreciate very much, however, your willingness to juggle your schedule to the point of trying to squeeze this visit in. Possibly in the future, after the Panel has made its initial appearance and if your schedule permits and funds are available, we would welcome your coming and sharing with us some of your experiences with the Lynchburg Panel.

May I personally say that I am pleased that Paul and Leslie endeavored to arrange this trip, but all plans of "men and mice" do not work out.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas McPherson, Jr.
Assistant Director

TMcP/jb

cc: Mr. Paul Anthony

State Councils

file

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E. • ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303

THE REVEREND CHARLES DEMERÉ
CHAIRMAN

TELEPHONE
525-6468

DR. LIONEL NEWSOM
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

MR. A. J. McCLUNG
SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON
SECRETARY

MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM
TREASURER

MRS. FRANCES PAULEY
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

November 20, 1963

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Les:

When Christ was preparing the "twelve" for their mission he told them not to worry about taking necessities with them including money, "for the laborers are entitiled to their meals". Following this Christian tenet we are applying your check to membership.

We thank you and Mrs. Dunbar for your presence, and to you, an added thanks for a very informative and challenging talk.

Sincerely,

Olives

Rev. Oliver W. Holmes

OWH/es

Gr. Atla
EP

December 6, 1963

COPY

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Frances:

I promised to send you a copy of the January, 1961 Agreement between the two Councils. I could not locate our extra copy, but I am sending you a typewritten copy of the mimeographed sheet from Marge's files.

Our file copy of the minutes of the Georgia Council's Executive Committee of January 4, 1961, state

> "There was a discussion on the relationship of the Georgia Council to the Atlanta Council. Dr. Hocking read a statement prepared by the Atlanta Council and the Georgia Council, the intent of which was to clarify the role of each. Mr. Smith moved to ratify the statement, Mr. Clements seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously."

The minutes say the 4th and the Statement says "Approved on the 5th" but it obviously is the same document. The minutes of the Atlanta Executive Board meeting on January 5, 1961, also notes approval of the document.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Elisa Paschall
Executive Director

EP/jb

cc: Mr. Paul Anthony

Enclosure

PA

COPY

To: (Mrs.) Frances Pauley
Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Mr. Ernest Lent, Jr.
From: (Mrs.) Eliza Paschall
Date: December 6, 1963

At the Annual Meeting of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations on November 25, 1963, the following was decided:

1) The Proposed Revised Constitution and By-Laws be adopted with the name of the organization being changed to the Human Relations Council of Greater Atlanta.

2) The Officers and Directors presented by the Nominating Committee be elected.

3) Acceptance of the 1962-63 Financial Report and Proposed Budget for 1963-64.

jb

Gr. Ale
Cnd

ATLANTA SUMMIT LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

THE STRATEGY COMMITTEE'S SUGGESTED PLAN TO TOTALLY DESEGREGATE THE CITY OF ATLANTA

(Condensed from detailed plan received by Steering Committee of the Atlanta Summit Leadership Conference, January 3, 1964)

OBJECTIVE

The purpose of this plan is to totally desegregate Atlanta and to provide equal opportunities for all Atlanta citizens regardless of race, creed, or social origin. Atlanta must become a truly democratic city in which all citizens can live in peace and dignity. Segregation in any form is undemocratic, unchristian and evil, and serves as a sinister substitute for slavery. As a social system, segregation must be removed from all phases of community life NOW, immediately.

COORDINATION OR INDIVIDUALISM

It is sheer folly to believe that desegregation can be achieved rapidly with every single civil rights organization maintaining its own specific program. Somewhere between unified and individualistic action, a common program must be developed. A central virtue of the Atlanta Summit Leadership Conference is that it can provide a powerful unified thrust against the forces of segregation and discrimination and speed up the process of making Atlanta an open city. If the Negro community cannot achieve unified action, there is some doubt as to whether our desire for freedom for equality will be immediately fulfilled.

If, then, we are willing to subscribe to basic coordination, several steps are necessary. (These steps will be presented in detail at the Third Summit Leadership Conference to be held January 11, 1964 at 1:00 p.m. at the Allen Temple AME Church)

IMMEDIATE ACTION

Since negotiations have achieved limited results, the Summit Leadership Conference will consider such non-violent direct action programs including demonstrations on a massive scale, economic withdrawal, and legal and political programs as it sees fit. Though other areas are of equal importance, it is obvious that public accommodations and employment are, at this moment, the central areas of interest.

Everybody and all organizations interested in making the "Atlanta Image" a real symbol of democracy must be included in this movement. While the talents and resources of each person and organization vary, everyone CAN and MUST help.

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS OF GREATER ATLANTA
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

January 8, 1964

The following is a summary report of the various meetings of public and private officials and representatives of the Summit Leadership Conference, most of which were attended by staff members of the Council on Human Relations:

1. FULTON COUNTY CIVIL SERVICE BOARD, November 14 Board Meeting: The Board reported that the county maintains one civil register for Negro and white but still recruit Negroes for "Negro" jobs; pointed out that appointing officer can choose from top 3 certified on register for any particular job. Board has no program to increase or upgrade employment of Negroes by the County. No further word since meeting.

2. BOARD OF ALDERMEN: Met as committee of Whole on November 13. Most discussion on public accommodations, debated resolution urging desegregation of places serving public, (resolution passed at regular meeting on December 12). Also resolution requesting Mayor to appoint committee "for purpose of meeting with their respective groups and working out an amicable solution of the problems and issues enumerated in the document "Action for Democracy"(Committee appointed by Mayor on November 27).

3. ATLANTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: On November 13, discussion of public accommodations and employment without regard to race. Chamber Board passed resolution calling for both. Note: Individual inquiries in November revealed Chamber still has no clear policy on accepting Negroes as members).

4. HOUSING: Atlanta Housing Authority does not hold public meetings. No meeting yet with members of Authority. Meeting on November 27 with staff members and attorneys for Authority. No response to requests for desegregation of public housing units, 1 tenant selection office, Negro on central administrative staff, etc.

5. EDUCATION: Special meeting November 19 with members of Atlanta School Board, Superintendent, Deupty Superintendent, Board attorney: Board discussed "feeder plan" for 1964, whereby elementary schools feeding into predominately white high schools will include Negro schools in some instances. Superintendent said plan now for students who wish to go to schools closest to them in grades under plan. No plans for desegregation of staffs or for intergroup relations training for staffs; no plan to deviate from Pupil Placement Plan as approved by Court. Note: Superintendent stated that if "established across the borad criteria, would not have a 50-50 ratio of white and Negro staff, would have 10% Negro... on basis of teaching competence, they do not measure up."

6. BOARD OF FAMILY & CHILD SERVICES: Regular meeting on November 19. Board commented on large number of Negroes on professional staff, said many would lose jobs if registers combined because less qualified than whites. Negroes and white clients have separate waiting rooms (though not labeled as such) with Negro and white staffs respectively; Board said 2 waiting rooms planned when

Administration Building was built since segregation was required at that time, practice now is to refer all Negroes to "units 1 & 3" and all whites to "units 2 & 4". Requests for "1 set-up", rather than 2, more custodial care for Negroes (only 1 home for 89 children now). No further word from the Board.

7. FULTON-DEKALB HOSPITAL AUTHORITY: Meeting on November 26. Requests for desegregation of services and staffs stated, no word from Authority since meeting. Note: 2 separate Schools of Nursing with white students receiving academic work at Georgia State and Negro students receiving adademid work at Spelman; 3 cafeterias --1 for Negro non-professional; 1 for Negro professional; 1 for whites, including medical-- Negro intern is admitted here.

Two Negro social workers assigned only to Negro patients.

8. FULTON COUNTY COMMISSION: Special meeting November 14. Asked for "positive not halting" leadership, policy statement on county facilities, employment and services. Pointed out that white outsiders are served in cafeteria, but Negroes must be employees; various practices of restricting land for Negro residentes protested; appointment of Negroes to county offices and policy-making Boards discussed. Note: Commission appoints 7 members of Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority, which operates Grady. Terms of 2 expired December 31, 1962 and Commission has never acted on the reappointments; terms of 2 expired on December 31, 1963, no action yet on reappointment. Commissioners have been urged to consider Negro for appointment.

9. HOTEL OPERATORS: November 21, private meeting of 12 operators stressed that not a meeting of Hotel Association; 4 siad would take individual Negroes, if presented reservations, but none would state policy publicly, some said would change if publicized.

Rumors that 7 hotels were open prompted informal survey by Council on January 7 with following results:

Georgia and Peachtree on Peachtree said do not take Negroes at all. Piedmont, Biltmore and Atlanta take for conventions only. Americana though manager has said do take individuals --person in reservation office when asked if they would make reservation for individual Negro for specific date, said were full for that date; when asked if they do take individual Negro guests, said "No. On the Dallas Plan." Riveria: do not take individual Negro guests. Howard Johnson, south: yes, individual Negroes. Howard Johnson Northwest: said were full for specifid date mentioned for individual Negro reservation, but unhesitatingly made reservation for unidentified guest for same date when another person called; Howard Johnson Northeast: gave reservation but when person identified as Negro, said were full for that date, but could make reservation for same party at Howard Johnson south. Dinkler and Cabana: said do take individual Negro guests.

10. RESTAURANT OPERATORS: Private meeting November 26 with certain individual operators. No change in list circulated by Council in October as indicated. Only change we know of are Dobbs House establishments, as result of SNCC direct action. Efforts to eat at several downtown establishments this week met with "we're working on it." Situation very uncertain.

11. EMPLOYMENT: Sixteen merchants before Christmas agreed to employ and upgrade Negroes. This was largely a result of Operation Breadbasket initiated before Summit Conference. Sub-committee on Employment of Atlanta coordinating

Committee appointed by Mayor held special meeting on training programs operating in and available to Atlanta area, but no responsibility assumed by any group for follow up. Retail Merchants Association urged desegregation in employment.

12. FULTON COUNTY LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION: At regular hearing on November 14, resolution urging desegregation of places of public service.

13. MAYOR'S COORDINATING COMMITTEE: Ten persons from recommendations by Greater Atlanta Council of Churches, Presidents of Atlanta Board of Education, Chamber of Commerce, Board of Aldermen and Chairman, Fulton County Commissioners, appointed November 27 (see above), divided into subcommittees on religion, education, business, civic, city government, county government, to work with appropriate subcommittees of Summit Leadership Conference.

****

No response from Atlanta Fund Appeals Board, United Appeal, Community Services, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Better Business Bureau, or Central Atlanta Association.

(No action in areas of hospitals other than Grady, private-social agencies, special education programs supplemented and assisted by public bodies and with public funds, and appointment of Negroes to such staffs as Registration Office, city and county attorneys, Jury Commission and jury panels, and Probation and additional Police Officers.)

Ga Gr-ate-

MRS. CLIFTON G. HOFFMAN
Chairman

MR. M. CARL HOLMAN
1st Vice-Chairman

DR. RICHARD RESER
2nd Vice-Chairman

MRS. CHARLES PERKINS, JR.
Secretary

MR. HUBERT JACKSON
Trearsurer

GREATER ATLANTA

Council On Human Relations

Telephone 525-6469
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MRS. ELIZA PASCHALL
Executive Director

MR. THOMAS McPHERSON, JR.
Assistant Director

MM - file

To: Mr. Leslie Dunbar
From: Mrs. Eliza Paschall Slp
Date: January 23, 1964

You were nice enough to say that you'd be interested in facts about financial plight and of course any help you could give us would be greatly appreciated.

IN ROUND FIGURES:

Current "real" balance	$300.00	
Bills now due:	$150.00	
Bills due January 31	$175.00	
	$ 86.00	(final payment on mimeograph)
Total	$261.00	

Regular monthly bills:

	$255.00	(secretary's salary)
	35.00	(supplement to "Mac")
	30.00	(rent)
	50.00	(telephone)
	50.00	(postage)
Total	$420.00	

I would say around $450.00.

We've had contibutions in services, such as other organizations running mailings through postage meters; our stationery is contributed by a member; we've received $126 from 58 people in response to our request for $1 contributions.

EP

cc: Mr. Willard Johnson
Mr. Ernest Lent, Jr.
Mr. Morgan Stanford

Cr. Ata. Cucl,

COPY

To: Sinclair Jacobs Fellowship Fund Committee
Members and Consultants
From: Thomas McPherson, Jr.
Date: January 28, 1964

Re: SJFF Progress Report and Meeting

Attached is a progress report for your information, suggestions and comments on program.

It is necessary to have a meeting of the Committee members and Consultants to take a look at where we are and where we are going and how. Save the evening of February 11 for a meeting. You will be informed of the time and place later.

Oh yes! WHO HAS THE PANEL OF AMERICANS HANDBOOK? You will be forgiven--just return it to the office--you don't even have to identify yourself. Mail today, please!

TMcP/jb

Attachment

PROGRESS REPORT

of

THE SINCLAIR JACOBS FELLOWSHIP FUND

This report explains the activities sponsored by the Sinclair Jacobs Fellowship Fund since the interim report of September, 1963.

I. SINCLAIR JACOBS FELLOWSHIP FUND COMMITTEE MEETING

The two program ideas (Panel of Americans and Citizen-Apprenticeship Program) spelled out in the September report were presented and accepted by the SJFF Committee (appointed by the Council) on September 23, 1963, at the Americana Motel. Arrangements at the Motel were made by Mr. Don McEvoy of the Georgia Region - National Conference of Christians and Jews, also consultant to the Fund. All Committee members and consultants were present except Mr. Paul Anthony and Miss Nan Perkins. Mr. Robert Carey, intern at Ebenezer Baptist Church, Atlanta, and formerly graduate assistant to the Panel in New York, and two guest were present.

Mr. Carey explained in depth the Panel program. A film prepared by the AFL-CIO on the Citizen-Apprenticeship Program as it was planned and executed in Sharon, Pennsylvania was shown.

Contrary to the concensus of the September 23 meeting, the Panel of Americans was executed first. The Citizen-Apprenticeship Program is yet to be actuated.

II. THE PANEL OF AMERICANS

A. Groundwork

On September 30, 1963, the Council was informed by the National Council for the Panel of Americans that the Atlanta Panel is an affiliate of the National Council. The National Council, however, dood not provide any

program or financial assistance. This affiliation followed approximately two years of correspondence.

One faculty member (Council member) from each college, university and theological seminary in Metropolitan Atlanta was invited to a dinner-meeting at Paschal's Restaurant, October 14, 1963, to discuss the program and ways of recruiting students to participate. Present were one faculty representative from ten institutions (Agnes Scott, Clark, Georgia State, Morehouse, and Morris Brown Colleges; Atlanta and Emory Universities; Interdenominational Theological Center and Columbia Seminary; and the Georgia Institute of Technology). Oglethorpe and Spelman were not represented.

The representatives viewed the program as a real educational opportunity for college students and the community. It was agreed that each college representative would be responsible for recruiting students, at least 3, to attend the November 22-24 training conference and participate as panel members.

A descriptive sheet of the Panel--purpose, function, etc.--was prepared and copies given to each faculty person at the dinner-meeting. Copies of a reprint from SEVENTEEN MAGAZINE (October, 1961) "Teenagers Talk About Race, Religion and Prejudice" was made available on the college campuses. Also, Mr. Carey and Mr. McPherson, Assistant Director of the Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta, met with interested students on several of the campuses at the request of the faculty representative to further explain the program.

For literature and films for the training conference, contact was made with the Anti-Defamation League.

Mr. McEvoy secured a professional trainer in intergroup relations without cost and the Council enlisted additional needed trainers from the Atlanta community.

The President of Gammon Theological Seminary (I.T.C.) agreed to accommodate (lodging) the conference at a reduction. The Business Manager at Morris Brown College (adjacent to Gammon), agreed to provide meals at a reduced rate.

Since the Panel was a first for Atlanta, effort was made, directly and through the Southern Regional Council, to bring Dr. J. Kenneth Moreland, a Professor at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Virginia, to speak to potential panelists and community leaders about the role the Panel can play in community gorwth and understanding. Dr. Moreland has conducted a Panel in Lynchburg for several years. Due largely to Dr. Moreland's busy schedule, the plan did not materalize.

B. Training Conference

Fifty-two students signed up for the training session. The opening session was the same day the late President Kennedy was assassinated. Of the fifty-two students, thirty participated along with 10 adult leaders and trainers.

The student participants represented the following:

26 Protestants	1 Unitarian	3 Catholics
13 males		17 females
6 white		8 white
7 Negro		9 Negro

Agnes Scott 6
Clark College 3
Emory University 3
Georgia State College 1
Interdenominational Theological Center 3
Morehouse College 1
Morris Brown College 3
Oglethorpe University 2
Spelman College 6

Alabama 4
Georgia, minus Atlanta 5-Atlanta 6
Indiana 1
Louisiana 1
Mississippi 1
North Carolina 1
New York 2
Ohio 2
South Carolina 1
Tennessee 4
Virginia 2

The adult moderators were:

Mr. Robert Carey (also served as trainer).

Dr. Tobe Johnson, Professor at Morehouse College.

Dr. John Tumblin, Professor at Agnes Scott College.

Mrs. Virginia Shields, Secretary at the YWCA, Southeastern Regional Office.

The trainers and consultants were:

Mr. Don McEvoy

Mr. Thomas McPherson, Jr.

Dr. Irma Shepherd, Associate Professor of Psychology at Georgia State College. PhD. from Pennsylvania State University and is an independent (office) Consulting Clinical Psycologist.

Mr. Charles Price, Assistant Professor of Political Science at Morris Brown College and a participant-trainer in Human Relations Laboratories throughout the southeast. His legal (lawyer) and group dynamics training were received at John Hopkins and Boston Universities, respectively.

Dr. Margaret Rowley, Chairman of the Division of Social Science at Morris Brown College and a trainer at the Boston University Human Relations Summer Laboratory.

Dr. Edward Olsen, National Director of Youth Activities for the National Conference of Christians and Jews, former Chairman of the Commission on Intergroup Education for the National Education Association and has directed intergroup relations workshops across the nation.

The participants (panelists and moderators) were issued two pamphlets--Prejudiced-How Do People Get That Way by William Van Til and What We Know About Race by Ashley Montagu and other relevant printed material at no cost. There was no charge to the students or adults for participating in the training conference.

The training conference provided leadership or "sensitivity" training for the panelists. It also provided invaluable experience for any other leadership responsibilities panelists may have. On the weekend, panelists and moderators shared a variety of experiences designed to help them look at their own attitudes and behavior more honestly and to feel free to expose their feelings to one another. Also to become more aware of their affect on others and the

way they themselves function in a group. Still further, to become more conscious of the forces operating in any group so that they can adapt themselves to each audience with maximum spontaneity and effectiveness.

The training conference was divided into three sections: 1) Lecture 2) Training Group (T-Group) and 3) Panel Presentations Practice.

Dr. Olsen gave the opening lecture on "The Nature of Prejudice". The lecturer presented a graphic chart (authored) showing the origin and development of prejudice. The film "High Wall" was used as part of the lecture session.

The panelists and moderators were divided into three training groups of 15 to 20 persons which met for four 2-hour sessions during the three-day conference.

A word on T-Groups. Some of the aims are:

1. To provide opportunities for the acquisition of increased diagnostic sensitivity

2. To provide opportunities for self-awareness - the individual has a chance to see himself as he is seen by others

3. To provide opportunities for each individual to practice new ways of behaving in relation to others

4. To provide opportunities for members to assess and recognize their attitudes toward groups and toward people

Each group had one to two trainers.

The Panel Presentation Practice (PPP) was designed for each panelist to have an opportunity of appearing before a "feedback" audience. These practice sessions assisted panelists in:

1. Understanding the question behind the question

2. Listening and answering the questions asked

3. Analyzing questions

4. Handling hostility

The audience assumed different roles--P.T.A., Fraternal group, etc., for each practice session.

C. Appearances

Appearances have been made before the membership of the Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta, an adult interracial group called "Let's Discuss It" at the YWCA, on WQXI Open-Line Radio Program and the Second Goal "Y" Teen (interracial) Club at the YWCA (Edgewood Avenue and Ivy Street). Requests are still coming into the office.

D. Brochure

A brochure describing the Panel is now on the press.

E. What Some of the Students Say

> The most significant and valuable part of the conference was the insights into the experiences of others regarding racial barriers. I think I understood for the first time some of the depths of the bitterness and pain caused by an untrue stigma. I saw that it was not enough to know the stigma was untrue. The stigma must be denounced... (male, theology student)

> This Panel of Americans is, in my opinion, the most honest and most gratifying way to approach the problems that face us. Through it we can gain understanding--the primary prerequisite for any solution of differences... (female, English student)

> I found that now I can stand up for what I believe simply because now I know what it is. I had to come face to face with what I had been professing to believe. I had to encounter the issues that one usually hopes will never come their way because their ideals just might not stand up to the practical situation... (female, sociology student)

> For me, I consider the Panel of Americans as an excellent opportunity to serve the community. The Panel idea is positive and constructive--it seeks to establish communication and understanding... (male, physics student)

III. SEARCH FOR NEGRO STUDENTS

A luncheon-meeting for Negro counselors and a representative (a Council member read of his coming south in THE NEW YORK TIMES, wrote and offered our assistance) from the Ivy League colleges and universities in search for Negro students was held at the Butler Street YMCA, December 16, 1963. Seventeen counselors and principals representing ten high schools in Metropolitan Atlanta and six local alumni of the "Ivy League Group" met for discussion of the availability of scholarships and admission procedures to the "Ivy League Group".

After the meeting, Mr. Charles McCarthy, the representative, met with approximately 50 students representing 5 high schools, to give further information and answer questions.

A roster of the counselors, principals and alumni was mimeographed and mailed to each person present at the luncheon-meeting.

IV. FINANCE

Contributions to the Sinclair Jacobs Fellowship Fund were made by the following persons and foundation:

NAMES AND ADDRESSES	AMOUNTS
Mrs. Bee R. Wolfe 7901 Carroll Avenue Takoma Park 12, Maryland	$500.00
The Mary & E.P. Rogers Foundation, Inc. Hurt Building Atlanta, Georgia	$100.00
Mr. Thomas L. McDill Columbia Theological Seminary Decatur, Georgia	$50.00
Mr. Armand May 451 Stephens Street, S. W. Atlanta, Georgia 30310	$25.00

Mrs. Jane M. Montag 3836 Northside Drive, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia 30305	$25.00
Mrs. Jean L. Selvage 2416 Dellwood Drive, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia	$20.00
Mr. W. H. Frey 110 Blackland Drive, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia	$15.00
Mrs. Hal M. Davison 4047 Tuxedo Road, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia 30305	$10.00
Mr. R. L. Foreman 216 West Paces Ferry Road, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia 30305	$10.00
Mr. George Goodwin 3302 Ivanhoe Drive, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia	$5.00
Total ---	$760.00

The contributions were put into a savings account. For 1963, the interest was $23.14. All bills for the Panel of Americans and the Luncheon for the Negro counselors and Ivy League representative were paid out of the operational budget of the Council. In January, 1964, the Council was reimbursed. The balance is in saving at the Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Association of Atlanta.

It should be noted that the professional services of the trainers for the Panel of Americans conference were volunteered. If they had been paid, the conference could have cost over $1,500.00. See financial statement, next page.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
of
THE SINCLAIR JACOBS FELLOWSHIP FUND

Income

Contributions		$760.00	
Interest		$ 23.14	
	Total:	$783.14	$783.14

Disbursements:

Postage		$16.85	
Supplies (stationery, envelopes, etc.)		$ 6.76	
Telephone		$ 7.26	
Triangle Publications 10/10/63	$1.45		
" " 10/21/63	$4.60		
Anti-Defamation League (N.Y)	$1.21		
Literature		$55.76	
SEVENTEEN MAGAZINE Reprints	$30.00		
Pamphlets for Training Conf.	$25.76		
Luncheons		$194.43	
Meals-Training Conference	$133.32		
Lunches for Counselors and Ivy League Representative	$ 36.50		
Lunches for Panelists (3) YWCA	$ 4.61		
Lunches to inform faculty representatives of Panel	$ 20.00		
Lodging		$123.00	
Apartment for Dr. Olsen	$ 10.00		
Lodging-Panel participants	$113.00		
Miscellaneous (9 checks)		$ .36	
	Total --	$404.42	$404.42
	Balance in Bank ----------		$378.72

January 23, 1964

See State Councils "Georgia"

February 5, 1964

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Frances:

In looking through the 1964 edition of the Foundation Directory I noted a few Georgia foundations which you might think about approaching. The information from the Directory about these foundations is attached.

There are a good many other foundations in Georgia which conceivably could be brought to take an interest in the Georgia Council. If you ever want to browse through the Directory, it is in my office.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

FOUNDATIONS IN GEORGIA
(Listed in the 1964 edition of The Foundation Directory)

ALLEN FOUNDATION, INC.
29 Pryor Street, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Incorporated in 1956 in Georgia.

Donors: Ivan Allen, Ivan Allen, Jr., Ivan Allen Company.

Purpose and Activities: Broad purposes; primarily local giving.

Financial Data (year ended 28 February 1962); Assents, $86,572 (L); gifts received, $39,500; expenditures, $34,582, including $34,446 in grants.

Officers: Ivan Allen, Jr.,*President; W. H. Glenn, Jr.* Vice-President; W. F. Floyd, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer.

Trustees:* Ivan Allen, Mrs. Ivan Allen, Mrs. Ivan Allen, Jr.

(Note: starred officers are also members of the governing board.)

CAMPBELL (JOHN BULOW) FOUNDATION
The Trust Company of Georgia Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Trust established in 1940 in Georgia.

Donor: John Bulow Campbell

Purpose and Activities: To make grants for religious, charitable, educational, or public purposes, in the southeastern states only, and for the Presbyterian Church without limitation as to territory. No grants to individuals. Expenditures from capital are not permitted. The Foundation gives anonymously and prefers no publicity.

Financial Data (year ended 31 December 1961): Assets (1962), $20,573,467 (M); expenditures, $331,195, including $293,000 in grants.

Officer: W. B. Stubbs, Executive Director.

Trustees: Vernon S. Broyles, Jr., Richard W. Courts, Mrs. Virginia Campbell Courts, Alex P. Gaines, Ben S. Gilmer, William A. Parker.

COX (THE JAMES M.) FOUNDATION
Ten Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Donor: Atlanta Newspapers, Inc.

Purpose and Activities: Primarily local giving with emphasis on community funds, education, and youth agencies.

Financial Data (year ended 31 December 1960): Assets, $806,608 (L); gifts received, $326,495; expenditures, $59,411, including $56,100 in grants.

FRANKLIN (JOHN AND MARY) FOUNDATION, INC.
P. O. Box 7036
Atlanta, Georgia

Incorporated in 1955 in Georgia.

Donors: John and Mary Franklin.

Purpose and Activities: Broad purposes.

Financial Data (year ended 31 December 1960): Assets, $275,832 (L); gifts received, $95,000; expenditures, $6,867, including $6,294 in grants.

Trustees: J. Fraser Durrett, John L. Franklin, Mary Owen Franklin, John Otterly McCarthy, Alex W. Smith, G. Maynard Smith, Fred J. Turner.

HERNDON (ALONZO) AND NORRIS B.
Herndon Foundation, Inc.
148 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Incorporated in 1950 in Georgia.

Donor: Norris B. Herndon.

Purpose and Activities: Broad purposes; grants principally for youth agencies, higher education, community welfare, and Protestant church support.

Financial Data (year ended 31 December 1959); assets, $1,083,483 (L); gifts received, $65,000; expenditures, $36,703, including $36,702 in grants.

~~Officers and Trustees~~: Norris B. Herndon, Chairman and President; Eugene M. Martin, Secretary; Walter H. Smith, Treasurer.

MANGET FOUNDATION, INC.
P. O. Box 7
24 Greenville Street
Newnan, Georgia

Incorporated in 1943 in Georgia.

Donors: D. T. Manget and Mrs. Aline Wilson Manget.

Purpose and Activities: Broad purposes; grants to local organizations and assistance to individuals in need.

Financial Data (year ended 31 December 1959); assets, $1,247,935 (L); expenditures, $139,421, including $75,362 in grants.

Officers: Fred P. Manget, M.D., President and Treasurer; J. R. Brown, D. T. Manget, Jr.,* Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Carolyn Manget Kirby,* Secretary.

Trustees:* D. T. Manget, Chairman; Mrs. Olive Dent Manget Bramblett, Percy L. Bramblett, Mrs. Catherine Manget Farmer, Millard C. Farmer, Robert L. Hood, Jr., Thomas M. Johnson, Jr., W. Wilkens Kirby, Mrs. Aline Wilson Manget.

MONTGOMERY (JEANNETTE AND LA FAYETTE) FOUNDATION, INC.
(formerly Montgomery Foundation, Inc.)
864 Spring Street, N. W.
Atlanta 8, Georgia

Incorporated in 1955 in Georgia.

Purpose and Activities: Broad purposes.

Financial Data (year ended 31 December 1959): Assets, $114,753 ((L); gifts received, $45,200; expenditures, $5,007, including $5,000 in grants.

Trustees: Arthur L, Montgomery, George A. Montgomery, Jeannette L. Montgomery, L. F. Montgomery.

RICH FOUNDATION, INC., THE
45 Broad Street
Atlanta 2, Georgia

Incorporated in 1942 in Georgia.

Rich Foundation (continued)

Donors: Rich's Inc. and members of the Rich family.

Purpose and Activities: General giving; grants restricted to within fifty miles of Atlanta, and with major interests in health, education, and religion; consideration given to individual requests withint the geographic limitations.

Financial Data (year ended 31 January 1962): Assets, $3,510,000 (M); gifts received, $50,000; expenditures, $56,179, including $53,500 in grants.

Officers and Trustees: Frank H. Neely, President; Richard H. Rich, Vice-President; Joseph K. Heyman, Secretary-Treasurer; Oscar R. Strauss.

WOODRUFF (EMILY AND ERNEST) FOUNDATION
P. O. Box 4418
Atlanta 2, Georgia

Incorporated in 1938 in Georgia.

Donors: Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Woodruff, Henry F. Woodruff.

Purpose and Activities: To promote education, to establish and assist charitable hospitals, to assist orphan homes and other organizations of like character, to foster religious instruction and worship, and to promote the public welfere. Primarily local giving, with emphasis on education, youth agencies, community funds, and hospitals. No grants or loans to individuals.

Financial Data (year ended 31 December 1962): Assets: $55,847,864; (M); gifts received, $16,782; expenditures, $2,160,665, including $2,142,500 in grants.

Officers: W. E. Reynolds, Secretary-Treasurer; R. L. McConnell, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. Vela B. Rocker, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

WOOLFORD (THOMAS GUY) TRUST
P. O. Box 4418
Atlanta 2, Georgia

Trust established about 1954.

Donor: Thomas Guy Woolford.

Purpose and Activities: Grants primarily for moral rearmament.

Financial Data (uear ended 31 December 1959): Assets, $88,428 (L); expenditures, $101,881, including $100,000 in grants.

Trustee: Trust Company of Georgia.

Growth Ctr. Cncl

M E M O

February 7, 1964

TO: Tom McPherson

FROM: Paul Anthony

Tom, it looks as if I will be the perennially absent one for your Jacobs Fellowship meeting. On the evening of the 11th I have to go to Washington to attend a meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference which begins on the 12th.

Believe it or not, I am interested and want to help in any way possible.

ATLANTA STUDENT CONFERENCE ON RELIGION AND RACE
Emory University
Drawer "A"

Lon B. Chesnutt, Treasurer

Atlanta 22, Georgia

PA
VJ
MM-file

-file

February 18, 1964

RECEIVED
FEB 19 1964

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mrs. Pauley:

Thank you for your contribution to the Atlanta Area Student Conference on Religion and Race. Because of the shortage of time in preparing for the Conference, we have turned to local sources for both finances and leadership. It is gratifying to know that help has been forthcoming for an endeavor such as this.

The Conference is scheduled for the week-end of February 28, 29, March 1, at the old Gammon Theological Seminary. It has the potential of drawing together many of the resource persons in Atlanta who have been concerned with the revolutions in human relations. We shall attempt to focus the capabilities of religious faith upon this whole area of race.

Sincerely,

Lon Chesnutt

Lon B. Chesnutt

LBC:ew
CC: to Leslie Dunbar, Southern Regional Council

Atla cncl

MM

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

For 96 Years The South's Standard Newspaper

RALPH McGILL, Publisher

EUGENE PATTERSON, Editor

Established June 16, 1868
Issued daily except New Year's, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. Second-class postage paid at Atlanta, Georgia.
The Atlanta Constitution (morning), and The Atlanta Journal (evening), and The Atlanta Constitution and The Atlanta Journal (Sunday), published by Atlanta Newspapers, Inc., 10 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Georgia.

Home-delivered subscription rates: Morning and Sunday, or evening and Sunday, 1 week, 50c. Morning or evening daily only, 1 week, 30c. Morning, evening and Sunday (13 issues), 1 week, 80c. Subscription prices by mail on request. Single copies: Daily, 5c; Sunday, 20c, plus 3% sales tax on sales and deliveries made within the state of Georgia.

A Quiet Laborer for Racial Good Will

The civil rights headlines generally go to abrasive demonstrations and political debate.

But much of the solid progress is achieved the hard and undramatic way: through information, negotiation and conciliation. Such efforts rarely get much publicity.

The Council on Human Relations of Greatef Atlanta is one of these quiet laborers in the vineyards of good will. It gathers facts on such matters as desegregated restaurants and equal-opportunity employers. It provides forums to achieve better community understanding of racial issues. It even has played a significant role in interpreting Atlanta constructively to visitors from new nations.

The Council does its work on an extremely modest budget. It is currently seeking to raise $20,000. It is most worthy of public support.

G. Atl

LWD ✓
PA ✓
MM

MRS. CLIFTON G. HOFFMAN
Chairman
MR. M. CARL HOLMAN
1st Vice-Chairman
DR. RICHARD RESER
2nd Vice-Chairman
MRS. CHARLES PERKINS, JR.
Secretary
MR. HUBERT JACKSON
Trearsurer

GREATER ATLANTA

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Telephone 525-6469
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MRS. ELIZA PASCHALL
Executive Director
MR. THOMAS McPHERSON, JR.
Assistant Director

July 2, 1964

THE ATTACHED IS "FOR YOUR INFORMATION"

PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL FOR RESEARCH PROJECT UNDER
MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT TRAINING ACT, PL 87-415

TITLE: RESEARCH IN COMMUNICATION TECHNIQUE: Operation of Experimental Information Center in Atlanta to provide easy access to current adequate information on employment and training opportunities, particularly for minority group workers, including information about public employment, private employment, MDTA programs, vocational school programs, and apprenticeship programs.

SUBMITTED BY: THE COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS OF GREATER ATLANTA, 5 Forsyth St., N. W. Atlanta, Georgia 30303

EXPLANATION AND PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION:

1. In the Metropolitan Atlanta area, there is no central source of information about programs which interested individuals can explore. Present information is inadequate, inaccessible and unconvincing, particilarly to minority groups.

2. Proposed center would expand present program of Council on Human Relations of Greater Atlanta to provide preliminary information source for individuals seeking employment and/or training and to those in formal and informal counseling positions.

3. Present Program: Information obtained regularly from personnel offices of City of Atlanta, DeKalb County, U. S. Civil Service Commission, screening of newspaper ads, bulletins of vocational schools, announcements from Georgia State Employment Service is prepared for spot announcements on Radio Station WAOK with predominantly Negro audience. These announcements (public service) give name, address and telephone number of Council for further information. Individual inquiries about specific job and training announcements can be answered with details about job

specifications, qualifications, application procedure, training costs, location of buildings, etc. Inquiries in Council office average 8 per day. Employers report marked increase in applications.

DeKalb has had first cross-the-board Negro applicants for county jobs. Atlanta has had to change procedure to handle numbers of applicants, one (1) restaurant with ad in daily paper called and asked that announcements be taken off air because of flood of inquiries; one (1) employer with ad in newspaper for unskilled job reported Negro applicants "to last for 5 years."

PROCEDURE: Expand present program described above as follows:

1. Establish physical center adjacent to Council office, which is in location easily described (across from Journal and Constitution", half block from Rich's").

2. Continue and expand present radio spots on Radio Station WAOK, any others willing to participate.

3. Assistance from other public service media, particularly those with minority group audience.

4. Prepare current, simple reports on job and training opportunities (e.g., combine informationo on 3 trade schools in Metropolitan area) for distribution to persons in formal and informal counseling positions (e.g., ministers, librarians, etc.).

Preliminary discussions with others in field (Georgia State Employment Service, DeKalb Personnel Director, Carver School principal, etc.) reinforces need for such service currently lacking in Metropolitan area.

PERSONNEL AND TOTALITIES REQUIRED:

Rent for space (currently available) $50.00 per month	$ 600.00
Telephone (2 lines) $7.00 per month	84.00
Staff Coordinator	6000.00
Secretarial Assistance	4800.00
Materials, etc.	700.00
Consultants	600.00
Equipment	1500.00
Approximate Yearly Total ——	$ 15000.00

Rec'd 7/28/64

Ga - Gr. Atl. Cncl.

July 27, 1964

Mrs. Betty Vinson
Partners for Progress
41 Exchange Place, S.E. Room #503
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Betty:

We received from Partners for Progress on July 15 a list of 19 restaurants with notations about their intentions to comply or not comply with the Civil Rights Law. I wonder if this represents the total survey done by Partners for Progress during these past few months and also what plans, if any, Partners for Progress has to follow up on this information.

I know this sounds like a broken record, but I am still trying to figure out our part, if any, as a cooperating agency in the Partners for Progress program. As I told you several times this summer prior to this July 15 list, we have had no communication about this part of the program for Partners for Progress, none asking for our plans, none sharing in the planning or any other phase. Since we understood that the purpose of Partners for Progress was to coordinate programs, we refrained from doing certain things which we would have done on our own had we realized that the Partners for Progress activities would be a separate affair.

I appreciated being asked to report on the Council's school efforts, but again we were in no way included in the planning of the program nor have we been included in the deliberation of any group deciding what the Partners for Progress program should be, unless the meeting of July 23 was for that purpose.

One bulletin stated that the Partners for Progress Board would meet on May 21 "to develop detailed education plans". As a cooperative agency, we are interested in knowing, first, who are on the Board? How were they selected? What plans were developed? At what point a cooperating agency is included in the planning?

Mrs. Stanley said that she was called about the July 23 meeting and said that she would not be able to attend, but had told you and Miss Richards that if it were important to have a Council representative present, she would arrange for one. Mr. Cochran later told me that someone from Partners for Progress called the Council's office that morning urging him to attend since I was sick and could not be there. He reported that no definite plans were made at that meeting.

If there is a roster of standing committees, we would like to know so that we can assign contacts to specific Council members rather than having to make last-minute plans.

I know this is tiresome, but I feel that if we are to have any cooperative relations, it is imperative that we start with the understanding of what that relationship is. No matter how highly you regard other people and organizations, it is not feasible to "cooperate" with programs which you have no part in determining.

We repeat our eagerness to cooperate with any other groups working for the improvement of human relations in our community, but we have the responsibility to our own members to have a minimum amount of information and participation in the planning stage, which we well know sets the limits for program possibilities.

Mrs. Stanley will be out of the city for the next few weeks, so I would appreciate your contacting the office for activities which we might be involved in together.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Eliza Paschall
Executive Director

cc: Mrs. Sujette Crunk
Mr. Morgan Stanford
Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Mr. Paul Anthony
Mrs. Frances Pauley
Mrs. Phern Stanley

P.S. By the way, someone sent me a clipping from NEWSDAY, published in Long Island, in which you are quoted as reporting on women from Partners for Progress who went to a department store which had closed its lunch counter and who "bought snacks from machines and sat on the rugs eating together, Negroes and whites." She was interested in further details and I must confess that I am interested myself about where and when this took place.

MRS. CLIFTON G. HOFFMAN
Chairman
MR. M. CARL HOLMAN
1st Vice-Chairman
DR. RICHARD RESER
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Secretary
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Trearsurer

GREATER ATLANTA
COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Telephone 525-6469
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MRS. ELIZA PASCHALL
Executive Director
MR. THOMAS McPHERSON, JR.
Assistant Director

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Paul Anthony
From: Mrs. Eliza Paschall
Date: August 3, 1964

Re: DeKalb Drop-Out Project

I wanted to let you know that the DeKalb Project was slowed down by my illness. Sound leads turned out to be blind alleys, but we're working on it and hope to have a report that will be useful shortly.

Attached is an informal outline which will give you some idea of where we're "headed".

Attachment

E. P.

Ga - Gr. Atl LWD ESL MM

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS OF GREATER ATLANTA
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

July, 1964

DROPOUTS

Dropouts is not a race problem. The fact that 50% of the student bodies at 3 DeKalb high schools do not graduate is a community problem which must be stated accurately before solutions can be suggested and tried out.

INFORMATION QUESTIONS

1. Is "drop-out" primarily an education problem (i.e., do schools need to change curriculum) or an economic problem (i.e., family needs another wage earner) or other problem?

2. Is the program now available in schools what they need--i.e., if they were able and wanted to stay in school, would they really be prepared for a job? Would it serve any purpose beyond keeping them off the streets and giving them a high school diploma?

3. How big a part does family and social general environment play? (income, models, encouragement, etc.)?

Is it a single problem or a manifestation of many problems? Does it call for simultaneous planning and action by the Board of Education (to make sure education is realistic), Chamber of Commerce (to make sure jobs are available and that adults have increased job opportunities to give youth incentive) and youth Advisory Board (to make sure all youth have opportunities for healthy recreation, decent homes, etc?

INFORMATION QUESTIONS

1. Why do drop-outs say they dropped out?

2. If income was needed, did they need it to help with family needs? income? or to support themselves?

3/ If income needed, are they working now? Living at home? Left home? Were they able to find jobs to meet needs?

4. Do jobs have prospects of future advancement?

5. If say school training not what they needed, have they had any training since--e.g., business course, nursing course, mechanics, etc?

6. If working, do they work in neighborhood, in Atlanta?

7. Did school system contact them and ask reason for not returning and ask what present plans are?

8. Has anyone urged them to go back?

9. Do they know about new DeKalb School, where you can take industrial courses, day or night?

10. Could they arrange transportation to this school?

11. Do they know any courses offered at:

    a. DeKalb Vocational?
    b. Carver Vocational?
    c. Hoke-Smith Vocational?

12. Do they know when the above start?

13. Do they know how much they cost, etc?

14. What courses did they take the last year in school?

15. What is the family situation? Both parents at home? Working? What kinds of jobs? Is there appropriate income? What is the housing condition? What is the education of the parents?

16. What is the recreation, "spare time", environment? If not working, where do they "hang out"? If working, what is done for recreation and when and where? (Do they go to Atlanta, Decatur, the neighborhood?)

Are there any youth-serving agencies physically available? Where is the nearest YMCA, YWCA? Are there Boy Scout Troops? Girl Scout Troops? Can they participate in the Boys' Club? Girl Club? Do drop-outs participate in high school recreation? College friends? Working men and women?

It would be fruitful to have responses from adults as well as youth. For example, change question #1 to "What do adults <u>say</u> is the reason for drop-outs? Do adults agree? If not, what do adults think is the reason?

VJ
LE
PAL
AV
MM

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS OF GREATER ATLANTA
5 Forsyth Street, N.W. Atlanta, Ga.

October 1, 1964

The program of the COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS OF GREATER ATLANTA has included many areas of concern in the past years, it has ranged from Education to Employment; from Housing to Health Services. In the course of its work it has gathered, and has at its disposal, information and facts concerning the pattern and quality of human relations in the life of the Atlanta community.

Review of the program has sponsored the feeling and subsequent decision to forego working in many areas of concern in order to concentrate on specific problems. The program for the coming year, therefore, will be limited in the breadth of its application, but hopefully, will be deepened in terms of its effectiveness.

The program areas for the coming year are:

1. HOUSING
2. EMPLOYMENT
3. EDUCATION

Enclosed also is a copy of the money that we will need to operate for the remainder of the year through January, 1965, when our membership dues should come in. We are trying to show where we are, what we want to accomplish and what we will need to do it.

With the above in mind, we ask your presence at the Board Meeting on Tuesday, October 6, 1964, 2:00 p.m., at the office of the Council.

HOUSING

The Council will be working in "The Tension Areas" in the hope of combatting rumor, fear and panic selling.

1. Survey such areas (see the above) to establish the content of community thinking.

2. Distribute information giving the straight facts on housing and race.

3. Institute neighborhood councils and associations for the sake of dialogue, to help the neighborhood itself deal constructively with their problems.

4. Distribute "New Neighbor" reports—instances of people finding out that they don't have to run from one another.

5. Determine present racial characteristics of neighborhoods by means of drives through town, use of maps and consultation with realtors. This will give us ideas of areas in which transition is or may develop.

6. In DeKalb, obtain facts on urban renewal programs and make them available to larger community.

EMPLOYMENT

In the area of Employment, we hope to do the following:

1. Obtain job information regularly from state, federal, county and personnel offices (public and private) to be made public.

2. Initiate means of communication not normally used: tenant associations, pulpits, etc., for the dissemination of training programs, jobs and other employment opportunities.

3. Prepare and make available current, simple reports on job and training opportunities.

4. Check advertisements to see if employers have open hiring policies.

5. Check employers not having Negro clientele, through questionnaires and communication to determine how and why race may affect hiring policies.

6. Check Equal Opportunity Employers to see if Council can assist their program in any way.

7. Cooperate with the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity to determine hiring policies in the Atlanta area.

8. Keep available statistics and accounts of complaints brought to the office concerning discrimination in employment.

9. Cooperate with the U. S. Civil Service Commission in the collation of complaints concerning hiring policies.

EDUCATION

The efforts of persons in Education will be coordinated with those working in Housing:

1. Try to initiate dialogue with PTA's in the area.
2. Present facts through films and other means—pamphlets, etc.
3. Meet with other leaders in the area who have an educational role to present possibilities for constructive, creative action.

Other phases of the Education Program will include:

1. Maintaining a consistent program of calling on school boards to act in good faith on school desegregation to seek ways and means of improving over-all educational opportunities for the students of Atlanta.
2. Initiate dialogue with "White PTA's"—for the sake of their own freedom.
3. Cooperate with other agencies in a teacher-training workshop program.
4. Meet with principals of "desegregated schools".
5. Provide information concerning vocational and training opportunities to high school students, college students and dropouts.

SPECIAL PROJECT

The Panel of Americans, set up through a special fund (The Sinclair Jacobs Fellowship Fund), will continue next year under the sponsorship of the Council.

This effort will overlay in some way with Education, but specific attention needs to be given to bringing together Negro and white high school and college students other than those in desegregated schools and colleges. That group is relatively small, and others need to grow up as friends rather than strangers. The Sinclair Jacobs Fellowship Fund will thus help in beginning to break down these barriers.

Possible projects of the Panel of Americans:

1. Bring together student council presidents, school newspaper editors, student human relations clubs, etc.
2. Organize student workshops for Negro and white students (perhaps for 1 day or weekends)
3. Arrange social gatherings of Negro and white students (games, bridge tournaments, etc.)
4. Student fund-raising project (e.g., jazz festival, plays, movies,etc.)
5. Rotational campus hospitality project.
6. Possible senior Panel of Americans contacts
7. Work study projects
8. Debates, forums, etc., on current issues

Rec'd 11/30/64

TAV AV MM

Gr. Atla Cncl

1236 Springdale Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30306

November 28, 1964

Mr. Morgan C. Stanford, Chairman,
Greater Atlanta Council on
Human Relations
Candler Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Morgan,

I s hould like to express to you and the Board of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations my profound distress over the recent public announcement of a Council campaign with respect to open occupancy in the Druid Hills section.

As an organization which is presumably well-informed about the social psychology of prejudice, the Council ought to be a leader in the reduction of anxiety and misunderstandings in this field. So it is especially unfortunate that the Council should have felt called upon to make a public pronouncement of a sort which could only increase nervousness in a section of the city already worried about property values and diminish any readiness on the part of the segregationist majority to enter into a "dialogue".

My personal observation confirms what might have been predicted, namely that the announcement of last Monday has already produced a hardening of lines.

I hope very much that in promoting open occupancy in any neighborhood the Council will refrain from issuing public pronouncements and will pursue its goals - which are also my own - by means of contacts which are patient, quiet, and reassuring.

Yours sincerely,

Edward T. Ladd

Blind copy: LWD

File
HCHR

December 4, 1964

Mr. Oliver W. Holmes
St. Mary's Hospital
Room 3-121
Rochester, Minnesota

Dear Oliver:

This is no time of the year for anyone, much less a Georgia cracker, to be in Minnesota. I do not know how much longer you are expecting to be away. Please, however, do what you are told and get well and come back because we all miss you and need you.

Things here seem to be going along about as usual. Frances and Joe Hendricks, for example, are worrying themselves and worrying me about the Atlanta Council. I think the Atlanta Council is going to make Frances turn to religion; after all, what else has she got to try but prayer.

Here at SRC we are all proud of what VEP has done. We all are proud too of Mildred for having another baby; that will be your coming home present.

Thank you for the card. Write to us when you can.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD:slw

Room 3-121

AERIAL VIEW ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL
ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA

This hospital, which has a 900-bed capacity and 20 operating rooms, is one of the largest private hospitals in the United States.

ROCHESTER NEWS AGENCY, ROCHESTER, MINN.

GENUINE CURTEICH-CHICAGO "C.T. ART-COLORTONE" POST CARD (REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.)

ROCHESTER MINN. NOV 13 AM

Hi Folks:

The weather is Cold
The hospital is warm and up to date in every detail.
The staff is thorough, efficient and self confident
My "Southern" diabetes has Not responded to the "Yankee" Approach yet. Next comes clinical studies and regulation
See you soon, I hope. Holmes

U.S. POSTAGE 4c

POST CARD

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St
Atlanta, Georgia

File Rockefeller Fd.
Ch: Ga Council on Human Relations

T P
V J
SN, file

The Rockefeller Foundation

111 WEST 50th STREET, NEW YORK 20

HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

CABLE: ROCKFOUND, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE: COLUMBUS 5-8100

December 29, 1964

Dear Mrs. Pauley:

Thank you for your kind letter of December 22. I very much enjoyed our conversation and do wish that I were in a position to offer encouragement about Foundation assistance with the Council's financial problems. I am sad to have to say however that discussion with my associates here has confirmed the decision which I feared when I talked with you. I cannot therefore invite a formal application. Despite our inability to help with the budgets of the State Councils, I hope that our contribution to the Regional Council will be useful even though indirect.

Sincerely yours,

Leland DeVinney

Leland DeVinney
Associate Director

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on
Human Relations
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

LCD:jw

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5 Forsyth Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

RA
SW-file

March 22, 1965

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Les:

How great you are! You can really sift through all the extraneous matter and give us the truly vital provocative thoughts!

Thank you for coming when it was so inconvenient for you.

The conference was disappointing in size. Although all 10 councils had good leadership present, the price was too high for a large crowd and the place inaccessible for many. But I'm glad we went.

Enclosed is a copy of the letter we are sending to Mr. Peters.

Sincerely yours,

Frances

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/es

Enclosure

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. A. J. MCCLUNG, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Gr all Cud

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS OF GREATER ATLANTA

5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Mr. Robert Carey, Executive Director April, 1965

NEWSLETTER

Hello out there! Just a note to say that we are still doing business at the same old stand. Things have geen changing these past few months and weeks, but lest there be any confusion we just wanted to drop you a note to say that we have been busy. New thoughts and ideas are on the horizon; but more on this later. Right now we'd just like to share some news with you.

In the area of employment

We have been involved in problems and the solution and/or discussion with the following:

Holy Family Hospital
Ivan Allen Company
I-T-E Circuit Breaker
Associated Transport
Ford Motor
Grady Hospital (in co-operation with the Numicipal and County Employees union)
Labor Depatrment (in co-operation with the Alliance for Social, Political, and Economic Progress and by ourselves)
Job Corps (working in co-operation with the WAOK Council of women to distribute Job Corps applications which we received at our office.)

Job Opportunities, a program done in co-operation with WAOK and supervised very abely by Mrs. Wendy Shulman, has of course, continued to make job information available to the community. While we have no way of knowing how many people are helped by this, we have at least a rough idea from the number of calls we get that the program does have an effect in and on the community.

In the area of housing

Mrs. Stanley reports to me that all is progressing nicely in the Druid Hills-Emory area. I'm sure you are all familiar by now with the location of Druid Hills. For a time last November it was a target. Now it has reverted to its normal topography. A committee is meeting regularly and as I have been given to understand, action is a possibility in the near future. Quiet--but effective.

On other fronts, the Council is working with other groups in the West End area in the attempt to maintain avenues of dialogue, avenues that hopefully will go into the larger community and bring a new and vital self-understanding into an area that is beginning to disintegrate.

Not unrelated to all of this is the Council's involvement with a Vine City Research Project, a project that is grappling with community self-understanding as well as the very real and sometimes overwhelmingly depressing physical problems of life in one of Atlanta's most depressed areas.

Other program notes

The Panel of Americans has been more active this year than in the past. After a very successful training session at ITC, the Panel was prepared to act when called. Thus far the Panel has taken part in programs at the YWCA (both the Edgewood and Phyllis Wheatley branch), Georgia State College, churches on Ponce de Leon, in Marietta, and Sandy Springs. One of our most recent programs was at Trinity High School in Decatur, where we shared a very lively exchange with the Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Renfro. We have also met with students from Georgia Tech.

The Panel has been active in other ways: individual members have been active in the Vine City Research Project.

****

HEY!!! WAKE UP!!!! LISTEN!!!!!
If you know of a group or are part of a group that would welcome some forthright, lively discussion about "The Problem," i.e., you and me, please call the office and we will arrange for a group of Panelists to be there.

****

Further midrash and things

The Council is also working with Operation Dialogue, an on-going program to deepen and enrich communication between all sorts of interesting persons. Here again, as with the Panel, if you know of a situation where this needed or wanted, don't hesitate to call. (523- 1581) We haven't moved.

ALSO!! PLEASE NOTE. WRITE THIS DOWN, EVEN.

If you want to become part of the Operation Dialogue send in your name. Part of the program is an on-going training program which helps people learn how to lead conversation in new and wonderful ways.

Parting shots and asides

Don't think that education has been forgotten. But we are spreading things around and next time education will have its shot. If all goes well, we will be sponsoring a pre-school center for kids in Vine City under the title of Operation Headstart, an incredibly blatant kind of title but one that has the virtue of making a point.

Some thoughts are being kicked around about the topic of curriculum, particularly about history. Sounds cryptic doesn't it? Well, more on this later. As a teaser though, look into a history book that is used in our public school system. Are there any Negro cowboys? How many Chinese doctors? Think about it. Is it, after all is said and done, a big white wonderful world we live in?

A final thought for your consideration

As you may know the Atlanta Council is now organizationally separate from the Georgia Council. This is the result of action on the part of the Georgia Board at their meeting in March. We note this in passing rather than with alarm, it being our feeling that much is to be done, and that hopefully such action as the Georgia Council has thaken will provide a context for meaningful and fruitful co-operation. In this spirit therefore, we invite you once again to view calmly and searchingly the multitude of problems before us; join in and act. We intend to keep on.

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL
ON HUMAN RELATIONS
5 FORSYTH ST., N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

File SCLC
Pers. Relations

December 28, 1965

Mrs. Eliza Paschall
Executive Director
Council on Human Relations
of Greater Atlanta
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Eliza:

We have one and possibly several openings at this time for a stenographer. We also have one professional slot open and would like to fill it with an economist, if that is at all possible. However, we are anxious to become more "integrated" and there is some flexibility in this.

We do not list our openings with the employment service. In the past this has been both because we had few openings and more importantly because we generally felt it wise to rely on personal recommendations.

We are now getting our full compliment of Staff and are beginning to be in a position of knowing what services we will be able to offer groups such as the Atlanta Council. I hope soon to be able to give you a complete run-down on this.

I am remiss in not having sooner extended to you and your family every good wish from all of us here.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
OF
GREATER ATLANTA
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
TELEPHONE 523-1581

MR. MORGAN STANFORD
CHAIRMAN
DR. JACOB ROTHSCHILD
1ST VICE-CHAIRMAN
DR. EDWARD WEAVER
2ND VICE-CHAIRMAN
MRS. SUJETTE CRANK
SECRETARY
MR. HUBERT JACKSON
TREASURER

MRS. ELIZA PASCHALL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MEMORANDUM

To: Paul Anthony

December 20, 1965

From: Eliza Paschall EP

We would appreciate information about jobs which the Southern Regional Council has open - clerical or professional. As you know we try to keep current information on job opportunities in Atlanta and this should certainly include opportunities with local inter-group agencies.

Just for our information, I wounder if you recruit through the employment service. In other words would a person registered with the employment service receive information about your jobs.

PA Staff PF FW

File State Councils "Georgia"

For what you meant to him,

and for your generous expression

of sympathy to us, we are deeply grateful.

The family of

Hamilton Mayo Holmes, M.D.

1884–1965

WM ✓

US ✓

Jennie

JRHA ✓

JMK ✓

MMC ✓

SA

AH –

RHA -

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS

52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

file

January 18, 1966

Miss Ruth Alexander
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Ruth:

Is this check right for our insurance for January?

Pauley	-$11.93
Holmes	- 4.58
Sutton	- 11.93
Thomas	- 4.58
Total	-$33.02

ck 1-19-66 rh

EL

Also, will it be too much to ask you to get an air travel card for Mr. Hubert Thomas?

Many thanks. Let's try to have lunch again.....like some place special....and linger and talk.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Frances Pauley

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/es
enclosure: (1)

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. A. J. MCCLUNG, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

March 7, 1966

MS-file

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

In my trek around New York (the success remains to be seen), there is one letter that SRC might write.

The policy of U. S. Rubber is to give to National organizations. They will not give to us. But the man said he would entertain a request from SRC to be used by State Councils throughout the South, in towns where there are U. S. Rubber plants.

I would be happy with this kind of stipulation on a donation. In Georgia, plants are situated in Thomson, Hogansville and Atlanta. We could certainly work constructively in all three places.

He wants literature telling what the SRC is and a letter of request reminding him of our conversation.

A figure I would pick out of the hat is $10,000. (I do not know the number of plants they have in the South. Some states have more than the three in Georgia.) Write to: Mr. T. J. Kiernan, Manager of Personnel, U. S. Rubber Company, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10020. Mr. Kiernan is the administrator of their plans for progress.

Thank you!

Sincerely yours,

Frances

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/es

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. A. J. MCCLUNG, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

File Gen. Correspondence Ind. Rel's.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Kiernan, Mr. T. J.
Manager of Personnel
U. S. Rubber Company
1230 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10020

REGARDING

Via Frances Pauley, requested information about SRC and state councils on human relations with an eye toward future financial support for state councils.

DATE

PA ltr. submitting 6 enclosures describing SRC and State Councils' programs, dtd. MARCH 9, 1966.

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

See: ~~Gen. Corresp. "KT"~~ New folder U.S. Rubber Co.

file
State Councils
Make folder for
DeKalb + file
behind Ga. Council

April 20, 1966

Mr. David Martin, President
DeKalb Council on Human Relations
1722 Wilmont Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30329

Dear Mr. Martin:

Thank you for the copy of the resolution by the DeKalb Council. It is an excellent statement.

I, too, am very concerned about the response of Georgia officials and educators and feel that you could not at this time be engaged in a more important program.

If we can be of any possible assistance to you, please call on us.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

(3)

DeKalb Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS

~~1639 Adelia Place~~, N. E. • 404/634-~~5523~~ • Atlanta, Georgia 30329
1722 Wilmont Dr, -2295

April 4, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Enclosed is a copy of a resolution endorsed by the Dekalb Council on Human Relations for presentation to the Dekalb County School Board on April 1, 1966.

Because we wanted them to know of the Dekalb Council's enthusiastic support of the new guidelines for school desegregation, we sent copies of this resolution to the following persons: President Johnson, Senators Russell and Talmadge, Representative James Mackay, Commissioner of Education Harold Howe, Mr. David Seely, State Senator Ben Johnson, State Representatives Levitas, Walling, Harris and Farrar and Governor Carl Sanders. Copies were released to reporters at the School Board meeting, and a copy was sent to Ralph McGill.

We thought you would be interested in knowing about the Dekalb Council's effort to counter the negative response given to the guidelines by many Georgia officials.

Sincerely,

David Martin

David Martin
President

The DeKalb Human Relations Council wishes to speak briefly in support of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's "Revised Statement of Policies for School Desegregation Plans under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964," commonly known as the HEW "Guidelines."

We affirm the broad thrust of these Guidelines: to provide quality, comprehensive education for all. To achieve this goal, we believe that every citizen must be assured of educational opportunity without regard to national origin, religion, or race. Ours is a pluralistic society. We have proudly proclaimed America to be a "melting pot" or "transmuting pot," in which all persons, regardless of background or birthright, have been included in our national progress and freedom. We have also realized that the key to this inclusion is free, equal educational opportunity for all.

Specifically, we believe that this means that no group -- minority or majority-- should be encapsulated intentionally and cut off from the rest of our varied society. Bit by bit, this nation, since the constitutional agreement to exist federally instead of as 13 separate colonies, has chipped away at restriction, exclusion, discrimination, and special priviledge. Throughout these efforts to build a society based on justice, the public school system has played a more and more significant part. That its public educational system is one of America's great accomplishments cannot be denied. Yet even here there is room for improvement.

Today, all over this nation, children are deprived of the opportunity of experiencing the cultural breadth and richness of our society by segregated educational facilities, sometimes de facto, sometimes de jure. This is not a Southern problem. It is a condition national in scope. Yet we in the South -- in Georgia -- in Dekalb County -- bear a special burden and possess a special opportunity.

Our burden is that we have been singled out as deserving federal scrutiny more than other sections of our country. Our opportunity is to lead the way toward the fulfillment of our national goal of freedom and equal opportunity for all.

We believe that the HEW Guidelines are an attempt to equalize educational opportunity. They require that there be no discrimination in any phase of our educational program, from school buses to classrooms, to special facilities, to professional staff. This is as it must be in a society dedicated to openness of opportunity and freedom to participate in the national experience.

The special opportunity that these Guidelines present to the DeKalb School Board, the Superintendent of Schools, and to DeKalb citizens generally, is to finally and unequivocally express, by our attitudes and actions, the belief that all our children must have equal rights and opportunities; that comprehensive education must, among other things, broaden experience and prepare one to live in a dynamic, progressive, culturally diverse society; and that the abolition of all discriminatory practices in our school system is an essential step toward completing the American Ideal of Freedom and equal opportunity.

File
Ga Council
Cr. to
U.S. Rubber Co.

May 3, 1966

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Frances:

The enclosed speaks for itself.

The Urban League wins again.

As you said, "we can't win them all."

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enc.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Mr. T. J. Kiernan
U. S. Rubber Company

REGARDING

SRC's appeal for funds from U.S. Rubber; rejects proposal.

DATE

April 29, 1966

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

U.S. Rubber Company file

Free
State Councils
Georgia

May 18, 1966

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Frances:

Enclosed are the cards covering your hospitalization and life insurance.

Sincerely,

Edwyn Lewis, Jr.
Executive Assistant

EL/km

Enc.

File
Ga. Council
Cr. rel.
Personnel Resources

July 13, 1966

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Frances:

Enclosed is your invoice for $269.31 covering medical insurance and life insurance for you and your staff.

In the future, if you will remit $89.77 sometime around the first of each month it would hold our bookkeeping to a minimum and be much appreciated.

Best.

Sincerely,

Edwyn Lewis, Jr.
Executive Assistant

EL/km

Enc.

File Georgia Council

July 14, 1966

MEMORANDUM

TO: Ruth Alexander

FROM: Ed Lewis

RE: INSURANCE GEORGIA COUNCIL

Mr. Oliver Holmes' life insurance should be figured on the basis of four rather than ten thousand dollars. Mr. Thomas should be considered as a single person with four rather than ten thousand dollars worth of insurance. Please revise the bill to submit to the Georgia Council.

file Georgia Council
cr. ref Amer. Civil Lib. Union
re: Joint Sponsorship w/ Ga Council on poverty fdh &
the police
See Florence Robin's letter of 8/5/66

August 8, 1966

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Frances:

In response to your request of August 5, enclosed is our check for $750.00 toward support of your joint program with the ACLU of Georgia.

I am delighted we can assist this important work.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enclosure

cc: Mrs. Florence Robin

(2)

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Rec'd 7/8/66

August 5, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Florence and I have been conferring, concerning the details of the plans the ACLU are making concerning the project in helping people in poverty areas to know their rights with the police. The ideas are sound, the plans practical, not only for use in Atlanta, but also in other communities in the South. Our members need the information, as well as many of the poor people in their communities.

In reviewing the budget that Florence had planned, I found it unrealistic. In going over item by item, this seems to be a minimum budget:

Cartoon books	$150.00
Film	400.00
Meetings including training sessions	150.00
Overhead	50.00
	$750.00

The Georgia Council would like to adapt this material for use in councils and council communities. I believe this could be a pilot project which could be picked up by other state councils.

If the SRC could make a grant for this important work, we believe it would be money very well spent.

Sincerely yours,

Frances

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/es
cc: Florence Robin

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

File
Ga. Council on Hum. Rels.
re: Field Fd
re Proposal for support of
project in Baker County by
Ga. Council.

11/3/66

MT

File
Field
Hum
Rel
GCHR

Paul:

8 I agree both with your estimation of the Baker County proposal and of the awkward position into which we are thrust by being asked to evaluate it.

I particularly ~~agree~~ share your doubts about involving the Georgia Council as the umbrella agency for this sort of operation. It appears to me that here, as also in the case of the Field Foundation's grant to the Tennessee Council, we are faced with Les's basically different point of view about the proper and most profitable function of the state councils and their staffs. Even granting that the specific program in question might have merit, I am reluctant to see a state council's emotional and financial resources invested in that particular kind of project. But with Les being who he is and Frances being who she is, it is a ticklish thing to argue.

Even more emphasis should be put, I think, on the folly of investing in a building. If the experience of church congregations and student-work agencies is any guide in this case, a physical plant can become a white elephant that distracts from the purposeful functioning of the organization.

Erection of a building would imply a long-range commitment which Charles Sherrod demanded in the original meeting which Les attended, but which I seriously doubt that the agencies involved are prepared to make.

I would suggest that you elaborate upon and emphasize your point to the effect that, if Baker County is to be concentrated upon, the way to do it is to invest the money in personnel -- one or more Sherrods, perhaps -- for community organization and to lay claim to whatever resources the several agencies are prepared to provide. Isn't that what the proposal boils down to, anyway -- only with flourishes and diversions?

Stanfield

10/24/66

BAKER COUNTY

History: Bad Baker, the heart of Southwest Georgia, is a symbol of the WORST in Georgia. This small county, population 4543, 58% Negro, has seen racial violence for years. To a large extent, this still continues. Three high school students were beaten this week. In the summer of 1965, Negroes were beaten in the shadow of the court house with local police and FBI watching.

Economically, Baker is a picture of deepest poverty and greatest wealth. A large percent of its land is owned by the very wealthy, Robert Woodruff, John Olin, one of the Pittsburg Mellons, who maintain the property as hunting preserves. There is little future here for the poor man. However, there are Negro farmers who own their land and more who are tenants on the white man's land. These farmers need help. Baker has no railroad, no bus line and often in rainy weather, the principle highway through the county is closed because of flooding.

Mr. Sherrod with a band of deeply committed and courageous men, went into Baker in 1965 and have been working with the people to organize a movement. A CAP program is in the process of being organized, however, there is dissension within the Negro group as well as between white and Negro.

Proposal to the Field Foundation for $28,500 to operate a cooperative effort in Baker, to be called COP (Community Organization Project).

It is proposed that several civil rights groups coordinate their efforts to gain maximum results in Baker County.

A Baker Study needs to be made in order to know the facts. SRC has agreed to bring their Baker study up to date and to conduct other needed research. Special emphasis must be placed on sound research and effective publicity. The public should be aware of some of the problems in a community where much of the land is controlled by the wealthy absentee land lords. $500 is needed for this important part of the project.

Center: There is need for a Community Center. No church or store building is available for renovation. However, a new building could be a tangible evidence of the new cooperative effort and give a place for all organizations to hold classes or meetings. Mr. Thomas, with the Georgia Council, formerly a

contractor, can supervise the building of such an edifice, or the building can be built under local supervision. He proposes the enclosed type building which can be built for approximately $12,000. However, it was decided to build only the auditorium and kitchen at the present, for the cost of $7,000. After the project is over, this building would remain as a Baker County Community Center. The Center would be operated by a board of directors elected by the people of Baker who would form a legally incorporated body. $2,000 would be given to the local committee to be used for legal fees to cover costs of establishing the title to the land, drafting and executing the papers of incorporation as well as fees for such other legal services as the board of directors would decide upon. $4,000 would be given to the local board to be used for maintenance of the building and such local programming as the board decides upon. $1000 would be given to the local board to be used for equipment in the Center.

Local Coordinator: Mr. Charles Sherrod, because of his knowledge and ability to work with the people of the county, will be the local coordinator of this center. $3,500 will be set aside for Mr. Sherrod.

VEP: Mr. Sherrod will administer the VEP operation in Baker. Mr. Jordan suggests that $3,000 of the regular VEP money be used to make it possible for local people to continue their work in voter registration and education.

CEP: The new building shall also be a center for CEP operation, with Mr. Sherrod's help, the SCLC's trained workers will have a place to hold Citizenship Education classes. The CEP work is already underway with a group of Baker County citizens attending a training session in October.

Federal Programs: Baker County needs many federal programs. In order to obtain these, $3,500 should be set aside for consultant's fees in writing programs for Baker. Mr. Walt Sharpe in his present job with the Sharecroppers could spend time working with such programs, exploring the possibilities and writing the programs. Mr. Tilman Cothran, formerly with the Atlanta EOA, might act as a consultant for a per diem fee. We realize the difficulties under the present administration of OEO in this area, however, we think there are possibilities for certain demonstration projects, with direct grants to the local organization and possibilities of working through the local and regional CAP programs. It will take time and knowledge and stubborn commitment if these programs are actually put into operation in Baker.

Possible Programs:

1. Self-Help Housing (Mr. Hubert Thomas has one such program in the making in Thomas County).

2. Neighborhood Service Center (this could pay for the maintenance of our Center plus personnel for other services such as a case worker to work with Health & Welfare problems, local aids to work with the various programs).

3. Farm Programs, such as, diversified crop training program.

4. Job training (MDTA), for jobs which might be available in nearby Albany (23 miles) and Camilla (10 miles).

5. Home management courses, (the welfare recipient receives cash payments while she is being trained in home management. Part of her time is spent in the field working with other welfare recipients in teaching them what she has learned).

6. Day care center.

7. Neighborhood Youth Corps.

8. Legal services

9. Adult education.

Farm Programs: Under the guidance of Mr. Thomas and Mr. Jac Wasserman, a carefully planned farming program can go into effect before the next planting season. $2,000 for extra part time help either for people in the county who will help carry out the program or for outside technicians would make this program possible.

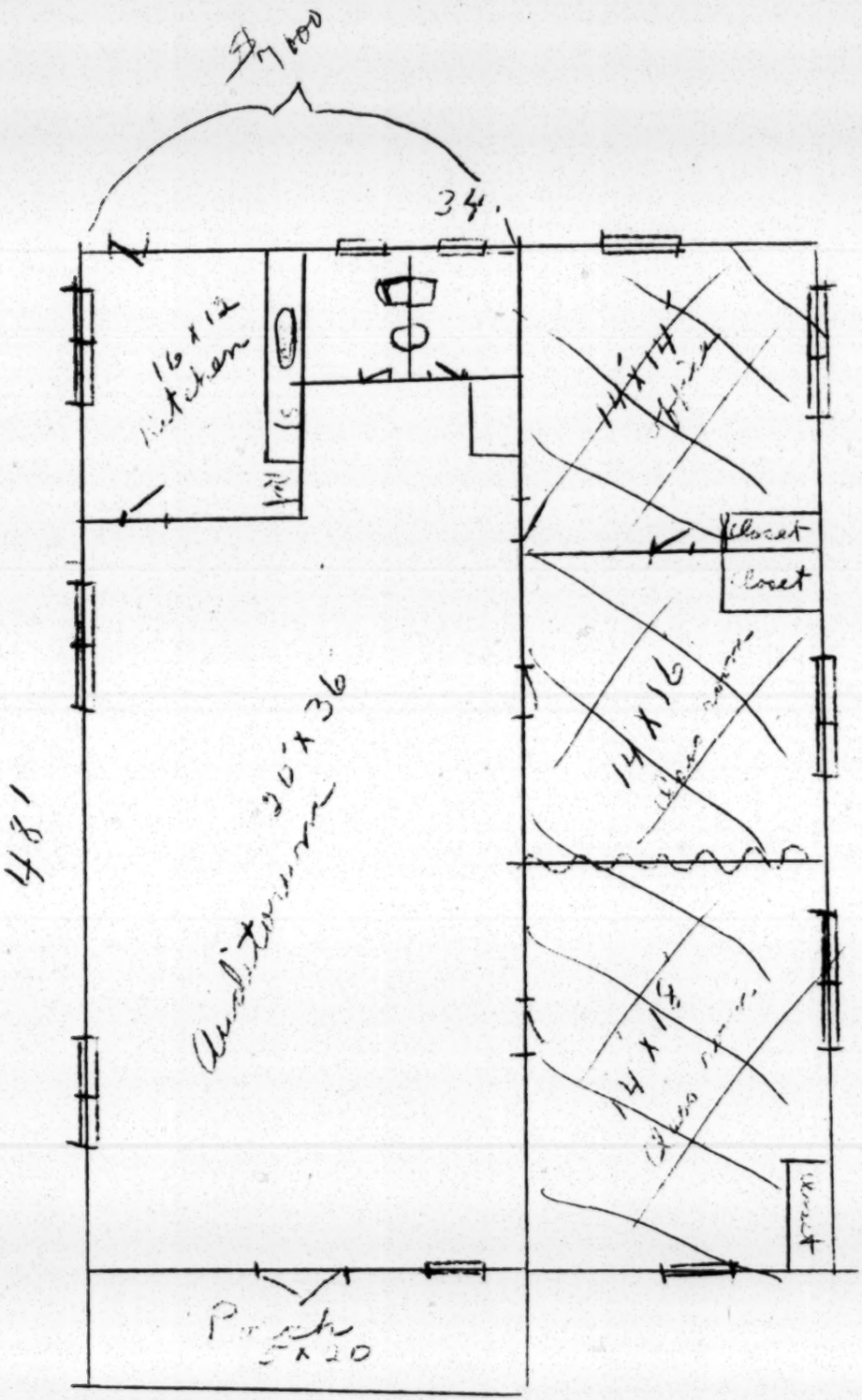
Education: The American Friends will cooperate with the project by giving special attention to the problems of school desegregation. They plan to give emphasis to Baker in their regular programming.

Court Cases: The ACLU will undertake court action to integrate the instrumentalities of justice in Baker County. This commitment is conditioned upon funds being made available under applications for different grants which are pending.

Administration: An advisory committee, elected by the participating agencies shall guide the policies of the project.

The Georgia Council will assume the responsibility of coordination and administration. Extra help will be necessary to free Frances Pauley and Hubert Thomas for field work in Baker. Overhead such as, extra bookkeeping, mailings, etc., must be met. $5,000 is requested for this purpose.

Budget:	Legal fees	$ 2,000
	Study	500
	Center	7,000
	Equipment	1,000
	Local coordinator	3,500
	Federal program consultant	3,500
	Farm program	2,000
	Administration coordinating	5,000
	Maintenance and local programming	4,000
		$28,500



Baker County
COP
Center

File
Ga. Council

November 11, 1966

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Frances:

Thanks for the notice of Milgram's meeting. I shall be at your place at noon on the 29th.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

(1)

November 9, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Mr. Morris Milgram from MREIT (Mutual Real Estate Investment Trust), a business in New York, "established to invest in housing open to all", will be in Atlanta to confer with businessmen and Council leaders on November 29, 1966.

Will you come to lunch and discuss with him, Georgia housing problems, in the Georgia Council office (we have a 'board room' across the hall from the office), on Tuesday, the 29th at 12 noon?

This is one avenue to investigate in breaking our pattern of segregated housing.

Sincerely yours,

Frances Pauley

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/es

Please, RSVP - 525-6468

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

file

November 22, 1966

file

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Things are shaping up nicely for our planning meeting for a spring housing conference. The meeting will be held in Dr. Henderson's office at Clark College from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Monday, November 28th.

We are fortunate in having with us for the meeting, besides several of our local experts, Jack Wood from NCDH, a staff member from Urban America and Walter Gresey and perhaps George Schermer from the Presidents Committee.

Dr. Henderson joins me in thanking you for giving your time in helping plan this important conference.

Sincerely yours,

Frances

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/es

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. HARRY V. RICHARDSON, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
THE REVEREND OLIVER W. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

GEORGIA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

REGARDING

Special grant to G.C.H.R. for demonstration project in Baker County, Georgia a joint agency project

DATE

11-28-66 ltr from Les Dunbar

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

FIELD FOUNDATION 1966

file
Ga. Council
Cr. ref. "1966 Retreats"
Dev. attee - re: contrib made to ~~the~~ Ga. Council by Nat Welch

December 9, 1966

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Frances:

Enclosed is our check for $60.00 representing a contribution made to the Georgia Council by Mr. Nat Welch, 2112 Castleway Drive, N. E., Atlanta.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1.

File Ga. Council

December 13, 1966

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director
Georgia Council on Human Relations
52 Fairlie Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Frances:

Enclosed is our check for $2500 in support of the Georgia Council's expansion of Welfare Programs.

We understand these funds will cover the cost of consultants you have used and those you plan to use, to particularly assist in directing the interest of local councils in these programs, including the cost of travel to local councils.

We would appreciate periodic progress reports of the use of these funds and an accounting of them after they are expended.

At your convenience, please acknowledge receipt of these funds on the enclosed copy and return it to us.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enc.

Georgia Council ON HUMAN RELATIONS
52 Fairlie Street, N. W. • 404/525-6468 • Atlanta, Georgia 30303

December 2, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

The Georgia Council wishes to ask for assistance in expanding our welfare program. To date, we have spent above our regular expenses of staff, field trips and office overhead, approximately $2500. This has been used for incidentals like buying gasoline to take clients to the Welfare Office or, to take them to the lawyers office, which is often 30 to 50 miles away.

This also paid mileage for our members who were doing the interviews. Most of them did not have transportation of their own. Many people told us that we should not use untrained people for the visitors, that only a professional case worker could do the job. Our experience has proven that we were right. Our own members are better than case workers. However, they take constant supervision, good hard training sessions, and a small expense account. Part of our expense has been for the training sessions which were held in Atlanta.

If you could reimburse us for the ~~work~~ expense we have incurred, we could choose other councils on which to concentrate our efforts. Council work must be expanded over the state, not just in spotty spaces. An expanded welfare program can mean expanded contacts which we hope will lead to new members and new chapters.

$2500 additional money for our program will help the council meet the need and make more nearly certain a worthwhile Welfare Project.

#319

Sincerely yours,

Frances Pauley

Mrs. Frances Pauley
Executive Director

FP/es

C 1st Consultants

MR. JOSEPH HENDRICKS, PRESIDENT
MRS. FRANCES PAULEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
THE REVEREND AUSTIN FORD, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. C. S. HAMILTON, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
MR. C. W. AYCOCK, SECRETARY
MR. JOHNNY GLUSTROM, TREASURER
MR. HUBERT THOMAS
MR. PAUL WAHRHAFTIG

Make file
Augusta Council on
Hum. Rels.

~~E S~~ Sy
MJ - file

April 27, 1967

Mr. James M. Hinton, Jr.
Vice Chairman
The Greater Augusta Council on
Human Relations
c/o Pilgrim Health and Life Insurance
Company
1143 Gwinnett Street
Augusta, Georgia 30903

Dear Mr. Hinton:

We will be happy to cooperate with the Augusta Council in assisting in the cost of having a representative from the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing and others visit you.

Mrs. Frances Pauley, as you may well know, has considerable experience in this area, and it would probably be best if she coordinated such a program. Also, the Georgia Council might wish to use the

consultants somewhere else in the state. I am sharing your letter and this letter with Mrs. Pauley.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
cc: Mrs. Frances Pauley
Mr. Ed Standfield

"The Company That Cares"

The PILGRIM HEALTH AND LIFE INSURANCE Co.

THE OLDEST, ABLEST AND SAFEST OF ALL

HOME OFFICE: 1143 GWINNETT ST.

AUGUSTA, GA.
30903

JAMES M. HINTON, JR.
V. PRES.-ADMINISTRATION
AND GENERAL COUNSEL

April 24, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Mr. Jack Munsee, Chairman of the Greater Augusta Council on Human Relations, has asked that I write you and see if you might be instrumental in arranging a tour through Georgia, to include the Augusta area, for a representative from the National Committee Against Discrimination In Housing. There is a possibility that approximately four organizations in our community will participate and contribute limited funds to help underwrite some of the expenses of the tour.

If it is possible to arrange a tour, please consider scheduling Augusta in the itinerary for a Saturday with some portion of a Sunday morning included. One of the groups would like to have the representative as a speaker for their Sunday morning program.

Please let me hear from you concerning this matter.

Very truly yours,

James M. Hinton, Jr.

James M. Hinton, Jr., Vice Chairman
THE GREATER AUGUSTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Mr. Rilling

6a
Atlanta Conf

Conference

CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

Purpose

We have called this conference as Southerners concerned with the rights of all American citizens guaranteed them by the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights: the right to full equality, to manhood, regardless of race, creed, religion, or national origin; the right of freedom of speech; freedom of press; freedom of assembly; freedom of belief; and freedom of action.

We have called this conference because we see in our beleaguered region the invasion of these rights.

We believe that all liberties are intimately connected: we have seen name-calling, labelling, inferences, implications, and investigating committees isolate some of us, ostracize others, and endanger all efforts in the civil rights field. We believe that civil liberties are necessary to civil rights and that the two are indivisible.

Specifically, we believe that conformity and fear in the South have prevented large numbers of whites from supporting integration. This can be shown in the widespread fear, instilled by Southern investigating committees, that ~~Integration is~~ (integrationists are) somehow "subversive," somehow suspect.

What are the methods open to us by which we can strengthen rights and liberties in the South? We see great needs for:

a. Councils and committees interested in protecting civil liberties.

b. An education campaign to acquaint the public with the facts about those forces operating against civil liberties, individuals who have been denied their rights, etc.

An education campaign to acquaint ourselves with the principles of freedoms of thought, association, and belief so that we may stand together, undivided, in our quest for equality and justice.

c. An action program of letters to the editor, petitions, etc.

We hope that this conference will illustrate what we believe is an important guiding principle for the future: that the right to act is often dependent on the right to speak and believe and associate, and these rights dependent on the right to act. The full achievement of racial equality is, we believe, closely linked with complete freedom of expression.

Just as the South has infringements on rights and liberties, it also has the greatest hope of solving them. Our greater awareness and greater protection of all rights will help. We firmly believe that our South has the seeds for the greatest liberty this country has ever known.

Ga
Atla Paul

TO: MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE GA. COUNCIL.

FROM: MRS. CLIFTON HOFFMAN, CHAIRMAN

RE: FINANCES

THERE IS STILL SOME CONFUSION OVER OUR ARRANGEMENT WITH THE GA. COUNCIL. ONE OF OUR DIFFICULTIES IS THAT SINCE THE ATLANTA COUNCIL HAS NOT HAD TAX EXEMPTION, DONATIONS HERETOFORE HAVE BEEN MADE DIRECTLY TO THE GEORGIA COUNCIL. WE HAVE WITHIN THE PAST MONTH SUBMITTED OUR APPLICATION, BUT UNTIL THIS IS ACTED UPON, MANY DONORS WILL STILL WANT TO MAKE THEIR CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE GA. COUNCIL. ALL MONEY, WHETHER FOR DUES OF DONATION, IS NOW RECEIVED BY THE GA. COUNCIL AND AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, THE GA. COUNCIL HAS PAID TO THE ATLANTA COUNCIL A SUM EQUAL TO $3 FOR EACH MEMBERSHIP RECEIVED. AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GA. COUNCIL IN NOVEMBER, IT WAS PROPOSED AND TENTATIVELY AGREED THAT ANY DONATIONS FROM INDIVIDUALS OR ORGANIZATIONS IN THE GREATER ATLANTA AREA WOULD BE DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS: 80% TO GA. AND 20% TO ATLANTA, UNTIL A TOTAL OF DUES AND DONATIONS FROM ATLANTA TOTALED $6,000, AT WHICH POINT DONATIONS WOULD BE DEVIDED 20% TO GA. AND 80% TO ATLANTA. SO FAR, THE ATLANTA COUNCIL HAS RECEIVED NO PART OF THE DONATIONS. IN VIEW OF THESE FACTS, OUR BOARD DISCUSSED AND MADE THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS:

Eliza disagreed at the annual meeting + to my knowledge we have had no agreement.

1. UNTIL WE ARE FURTHER ALONG IN OUR FINANCE CAMPAIGN, WE CONTINUE ON AN INTERIM BASIS WITH THE FINANCIAL AGREEMENT ALREADY PROPOSED:

YEARLY QUOTA TO GA. COUNCIL:

TOTAL OF $6,000 --($2,160 FOR SHARE OF OFFICE EXPENSES)
+3,840 FOR CONTRIBUTION TO GA. COUNCIL.
$6,000

Agreement was based on the local council entering into active fund raising - not taking 20% of the old pot

DUES TO BE DIVIDED:

$3 TO GEORGIA	OR	$5 TO GEORGIA
2 TO ATLANTA		4 TO ATLANTA
$5		$9

DONATIONS: 80% TO GA. AND 20% TO ATLANTA UNTIL $6,000 IS REACHED.

2. FROM NOW ON, IN ORDER TO ALLOW PROPER BOOKKEEPING PROCEDURE, ALL MONEY FROM THE GREATER ATLANTA AREA BE RECEIVED FIRST BY THE ATLANTA TREASURER.

AT THE END OF EACH MONTH, ATLANTA TREASURER WILL FORWARD TO THE GA. TREASURER 60% OF ALL MONEY FROM DUES AND 80% OF ALL DONATIONS, WITH AN ITEMIZED LIST OF DONATIONS.

3. DONATIONS FROM STATE-WIDE, OR REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS SHALL BE TOTALLY CREDITED TO THE GA. COUNCIL. DONATIONS FROM LOCAL INDIVIDUALS, ORGANIZATIONS AND BUSINESSES SHALL BE DIVIDED 80% TO GA. AND 20% TO ATLANTA, UNTIL OUR QUOTA IS REACHED AND THEN REVERSED.

4. IF OUR INCREASED FINANCIAL EFFORTS ARE SUCCESSFUL TO THE POINT WHERE WE FIND IT POSSIBLE TO RELIEVE THE OVERTAXED FACILITIES OF OUR SHARED OFFICE BY RENTING SMALLER QUARTERS AND HAVING A FULL TIME SECRETARY, WE WOULD ACCEPT A YEARLY $4,000 QUOTA TO THE GA. COUNCIL (THE PRESENT $6,000 MINUS OFFICE EXPENSE)--THIS MIGHT PERHAPS BE PAID IN MONTHLY SUMS OF $334 IF DESIRED.

WE REQUEST THAT THE GA. TREASURER MAKE AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY TO THE ATLANTA BOARD AN ITEMIZED FINANCIAL REPORT OF ALL SUMS RECEIVED FROM INDIVIDUALS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN GREATER ATLANTA SINCE NOV. 1, 1961, WITH A RECORD OF THE AMOUNT RETAINED BY THE GA. COUNCIL AND THE AMOUNTS FORWARDED TO OUR TREASURER, INCLUDING THE MONEY FROM THE ROWAN DINNER. WE WOULD LIKE EACH MONTH'S STATEMENT PREPARED SEPARATELY.

WE NEED THESE OFFICIAL FIGURES FROM THE GA. TREASURER EVEN THOUGH WE HAVE MADE A QUICK COMPLIATION OF THE SUMS LISTED IN THE "DAY BOOK" FOR NOVEMBER, DECEMBER, JANUARY, AND FEBRUARY AS FOLLOWS:

MONEY RECEIVED

NOVEMBER	TOTAL		ATLANTA		GEORGIA
DUES	$158	=	64	+	94
DONATIONS	118	=	24	+	94
	$276	=	$88	+	$188
DECEMBER					
DUES	94	=	38	+	56
DONATIONS	10	=	2	+	8
	104	=	40	+	64
JANUARY					
DUES	63	=	26	+	37
DONATIONS	331	=	66	+	265
	394	=	92	+	302
FEBRUARY					
DUES	224	=	90	+	134
DONATIONS	708		142		566
	$932		$232		$700
ROWAN DINNER:	$1,377.96		?		?

THESE FIGURES SHOW THAT BETWEEN NOV. 1 AND FEB. 28, $2,974 (INCLUDING ROWAN DINNER) HAS BEEN RECEIVED BY THE GA. COUNCIL FROM ATLANTA SOURCES. ACCORDING TO THE DIVISION AGREED TO, THE GA. COUNCIL SHARE AMOUNTS TO $2,269. THE ATLANTA SHARE AMOUNTS TO $705, BUT WE HAVE RECEIVED ONLY REFUNDS FROM MEMBERSHIPS AS FOLLOWS: NOVEMBER--$58; DECEMBER--$36; JANUARY--$62; AND FEBRUARY--$52; TOTALING $208.

FUNDS RECEIVED NOVEMBER 1-FEBRUARY 18:

	TOTAL	GA.'S SHARE	ATLANTA'S SHARE	AMT. PD. ATLANTA
DUES	539	321	218	208
DONATIONS	1,167	933	234	0
ROWAN DINNER	1,268	1,015	253	0
	$2,974	$2,269	$705	$208

ACCORDING TO THESE FIGURES, ATLANTA IS DUE $497 FROM THE GA. COUNCIL AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 1962.

THE GA. COUNCIL'S 1961-62 INCOME FROM DUES AND CONTRIBUTIONS THROUGHOUT THE STATE WAS $5,092 (GA. COUNCIL'S ANNUAL REPORT). IN THE FIRST 4 MONTHS OF THE 1961-62 FISCAL YEAR, DUES AND DONATIONS FROM THE GREATER ATLANTA AREA ALONE HAVE TOTALED $2,974. IF WE MAINTAIN THIS LEVEL OF FUND RAISING WE WILL RAISE $8,922 BY THE END OF THE YEAR...OF WHICH AT LEAST $6,000 WILL BE ALLOTTED TO THE GA. COUNCIL. THIS SUM FOR THE FIRST 4 MONTHS INCLUDES THE PROCEEDS FROM THE ROWAN DINNER. IT IS A GOOD BEGINNING, BUT IN ORDER TO RASIE OUR PROPOSED BUDGET OF $9,000, WE WILL HAVE TO PLAN OTHER FUND RAISING PROJECTS, AND HAVE INDIVIDUAL CAMPAIGN OF SOLICITATIONS. WE MUST BE ABLE TO COUNT ON EACH OF YOU TO DO YOUR PART. THIS INCLUDES SUBMITTING NAMES OF PROSPECTIVE DONORS AND SOLICITING DONATIONS.

MRS. ED ALBRIGHT, REV. M. L. KING, SR., RABBI JACOB ROTHSCHILD AND MRS. P. Q. YANCEY ARE SERVING AS AN OVERALL ADVISORY FINANCE COMMITTEE. OTHERS ARE WORKING WITH THEM AND THEIR NAMES WILL BE ANNOUNCED AS SOON AS THE COMMITTEE IS COMPLETED. MRS. ALBRIGHT WILL COORDINATE SOLICIATIONS. ANY NAMES OF PROSPECTS OR OFFERS OF HELP IN SOLICITING SHOULD BE GIVEN TO HER, AT HER HOME, 2150 MONTEREY DRIVE, N. W., TR-2-6148. IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT THERE BE A DINNER WITH A "NAME" SPEAKER AND/OR A PROGRAM IN EARLY SPRING SUCH AS A DRAMATIC PRODUCTION BY ONE OF THE COLLEGES GROUPS, SPONSORED BY THE COUNCIL, AS MONEY MAKING PROJECTS. WE WOULD LIKE REACTIONS TO THESE IDEAS.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Ga - Atla Cncl

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

As we approach the second year of school desegregation in Atlanta, how shall we evaluate the first year? What shall we consider our goals and how can we make progress toward them? Eliza Paschall, Director of the Council, has written as follows her impressions of the first year's "success:"

WANTED - A YARDSTICK

Perhaps the day will come when there will be a standard unit of measurement for progress just as there is now for distance, time, weight, radioactivity, and our year-end statistics will include a count of the number of units of progress which can then be compared to last year's and used to predict next year's progress.

Until that day does come, we must cope with the fact that there is no unit of measurement for progress and that in the field of human relations particularly this is true. Even those factors which we do measure, such as rate of births, incidence of crime and school attendance, are of no absolute value. Does an increase in the birth rate represent progress, and if so, how much increase represents how much progress? Does an increase in school attendance represent progress and if so, how much increase equals how much progress?

Besides not having a standard unit of measurement of a scale against which we can place a specific event and mark it plus or minus, we use the same terms to refer to very different assumptions, from which follow logically very different sets of events leading to very different goals.

Any attempt to evaluate Atlanta's progress in the field of school desegregation runs right smack into all these difficulties. First, the definition of the term. "School Desegregation", does school desegregation mean the admission of one child of a second race to one school whose students had previously been all of another race? Does it mean the physical presence of certain students in certain buildings? Does it mean the removal of restrictions on certain assignments?

Second, the assumptions involved. One can assume that desegregation, by whichever definition, is undesirable and tolerable only as an alternative to a greater catastrophe. Or one can assume that desegregation is not only good as an alternative, but a positive good something desirable in itself, that produces a better educational environment than segregation.

Third, the events. Those following from the first assumption would be of a nature to discourage desegregation whereas the second assumption would lead to events designed to encourage the process.

The goals and therefore the measures of success would differ accordingly. Results which would be termed success for one might be termed failure for the other.

The history of Atlanta's school desegregation indicates that this community accepted as a definition of "school desegregation" the assignment of no-matter-how- few students of one race to no-matter-how-few schools whose students had until that time been all of another race. Atlanta obviously assumed that school desegregation is not desirable since it took no steps to bring it about except as an alternative to the catastrophe of no schools, and since methods accepted both by the school system and the community were such as to discourage and slow down the process.

(The school board took no action to comply with the Supreme Court decision until sued, it contested the suit, and adopted a desegregation plan only when ordered to by the federal court. Community support was for "open schools" and "law and order." The issue of desegregation was minimized.)

It was publicly stated by school board spokesmen that the plan was instituted in the 12th and 11th grades because they thought most high school seniors and juniors would be very reluctant to transfer to a new school. In the second place, the fact that the method of placing those students who were to accomplish the desegregation differed from the method of placing other students would ---------

seem to increase rather than decrease the role of race in the whole matter. It is a bit reminiscent of the Cicero technique of "I pass over the fact that .." or as the students involved were tagged with a placard saying "be sure to forget that these students are different."

In the third place, regardless of whether this was the desired result, the application of the plan permitted a result involving only 9 students our of more than 200 who wanted to be involved and the thousands who might have been just in the 11th and 12th grades and only 4 schools out of a possible 25 high schools. If Atlanta's desegregation has been a success thus far, obviously widespread desegregation is not one of the units of measurement of success. If the application of the plan had resulted in only 2 assignments, or only 1, would that have been successful? If not students had applied for transfer or none of the applicants had been acceptable according to the standards set, would "desegregation" have been accomplished?

If one accepts the Supreme Court's assumption that the use of race as a factor in school placement violates our basic laws and even beyond that, that it threatens our democratic environment and waters down our educational opportunities, then it is difficult to mark such limited desegregation as "successful", or as "progress" towards the goal of the placement of students according to educational needs and the utilization of facilities according to maximum efficiency. Any plan which places the whole burden of the initiative on the individual student can hardly be expected to bring about any widespread change throughout an entire school system.

But given the 9 students in the 4 schools. What here constituted "success?" Again Atlanta seemed pretty well agreed that it would be measured in terms of physical acts - no bombs, no boycotts, no mobs and in those terms, there can be no doubt as to the degree of success. School desegregation was pinpointed to one definite act in time and space - i.e., the physical presence of x students at x schools on x morning, and success was defined as good discipline inside the schools by the school authorities and good discipline outside the schools by the police authorities, and in those terms, the occasion was certainly a success. Success could not really be defined as "situation normal", because there was nothing normal about the police protection of the schools and the students or the inter-national publicity given to every event of the day. When the day was over, "it" was over.... The Story was old. The community turned its attention to othersmatters, putting down S for success by "school desegregation."

It is perhaps significant that the community effort in this area took the name of Organizations Assisting Schools in September, rather than Assisting Students. There has been little interest in assisting students, before, during or since September. Having assigned them to the schools under the most abnormal of circumstances and after a most complicated procedure, the school officials have taken "normalcy" as their watchword in the treatment of these particular students, with some rather unnatural results.

N No doubt there are other junior and senior transfer students in the Atlanta schools who started school without having met any of their classmates. (Some of these students did meet one or two thru arrangements by individuals and a few church and community organizations, but the only school sponsored association was a passing introduction the week before school started.) There may be others who do not eat lunch with their classmates. There may be others who have never had a lab partner in science. There may be others who have had various articles, including food, thrown at them. There may be others who have had unfriendly notes left in their lockers and received unfriendly telephone calls. There may be others who cannot recall a single instance of association with a classmate outside of school and who list as friendliness "a smile" and "a general relaxing around us." There may be others who have "thought up things to say when people speak to me" but never had a chance to say them. There may be others who have been given permission by the superintendent to transfer from one school to another in mid-year, without referral to the schools involved or to the department of psychological services of the school system. There may be others who have been discouraged from taking par in extra-curricular activities. We do not happen to know about them. If there are such, we would measuressuch instances as failures in human relations and hope that someone with special responsibility for such would take action designed to correct them. But how do we count such instances in terms of The Transfer Students, who form such a special category that there is never any doubt in any Atlanta audience as to who The Transfer Students are? How much should a student "take" before objecting to school officials, who have given no staff person any responsibility for initiating any reports as to "how they

are getting along"? What is the measure of "how they are getting along"? Is the fact that the student who returned to her former school was attending the school which by all accounts, including those of the students, was the most "friendly" significant? If so, what does it mean? Does it go in the "success" or "failure" column? And whose success or failure? Is it significant that this student asked to and was permitted to transfer from a school with a 20% decrease in this year's enrollment to one with a 40% increase, with an enrollment almost double its intended capacity? Was this the only alternative to the "threat to her health" which attendance at the other school constituted?

If the goal is to have as little desegregation as possible, the measure will be different from what it will be if the goal is to bring about an atmosphere friendly to desegregation.

There have been, of course, some instances of friendliness and acceptance to a degree, but the question is how important are the instances of unfriendliness? When do they reach the proportion of "trouble"? with these or any other students, even in terms of discipline? What is the school's responsibility for forstalling overt acts and preventing their repetition? How long can a teenager be expected to survive in such circumstances? Does the school have any special responsibility to The Transfer Students?

With few exceptions, youth serving agencies outside the schools seem to have taken the same attitude, of acting simply as if these students were not there and they have ended up in a kind of splendid isolation. This may be the most than can be expected from a community which, too busy to hate, is perhaps also too busy to love.

Measured in units of open schools, no bombs and no boycotts, Atlanta school desegregation is an unqualified success. Measured in units of steps towards the elimination of race as a factor in pupil placement, of efficient use of school facilities or improvement in human relations, there might be some question. Who would hazard a prediction for next year?

RECORD

May 17, 1954: Supreme Court of the United States ruled unconstitutional the practice of racial segregation in public schools. " Separate Educational Facilities Are Inherently Unequal .... Such Segregation Is A Denial Of The Equal Protection Of The Laws."

Jan.,1958: Group of Atlanta Negro parents filed suit in the U.S. District Court asking for desegregation of Atlanta public schools.

June 5, 1959: Case heard.

July 7, 1959: U.S. District Judge Frank Hooper ordered Atlanta Board of Education to present plan for desegregation by Dec. 1, 1959.

Nov. 30, 1959: Atlanta Board adopted plan. (The plan lists 18 factors to be considered "in order to insure orderly procedures of uniform application for pupil assignment, transfer and/or placement, and to enable the continuing improvement of the educational advantages offered makes the plan effective one grade at a time beginning with 12th grade, provides that the "City Superintendent of Schools will administer these provisions," provides that "applications for admission, assignment, or transfer and/or placement shall be"made between May 1 and May 15, with a separate form, notarized, filed for each child.)

May, 1960: Judge Hooper granted year's delay in the implementation of Atlanta plan, primarily to give Georgia legislature time to repeal then existing laws which would have required state funds to be cut off from desegregated schools and could have resulted in at least temporary closing of public schools in Atlanta, if not the state; provided that when Plan was put into effect in 1961, it should apply to 11th and 12th grades.)

Jan. 1961: Georgia legislature responded to special message from Governor and passed bills to permit schools to stay open though ordered desegregated. 'This followed the admission of 2 Negro students to the U. of Ga., upon order of the U.S. Court.)

April 24, 1961: Atlanta Board of Education announced administrative regulations for implementing Pupil Placement Plan.

May 15, 1961: Approximately 200 Negro students (10 and 11th graders) went to the City Hall, to the office of the Board of Education and signed receipts for transfer blanks.

133 of the 200 completed the blanks and submitted them

47 of the 133, when given national achievement tests, made scores equal to or higher than the nationalnorm norm.

18 of the 47 were interviewed after the 47 had taken scholastic aptitude tests.

10 of the 18 were approved for transfer. 1 of the 10 decided to enter college on an advanced placement program.

Aug. 30, 1961: 9 Negro students entered 4 previously all-white schools. Of these 9, 4 lived closer to their new school than the old ones. Scholastic records show 7 out of the 9 had averages above that of the new school. Reason given for wanting to transfer included progress of the race, overcrowded conditions of former school, special subjects not offered at former school, proximity to new school.

Fall, 1961: The 38 who were eliminated after the aptitude tests and interviews appealed to the Ga. Board of Education which directed the Atlanta Board to say why their applications had not been accepted. Of the 38, 12 lived closer to schools to which they were applying but their scores on the various tests given compared with the average scores of those schools made it seem unlikely that they would succeed academically: one was absent when certain of the tests were given and one gave "no valid reason" for wanting to transfer. In one case, the student's score was higher on the achievement test but lower on the school test, and because of the discrepancy between the 2 tests his application was denied and also the lack of a valid reason. Another whose scores were acceptable had "no valid reason" and lived closer to his old school, and several others were absent from school when certain of the tests were administered.

Nov. 1961: One of the 9 requested permission to return to former school, granted.

Feb. 1962: Eight students and 4 schools, out of enrollment of more than 110,000 in 150 schools directly affected by Pupil Placement Plan. There are 2 Negro students in schools with student bodies of 1259 (Brown), 1448 (Grady), 1065 (Murphy), and 961 (Northside) respectively.

The original suit is still under the jurisdiction of the U.S. District Court. Attorneys estimate suit will "cost" $30,000 to $40,000 before it is settled.

Enrollment at the 5 Negro high schools * and largest 5 predominately white high schools:

	1957	1961
*Washington	2398	2826
Murphy	1614	1065
*Howard	1970	2559
Grady	1600	1448
*Price	1632	2256
Northside	1468	961
*Turner	1215	2193
North Fulton	1406	1114
*Archer	1046	1396
Southwest	1377	1234

. . . .

THE COUNCIL AND SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

Jan - Sept.:	Council worked with other civic groups, informally at first and as a member of Oasis when it was organized. The Council was represented on the Steering Committee and various other committees.
Jan. 1961:	Meeting for members and interested persons to discuss Atlanta plan. Deputy Supt. explained details of plan, answered questions.
	Council representatives went to Brown High School to discuss Honor Code with members of Student Council, circulated copies of same to other student groups.
March:	Membership workshop, following up Jan. meeting group discussions of desegregation from view-points of students, parents, teachers, using imaginary case studies as basis for discussions.
April 4:	Letter to Supt. asking for information on procedure for implementation of plan and pointing out need for community education.
April 17:	Letter to each member of School Board asking for information about program and policies pursuant to Court order.
April 24:	Council representatives attended meeting of Board of Education, asked permission before meeting to ask questions which had been raised in letters, to which there had been no replies.
April 30:	Letter to NAACP meeting, pledging support in efforts to carry out desegregation of Atlanta schools.
May 1-15:	Council members helped with transportation of students to City Hall.
May 1:	Council urged Supt. and President of Board of Education to allow students to obtain blanks through schools and not to require signatures of those obtaining blanks.
	Letter to Pres. of Board thanking him for ruling not publish names of students obtaining blanks.
May 8:	Letter to Pres. of Board repeating request for answers to questions concerning publication of names of students who apply for transfer, asking reasons for names and addresses of parents' employers, having form notarized, and question of race on transfer application blank.
July:	Letter to 133 who applied for transfer acknowledging their courage and expressing regret that the burden of initiating such a momentous change should be placed on them.

June, July, Aug.: Council cooperated with other groups to bring together transfer students with students in their new schools, helped arrange meetings with transfer students and their parents and school officials.

Aug. 10: Council sent information to high school principals and Oasis discussion leaders giving information on U.S. Public Health Service Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, to correct false information circulated in "Separate Schools" Inc. Bulletin.

Aug: Committee of Council members appointed to develop personal contacts with transfer students and families and give friendship and support wherever possible.

"Law and Order Sunday": Council sponsored visits between Negro and white churches, as indications of friendship beyond law and order.

Made efforts to have transfer students invited to attend youth groups of churches in areas of new schools, to have them contacted by youth serving agencies operating in areas of their new schools. (We know of only 2 churches that did invite the Transfer Students to the Young People's meetings.)

Aug.: Council made public statement: "welcomes the desegregation of the public schools as the beginning of a new era in human relations in our community. We look forward to continued progress in our steps towards full democracy."

Aug. 30: School opened. Committee members stayed in touch with families and students and in most cases visited the homes, made sure that students were not alone if parents were working, etc..

Sept.: Particularly first few weeks of school these individual Committee members kept in touch with students and families.

Sept. 11: Letters of congratulations to Supt. and Chief of Police.

Letters of congratulations to each of the 4 principals, informing them of the Council member having special interest in transfer students in his school.

Sept. 13: Council representatives had appointment with teacher at one of the 4 schools, who had attended Boston U. Human Relations Workshop during the summer and who the Council understood had been assigned a special responsibility for the Transfer Students in that school.

Informed by the principal that this teacher had no such specific responsibility, that he thought it unwise to encourage the Transfer Students to expect friendship, and that he thought expression of concern such as those expressed by the Council were not helpful

Sept.; Feb.: Personal contacts with Transfer Students have revealed instances of harrassments, hostility, working alone in classes where all others had partners, eating along, etc., and have revealed no school - initiated contacts with counselors, or school dept. of psychological services. Members have attempted to provide support in terms of academic aid, when needed, social events and in some instances conference with school officials.

Dec. 4. 1961: Statement on occasion of request of one Transfer Student to return to her former school.

Atlanta has been congratulating itself on its peaceful handling of school desegregation and this is an achievement we do not wish to minimize. It is good that prejudice and politics have not been allowed to disrupt the implementing of the law here as they have in some other southern cities. We do not believe, however, that we have accepted all our responsibilities in this matter. It looks as if token desegregation is creating problems we must face. Perhaps we ought to draw some lessons from the case of the Negro girl who said she wanted to withdraw fro m Northside. She is an outstanding student, but the knowledge that everything she does will be unduly publicized produces unbearable strain. She is in the limelight with only eight other Negro children in Atlanta's white schools. It is cruel to put upon these few children all the burden of responsibility for the success of desegregation. If there were more Negro students in these schools each might feel the load less, and the burden of loneliness would also be lighter. It is true that nobody can make the white children like the Negroes, and although white students may not have been deliberately unkind, we have apparently failed in their moral and religious education to lead them to be deliberately kind to people who are in obvious need of understanding and friendliness.

In our opinion, the present administration of the Pupil Placement Plan ought to be changed. As we have said before, successful desegregation is impossible under a plan which permits application of different standards of admission for white and Negro students to the same school. The letter and the spirit of the law mean that race should be irrelevant in public education in America. The unfortunate psychological effects of segregation on Negro and white alike can be overcome by a sincere attempt to achieve a really desegregated society where children can be brought up respecting the principles of equality and brotherhood because they see them practiced.

The Reverend Samuel W.William, Chrm.
Mrs. Charles C.Perkins, Jr., Secty.

GA - Gr Atla Cncl

TR

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

41 Exchange Place

Atlanta, Georgia

did you see sent a letter

IMPORTANT - SPECIAL BOARD MEETING FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 2-4 P. M. Council Office

TO MAKE DECISIONS ABOUT MATTERS EXPLAINED IN ENCLOSURES: (attached)?

1. Financial arrangement with Georgia Council; plans re office and personnel.

2. Offer of Unitarian Service Committee to enlarge staff of Greater Atlanta Council.

If you cannot be present, please contact Mrs. Hoffman or Mrs. Paschall and give your views so they can be reported and considered by those present.

Ga Gr Atla
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Suggestions for a More Effective Operation of the Georgia Council on Human Relations and the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

Human relations programming in Atlanta and throughout Georgia has expanded significantly during the past year. Now that the Atlanta Council has a full time director and the Georgia Council has two full time staff professionals, we feel that the time has come to provide more satisfactory facilities to support the increasing activities and program loads of both groups. For this reason and because of recent confusion concerning the status and application of the financial agreement of October, 1961, we suggest that the following steps be taken to clarify and improve the office arrangements and the cooperative relationship between the Georgia Council and the Greater Atlanta Council.

(1) The offices of the two groups should be separated as soon as feasible.

(2) For a 6 months period following the establishment of separate offices, the Georgia Council will continue to be responsible for the rent of the Atlanta Council office as well as for the Georgia Council office, providing that the rental of the Atlanta Council office does not exceed $75.00 a month. Following the termination of this 6 months transition period, each group will assume responsibility for its own office rent.

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$40

(3) Immediately upon the establishment of separate offices, each group will assume responsibility for its own office supplies and secretarial services.

(4) Membership dues from the Atlanta area, however solicited, will continue to be divided between the two groups as presently, with $3.00 of each membership going to the GCHR and $2.00 to the GACHR, or $5.00 of each $9.00 membership going to GCHR and $4.00 to GACHR. Atlanta area members will continue to hold joint membership in both organizations.

(5) With the implementation of this agreement, each organization renounces any claims on the other for any funds that may be owed from past donations, for past office expenses, et cetera.

(6) The Atlanta Council assumes no quota toward the support of the Georgia Council.

(7) However, it is understood that both groups shall be free to raise support monies from individuals and groups in the Atlanta area and that each group may keep and expend any amounts so raised above and beyond membership dues. This shall be true even if and when such funds are cleared through GCHR for tax purposes.

(8) The only exception to paragraph 7 above is that in certain few cases, each organization will have exclusive rights to solicit individuals and groups with which it has a special relationship. A list of these special cases is appended. It shall be understood, of course, that these individuals and groups are free to make contributions to one or both groups as they choose.

(9) The appended joint letter from both organizations will be sent to the members and contributors of both so that this change of procedure may be understood as completely as possible. Although these procedures call for a greater degree of financial separation, they will, we hope, result in increased total contributions and in a program relationship which will grow closer in the months ahead.

To Members and Friends, Georgia Council on Human Relations
and Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

In order to provide more adequate facilities and support for the expanding programs of both the state and local council, we are revising our fund raising practices.

In the future, membership dues will continue to be divided between the Georgia and Atlanta Councils and persons in the Atlanta area will be considered as members of both the GCHR and the GACHR.

Each organization will be soliciting individuals and organizations in the Atlanta area for financial support of their programs. Both groups need increased support for work in Atlanta and throughout the state, respectively. Any donations will go to the group for which they are earmarked or to the group which solicits them.

In the future, then, contributors to human relations work should make separate contributions to the Georgia Council and the Greater Atlanta Council. It is our hope, of course, that many of you will find it possible to contribute both to Atlanta area work and to state wide program.

It is our feeling that the need for the work of our organizations is greater than ever before and that we will be able to obtain the needed funds to enable both groups to be of increasing service in the critical months and years ahead.

ADDENDUM

The exceptions referred to in paragraph 8 are as follows:

1. The Georgia Council shall have exclusive rights to solicit the following:

   Dr. Albert E. Manley
   Mr. Louis Regenstein
   Dr. Guy Wells
   Mr. Fred Patterson
   Mr. Richard Rich
   The Second Ponce de Leon Baptist Church
   The Women's Society for Christian Service of the North Georgia Conference, Methodist Church

2. The Greater Atlanta Council shall have exclusive rights to solicit the following:

   Mr. and Mrs. Charles Perkins
   Mrs. Eula Drake
   The Wheat Street Baptist Church
   The Friendship Baptist Church
   The Big Bethel A.M.E. Church

TO:

Executive Committee, Georgia Council on Human Relations
Board, Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

In an effort to facilitate more effective human relations programming in Atlanta and throughout Georgia, we propose the adoption of this new understanding between the Georgia Council and the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations concerning finances and office arrangements.

It is our hope that this understanding will be adopted by the Board of Directors of the Greater Atlanta Council and by the Executive Committee of the Georgia Council. It is our recommendation that it become effective immediately upon adoption by these bodies.

Charles Demere
President,
Georgia Council on Human Relations

Kay Hoffman
President,
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

Johnny Glustrom
Treasurer,
Georgia Council on Human Relations

Hubert Jackson
Chairman, Finance Committee
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

Agreed Procedures for More Effective Operation of the Georgia Council on Human Relations and the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

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(1) The offices of the two groups should be separated as soon as feasible.

(2) Following the establishment of separate offices, the Georgia Council will continue to be responsible for the rent of the Atlanta Council office either up to $40.00 per month for a period not to exceed 12 months or up to $75.00 a month for a 6 months period. Following the termination of this transition period, each group will assume responsibility for its own office rent.

(3) Immediately upon the establishment of separate offices, each group will assume responsibility for its own office supplies and secretarial services.

(4) Membership dues from the Atlanta area, however solicited, will continue to be divided between the two groups as presently, with $3.00 of each $5.00 membership going to the GCHR and $2.00 to the GACHR, or $5.00 of each $9.00 membership going to GCHR and $4.00 to GACHR. Atlanta area members will continue to hold joint membership in both organizations.

(5) With the implementation of this agreement, each organization renounces any claims on the other for any funds that may be owed from past donations, for past office expenses, etc..

(6) The Atlanta Council assumes no quota toward the support of the Georgia Council.

(7) However, it is understood that both groups shall be free to raise support monies from individuals and groups in the Atlanta area and that each group may keep and expend any amounts so raised above and beyond membership dues. This shall be true even if and when such funds are cleared through GCHR for tax purposes.

(continued)

(8) The only exception to paragraph 7 above is that in certain few cases, each organization will have exclusive rights to solicit individuals and groups with which it has a special relationship. A list of these special cases is appended. It shall be understood, of course, that these individuals and groups are free to make contributions to one or both groups as they choose.

(9) The appended joint letter from both organizations will be sent to the members and contributors of both so that this change of procedure may be understood as completely as possible. Although these procedures call for a greater degree of financial separation, they will, we hope, result in increased total contributions and in a program relationship which will grow closer in the months ahead.

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Each organization will be soliciting individuals and organizations in the Atlanta area for financial support of their programs. Both groups need increased support for work in Atlanta and throughout the state, respectively. Any donations will go to the group for which they are earmarked or to the group which solicits them.

In the future then, contributors to human relations work should indicate whether the contribution shall go to the Georgia Council or the Greater Atlanta Council or be divided between them. It is our hope, of course, that many of you will find it possible to contribute both to Atlanta area work and to state wide program.

If you desire to claim your contributions as tax exempt, you should make them payable to the Georgia Council, even if you wish to earmark all or part of the contribution for the Greater Atlanta Council. Your contribution will be allocated as you indicate.

It is our feeling that the need for the work of our organizations is greater than ever before and that we will be able to obtain the needed funds to enable both groups to be of increasing service in the critical months and years ahead.

Sincerely,

Charles Demere
President,
Georgia Council on Human Relations

Kay Hoffman
President,
Greater Atlanta Council on
Human Relations

Atlanta Council

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

Because of the recent disturbance in the Perry Homes Area and because the account of these incidents was inaccurately reported in the Sunday ATLANTA JOURNAL-CONSTITUTION, a Citizens Committee, composed of a number of representative Negro citizens was formed. This Committee has taken sworn statements from witnesses and all of the facts point to a regrettable situation that could have serious consequences.

Briefly, the facts in the case are apparently simple. The police had been called because of a disturbance by a youth by the name of Clarence Ellison, in the Perry Homes Community. Ellison was arrested but broke away and was captured by the police and placed under arrest. According to witnesses, even after he was placed in the police car, the police continued to beat him. Two or three women, in front of whose home the capture took place, came out to request the police to stop beating the boy since the boy was already under arrest and in the car. At no point did anyone interfere with the police, according to witnesses, nor under any circumstances do these and other witnesses indicate there was an attempt made to take the prisoner.

One of the women protesting the beating, a beautician, was also roughly handled, beaten, and placed under arrest, according to the witnesses. At this point, the Housing Manager, who saw the incident from his office, came out to see what the disturbance was and to see if he could be of assistance. He was immediately seized and roughly handled also and received at least one blow. After he was seized, Mr. Joseph F. Jeter, the deceased and employee of the housing project, who was across the street, came over for the purpose of telling the police that this was the Housing Manager and according to witnesses, before he even got to the scene, he was shot and almost instantly killed. These are the facts as stated by witnesses who have been interrogated and sworn statements taken. At no time was any attempt made to interfere with the police or even

put their hands on the police. Several apparently had congregated, as will happen in a situation such as this.

The police's version that a crowd of 500 attempted to liberate a prisoner on the surface is patently wrong and does not at all bear out the facts, according to reliable witnesses.

The Citizens Committee was formed because of intense excitement in that community and in other communities, because a similar incident had happened the preceding Saturday on Northside Drive when another prisoner, according to witnesses, was also beaten severely and here again, two women protested and were also severely beaten, one of whom is still in the hospital under medical treatment.

The Citizens Committee is interested primarily in maintaining law and order in the City of Atlanta. The Committee believes that policemen who use unnecessary and uncalled for force, and who manhandle women should be punished. The Committee also believes that these policemen represent a minority of the Atlanta Police Department and in no way does the Committee want to indict or censure the entire Police Department of the City of Atlanta. The Committee is strongly of the opinion that unless this type of incident is stopped, it could lead to very serious consequences because of the actions of intemperate people of both groups and for that reason, this Committee is dedicated to see that justice is done in this case and in every case where there is proven police brutality or unnecessary force.

The Committee commends Chief Jenkins for his statement that the Police Department will get facts in this case and every case which is reported to him and will take whatever appropriate action is necessary to see that justice and justice alone, is done.

In the case of Mr. Jeter, who was killed in the Perry Homes Incident, it should also be stated that he was chief custodian of the project and an employee of the City of Atlanta, and is a member of a family of integrity in the City of Atlanta, and the father of several children. He lies dead today only because

as a good citizen and as a good employee of the Project on which the incident took place, he had the civic consciousness of coming to a scene to render whatever assistance he could. It is because of this incident particularly, that the Citizens of the community are thoroughly and completely aroused.

In every incident such as this, the Committee understands that there are irresponsible people who take advantage of such situations and who want to cause disturbances. The Committee has already urged the police to deal with these people as law breakers and will stand back of the police in any proper and lawful action they may take to maintain law and order.

The Committee further believes that there is no place in the City of Atlanta for "trigger happy" policemen or for members of the police force who feel that defenseless prisoners must be unmercifully beaten. Unless these incidents are stopped, the Committee feels that they may lead to serious consequences and it is for this reason that the Committee will do all in its power to cooperate with the City Administration and the Police Department in seeing that these incidents are thoroughly investigated and appropriate action taken so that all people involved and guilty shall be punished to the full extent of the Law.

Some of the citizens forming the above named Committee are as follows:

Bishop J. W. E. Bowen	E. M. Martin
Rev. M. L. King, Sr.	R. L. Chennault
C. A. Scott	T. M. Alexander
Herman Russell	Dr. C. A. Bacote
C. R. Yates	Dr. B. E. Mays

Jesse Hill, Jr.

Warren R. Cochrane

Statement on Functions and Coordination, GCHR, Atlanta CHR

Approved by the Georgia Board, Jan. 5

1. The Atlanta Council on Human Relations is a part of the Georgia Council and as such is bound by the by-laws and policite of the state group. On matters not in conflict with state policies, however, the local Council is free to act independently of the state Council.

2. It is understood that the GCHR will take the initiative for programming concerning state issues or developments, that the local group will take the initiative on matters concerning the Greater Atlanta area. It is expected that the state staff and board will advise and suggest to the local group in the area of program.

3. The Greater Atlanta Council will be responsible for membership expansion and renewal in the Atlanta area as of 1961. All members of the GACHR will have membership in the GCHR.

4. The GCHR will continue to be responsible for fund raising in the Greater Atlanta area as throughout the state. The staff and leadership of the local group will be involved in the planning and implementation of fund raising activities. There shall be a more effective adherence to the letter of financial agreement between the two groups.

5. It is anticipated that both the state and the local groups will shortly employ full-time staff. It is expected that the two staff members will work closely as a team, advising and assisting each other in program implementation. Although each staff director will be responsible to his own policy board it is expected that the state director will attend board meetings of the local group and that he will advise and counsel with the GACHR as with other local groups.

Memorandum of Understanding
between the
Unitarian Service Committee, Inc.
and the
Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations

(1) This memorandum represents a statement of agreement and understanding between the Unitarian Service Committee, Inc. and the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations (hereinafter referred to as the USC, Inc. and GAHRC), which is the basis for a cooperative undertaking between the two parties. Although not in the nature of a legal contract, it is an agreement made in mutual good faith in order that both parties may understand the essential aspects of their plan to work together. Considerations not covered or not forseen by this memorandum can be dealt with and worked out by a conference together as the work proceeds.

(2) Both the USC, Inc. and the GAHRC are devoted to the cause of basic equality for all American citizens and the sole purpose of this mutual endeavor is to achieve a growing measure of such equality, particularly in the community of Greater Atlanta.

(3) The USC, Inc. will employ as a member of its field staff and assign for full-time work in the Atlanta community a well-qualified person in the field of human relations. This person must be approved by the GAHRC before he or she is employed. The USC, Inc., within the limits of its continuing resources, expects to provide this person for a period of at least two years from the time he begins work. It is understood, however, to be a mutual objective of both parties that at the earliest feasible time full responsibility, financial and otherwise, for the maintenance of this service will be assured by appropriate resources within the Atlanta community.

(4) The GAHRC will arrange for and provide in Atlanta an office and necessary office equipment and supplies for the professional person, and for regular stenographic service, probably on a one-half time basis.

(5) As an employee of the USC, Inc. the professional person will be responsible finally to the USC, will send in regular written reports, and will maintain a general supervisory relationship with a member of the USC central staff. However, at the same time the professional person and the responsible central staff member will maintain a constant and close relationship with the GAHRC. Primary responsibility for determining the precise content of the job and the particular objectives and assignments of the professional person will rest with the GAHRC in consultation with the professional person himself and the USC, Inc. central staff member. Although in the nature of the co-operative relationship between the USC, Inc. and GAHRC, the professional person will always work closely with latter. His services are to be for the benefit of the Atlanta community and may include secondary relationships with other groups and organizations in the community. In no case will the activities of the professional person be in conflict with the considered judgment and advice of the GAHRC.

(6) In the nature of this total arrangement constant reference to the basic objectives stated under number two and constant communication in good faith will be necessary between the USC, Inc. and the GAHRC. With such communication and good faith, it is expected that any unforeseen aspects or problems which may arise in the course of the work jointly undertaken and in the function of the professional person can be dealt with and resolved as they are foreseen or encountered. The relationship between the USC, Inc. and the GAHRC, which is established by this Memorandum of Understanding, will continue until such time as either party in its own considered judgment or both parties in joint agreement decide that it should be changed or discontinued. Any of the terms of this Memorandum of Understanding may be revised at any time, in writing, by mutual agreement of the USC, Inc. and the GAHRC.

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Friend:

Enclosed is the final draft of the proposed petition to the Mayor which was approved at the meeting at the Y.W.C.A. on Thursday, November 13th. Two meetings were held. The first on October 24th appointed an interim committee to submit a draft proposal and call the second meeting. At the second meeting on November 13th the draft was revised and approved. The interim committee was instructed to gather a delegation of representative citizens to call on the Mayor to present the petition. It was also decided to avoid any publicity until after the Mayor had had time to consider action. The committee was further empowered to secure additional endorsers. Your cooperation and participation is much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Edward A. Cahill

Edward A. Cahill, Chairman
Greater Atlanta Council on
Human Relations

hm

encl.

PETITION:-- Not for publication or quotation

The undersigned organizations and individuals wish to express our appreciation to the honorable Mayor William B. Hartsfield for his steady concern and constant efforts in behalf of the welfare and good name of our city. We recognize that our city would be less than it is had the Mayor's office been less aware of the importance of good human relations.

Many responsible citizens of Atlanta, however, have increasingly felt the need for an official Committee on Community Relations. Recent events have tragically dramatized the need in terms of immediate and future problems. Such a committee drawn from the best minds of both races and representing all major groups would stand as a working symbol of people united in their determination to solve their common problems through the democratic process. The undersigned organizations and individuals, therefore, respectfully petition the Mayor of our city to initiate the establishment of such a committee.

We know that you realize that the religious, moral, and spiritual life of our community is endangered by the crisis in intergroup relations which is upon us. We humbly pray that guidance may be given to us to meet the challenge of our present and future in a religious as well as a democratic spirit, and we pledge our support and cooperation to this end.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FROM: WHITNEY M. YOUNG, CONSULTANT

SUBJECT: SUMMARY OF RESEARCH ON LIBRARY SITUATIONS

The Atlanta Public Library is supervised by a Board of Trustees appointed by the City Board of Aldermen, and includes one person from each Ward in the City plus two members from the Board of Aldermen who are chosen from their Library Committee. This Board of Trustees has final authority on the operating policies of the library and also the authority for recommending budgetary needs of the Library to the Board of Aldermen.

Library services to Negro citizens in Atlanta are available only through the three "Negro branches" located on Hunter Street, Auburn Avenue, and in the University Homes, a public housing project. Services are not directly available to Negro citizens at the main or central building which in many cases is closer to Negro citizens than any of the "Negro branches."

There is no law in the city of Atlanta which gives a legal basis to this practice but rather it is a policy which the Board of Trustees admits it adopted for what it considers to be in the best interest of all concerned. The Atlanta Public Library and all its operations are financed by tax money collected from all citizens. Negro citizens have never questioned the using of their tax money in this way even though much of it is being used to maintain facilities which are denied to them. In fact Negro voters supported almost unanimously the recent Bond Issue to improve library services with the hope of changing the present policies.

While the library Board contends it is only following the "Southern way of life" in its policy of segregation,' actual studies now reveal that many public libraries in the South, some farther South than Atlanta and certainly in cities less progressive than Atlanta have quietly desegregated their library facilities. Among these cities are: Austin, Texas; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Charlotte, N. C.; Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tennessee; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Norfolk, Virginia; Miami, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Little Rock, Arkansas, and others. Several of these cities have Negro citizens on their library Boards.

Over the years, a number of individual efforts have been made by Negro citizens to use the main library and at least two organized group efforts. One of these groups, the local chapter of the American Veterans Committee, an interracial group, actually met with the Board of Trustees in 1955, and presented materials and arguments to supplement their request that all public libraries in Atlanta be opened to all citizens. Their request was taken under advisement and subsequently a letter was sent them stating that the board felt it had been very generous in its services to Negro citizens and that these citizens were not fully utilizing the facilities provided. The letter concluded by stating that the Board's decision was to continue their policy of separate library facilities. The other organized group was a committee on Interracial Cooperation which made a study of library facilities in the South for Negroes indicating how public libraries were opening their doors to all citizens. This material was sent to the Staff and Board of Trustees of the Atlanta Public Library and other interested groups and citizens. There was no response to this effort.

The present mood of Negro citizens is increasingly hostile to the practices and policies of this institution. They have been advised by their leadership that the

present library Board nor staff have the foresight courage or convictions to undertake voluntarily as other southern cities to quietly change their policies. In fact, there is a very definite feeling that some individuals on the Board and Staff are racists who have deep prejudices and who are influenced more by the Klan and White Citizens Councils than by sound efficient and democratic practices of running a public library.

Specifically the grievances of Negro citizens are:

1. The very existence of segregated facilities themselves even if equal (which is impossible) is insulting, embarrassing and tends to stigmatize.

2. Inability to use the main library makes impossible the opportunity to browse, to use the large Union Card Catalogue, both of which are important in any kind of research effort.

3. The use of certain technical books, specialized encyclopedias, recordings, prints, back issues of newspapers and magazines, as well as some histories and novels not found in Negro branch libraries, and which are restricted and at best causes the borrower an inconvenience of waiting from three to five days before he can get the material.

4. The inconvenience of having to go considerable distances to use the "Negro branches" when there are branches much closer to where some Negro citizens live.

Negro citizens have been advised that since the Board refuses to cooperate in some quiet efforts to change its policies then the only alternative is a law suit which could be instigated either by an individual or a group. The group of ministers who tested the bus segregation policies have expressed an interest in going as a body to the public library until forced out or arrested.

One need not be a librarian to realize the loss of efficiency and the waste of money which develops in trying to operate complete library facilities on a segregated basis related only to color. Any white person no matter how illiterate, dirty, or undesirable may use the main library, while the most learned, cultural and immaculate Negro citizen is denied.

This practice is a violation of the American Library Association Bill of Rights, which states that "as a responsibility of Library service there should be no discrimination based on race or nationality."

The professional status of the Atlanta Public Library and its ability to attract competent professional help will be affected as long as the present policy continues.

PRESENT MEMBERS OF THE LIBRARY BOARD:

Sherwood L. Astin, President, Parks-Chambers Company, 43 Peachtree St., N.E. - JAckson 2-4543.

Allen E. Lockerman, Vice President, Troutman, Sams, Schroder and Lockerman, 1607 William Oliver Building - JAckson 2-7480.

Lester Hardy, Secretary, Hardy's Pressing Club, 1626 Jonesboro Road, S.E. - JAckson 3-3708.

Troy B. Stone, 419 Boulevard, S.E. - MUrray 8-0482.

Mrs. Willis J. Davis, 239 East Lake Drive, S.E. - DRake 3-4810.

George Jackson, 1046 Tilden Street, N.W. - SYcamore 4-4610.

Aubrey Milam, 12 South Prado, N.E. - TRinity 6-6502.

Wm. F. Floyd, Jr., Ivan Allen Company, 29 Pryor Street, N.E. - JAckson 1-0800.

Hix H. Green, Sr., Hix Green Buick Company, 41 North Avenue, N. E., TRinity 2-5844.

T. Wayne Blanchard, 84 Peachtree Street, N.W. - JAckson 2-5670.

Committees of the Board

Personnel	Finance	Service
Aubrey Milam, Chairman	Lester Hardy, Chairman	Wm. Floyd, Jr., Chairman
Troy B. Stone	Hix Green, Sr.	Mrs. Willis J. Davis
George Jackson	Allen E. Lockerman	T. Wayne Blanchard

Library Committee of Council

T. Wayne Blanchard, Chairman
L. O. Moseley, Vice Chairman
Douglas Wood
Milton G. Farris

PROPOSED QUESTIONNAIRE (for Survey)

I. Agency _____

Name and Title of Person interviewed _____

_____

II. Total employees _____ No. of Negro employees _____

No. by grade: GS 1-2 _____ No. Negro, by grade: GS 1-2 _____

GS 3-5 _____ GS 3-6 _____

GS 7-9 _____ GS 7-9 _____

GS 10-12 _____ GS 10-12 _____

GS 13-up _____ GS 13-up _____

III. Do you have a training program? ( ) yes ( ) no

If so, are any Negroes enrolled? ( ) yes ( ) no

How many and for what positions? Number _____

Positions _____ _____

_____ _____

IV. How many Negroes have applied to your agency in recent years for jobs above the custodial level? Number _____

Were any employed in the past in such jobs who are not now on your staff? ( ) (yes or no)

If so, how many _____?, what positions? _____

_____ _____

(Ask only if agency now or in past has employed Negroes for non-custodial jobs)
Have any Negro employees been up-graded in job classification _____? (yes or no)

V. (Ask only if agency now or in past has employed Negroes for non-custodial jobs) What has been your experience in terms of: -

Reaction of other employees to Negro employees?

Reaction of public?

Use of office facilities by Negroes? Restrooms _____
separate or integrated

Lunchrooms? _____

Quality of work done by Negro employees?

Negro employees's personal attitudes?

VI. As personnel officer (or, as the case may be, head) of this agency, would you mind telling us what your attitudes and opinions are toward hiring qualified Negroes for professional and technical positions?

for clerical positions?

What problems, if any, would you anticipate if Negroes were hired?

VII. Would you like a copy of the summary report from this survey? _____
(yes or no)

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
63 Auburn Avenue N. E., Atlanta, Georgia

The Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations is an affiliate of the Georgia Council on Human Relations, but operates autonomously under its own by-laws, elected officers, and executive board. We maintain liaison with the state Council by making regular reports, and we work cooperatively on many projects. Anyone who joins the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations becomes automatically a member of the state group, just as membership in local P-TA and local League of Women Voters is also membership in the national body. Of the $5.00 membership, $2.00 is retained by the Atlanta Council, and $3.00 goes to the state Council.

Our By-Laws state the Purpose and Policy as follows: "Its purpose is to carry on in the greater Atlanta area an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, cultural and religious conditions in the area; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all people in the area; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with the state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives. ...This is a non-profit, non-political organization. No part of its activities shall be the carrying on of propaganda, supporting or opposing any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation."

The tools of the Council are conferences, negotiations, persuasion, and the inherent basic decency of human beings. Sometimes our work and accomplishments have been behind-the-scenes and have received no publicity. Some of the areas in which we have worked, sometimes alone in the beginning but more often in cooperation with other groups, have been these:

1. Opening the Public Library to all citizens, without court suit, in 1959. It is a matter of record that our effort, two years previous to the opening, was the beginning; we did have the support of others later.

2. Elimination of the policy of racial designation on rest rooms in the runways of Eastern and Delta Air Lines, and in the main lobby of the terminal. This was begun in 1957. We have been assured that the new terminal will have no discriminatory policies. We began the campaign to open the Dobbs Restaurant at the airport; a lawsuit was necessary to achieve a firm policy here.

3. A survey of government employment practices in the agencies here in Atlanta was proposed as a 1960 project. As a result Dr. Ross Clinchey, executive director of the President's Committee on Government Employment Practices, came to Atlanta for a two-week conference with the agencies and with us, and later his committee made the survey.

4. We hold an annual all-day conference and workshop for leaders in the human relations field, and public meetings during the year.

Membership in the Council is open to anyone who is in accord with the purpose of the Council. We welcome your interese; we need your support.

I would like to join the GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS:

Here is my five dollars ( ) Please send me a notice ( )

Name _____

Address _____

Int cultatn –
PTA Cncl –
meetings studs, prints –
HR, QH,
jrnt study grps –

finance ~~noon~~ noon Wed –
CCOn – GR

1957 Westminster Way, N. E.
Atlanta
Friday

Dear Paul,

I'm writing thisto you instead of phoning because I think it'll help me get my own thoughts somewhat in order to putthem down on paper.

Have you read the memo that Dr. Weaver did about the Ga. Council? Maybe I'm developing a sociological bias but I wanted to shout "at Last", when I read it. I know some who read it wondered "what is he talking about", but to me he was pointing out so clearly the need for skill in not only doing but in deciding what todo and why.

Our little sub committee meeting thisMonday left me very depressed because it seemd to me we were continuing to make plans by guess, by "what I think", by everything other than an objective analysis of the alternatives, the possibilities, etc.. This effort is not an advertising campaign znd personally I think some of our troubles stem from the fact that it hasbeen considered so for so long. I've argued this point with many of these same people that it's becoming an emotional thing with me - I justwant to shout or stay away !What I'd like to ask is that Dr. Weaver be included on our sub committee, representing the Council of Human Relations - replacing me - and thatwe benefit from his professional knowledge and training. We are like a bunch of people tryin g to make plans to avoid an epidemic without consulting any doctors. There is knowledge about socialchange, about projudice, specific studies about desegregation not from the persuasive point of view but just stating "scientifically" what has been thecase. For example, Icame acorss one yesterday in the Am Journal of Sociology about the income, education etc. of those who were least opposed to desegregation, etc. in specific areas where this has occcurred.

I think some questions put to our committee and than tothe group by someone with Weaver's backgroudd, as a sociologist not as a Negro, would help us get ourthinking straight and avoid a lot of waste motions - and help us make our decisions on some bases other than "I think" or "I feel".

I really do have another meeting for next Friday morning and would like to send Dr. Weaver in my place. I'll brief him on the Council's plans todate and on our discussion Monday and on my visit to Brown High this week.

I'll call you sometime Monday.

Sly

4 70-agree —

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
525-6469

A REPORT TO THE MEMBERSHIP

From: Mrs. Walter Paschall
Chairman

In view of the numerous projects now underway by the Atlanta Council, which incidentally brought an unsual amount of publicity, a summary report of the current activities to you seems to be in order.

During April questionaires seeking information on policies relating to race or creed were directed to numerous organizations, institutions, and individuals. Approximately 200 questionaires were sent to private and public social service agencies in our area, and 500 specially developed questionaires were sent to religious institutions. A letter also was sent to the Atlanta Housing Authority, the Atlanta Convention Bureau, and to companies with federal contracts. Similar letters were also forwarded to all of the hospitals. Replies are now beginning to be received, and one especially encouraging aspect is the one from churches which have agreed to undertake in cooperation with our Council, interracial programs during the summer months designed to further tolerance and understanding among all people. Also interesting, as an example, was the reply from the Atlanta Convention Bureau, in which we were advised that there were an increasing number of national organizations becoming integrated, and they can no longer be invited to have their conventions in Atlanta. The Convention Bureau also stated that more than 10% of organizations with memberships confined to the Southeast, were now integrated and would no longer consider Atlanta as a meeting place. These southeastern organizations also increasingly are becoming integrated. We have been in close conference with a number of groups in the community which are concerned with successful desegregation of the schools next fall on more than a token basis. A number of conferences have been held with Dr. Letson on this point and other areas involved in the administrative process for making application for school transfers. We have been well received in his office and also by Dr. Stephens, the Deputy School Superintendent, even though newspaper reports might indicate otherwise.

We have directed four letters over a period of weeks to members of the school board asking that public answers be given to a number of questions which are of concern to a number of people in the community. At this time, these questions have not been covered by an announcement made by school officials. The type of questions we have asked of the school board are available in the Council office if you have any further interest in this matter.

The Council feels that it played a direct role in bringing about an integrated meeting at the Biltmore Hotel when Secretary of State Rush spoke there recently.

Our services were requested by other concerned organizations in encouraging students to exercise their rights at the time the school system began distributing applications for transfer.

On May 1, the first day the forms were distributed, we were asked to provide transportation for a number of the students who otherwise could not reach the City Hall without great difficulty after their school adjourned. Also in agreement with other groups, we undertook to have representatives at the City Hall as "friends" of the students. Dr. Stephens, Deputy School Superintendent, welcomed our representative in his office when these forms were being distributed there. Inasmuch as our representative happened to be the only white person present publicly, supporting the request of the Negro leaders to have the names of students withheld who obtained the application forms, we received a disproportionate amount of publicity.

Last week, consistent with the By-Laws of the Greater Atlanta Council, we directed a letter to Mr. Leftwich, Chairman of the Parks Committee, in support of the desegregation of the City Parks prior to the opening this summer. Mayor Hartsfield called a meeting of leaders of the Negro community together with representatives of the Greater Atlanta Council for a discussion of this request. Further publicity has now been given the Council because of this action.

In our announcement mailed to you prior to our membership meeting on April 30, we listed a number of committees which are now being formed. We have urgent need for wide as possible participation among our membership on these committees. If you have not already done so, please consider seriously the imp rtant role you can play in this effort to bring about democratic prac ices in your community.

I quote below an excerpt from the By-Laws of the Greater Atlanta Council which is an affiliate of the Georgia Council. This affiliation incidentally states that the Greater Atlanta Council On Human Relations operate autonomously under its own By-Laws, elected officials and executive officers our By-Laws in part state:

> "Its purpose is to carry on in the greater Atlanta area an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, cultural and religious conditions in the area; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all people in the area; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with the state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives. . .This is a non-profit, non-political organization . . ."

Our annual workshop usually held in the Spring has been delayed until after June 15, the deadline for school transfer assignment. We plan to discuss specific school desegregation items, plus a hard look at "race", "moderation", "Atlanta and U. S. foreign policy."

The Eichmann trial is a dramatic reminder of the degree to which racism can develop--and has developed in a civilized nation. Where were the decent people? We all ask?

It is my deep conviction that any individual or group which has taken a stand in favor of human freedom and equality of opportunity must act in support of that position, not as it suits our convenience, but as the needs and the opportunities arise.

If you have any suggestions or comments you would care to make, it will be of much assistance and guidance to us if you would share them in writing to our office.

Please get some one to hurry with this!! — file —

TELEPHONE HEmlock 6-6371
TELETYPE AX 8812

Holiday Inn® OF ALBANY

422 OGLETHORPE AVENUE
ALBANY, GEORGIA

G.C.H.R.

Saturday —

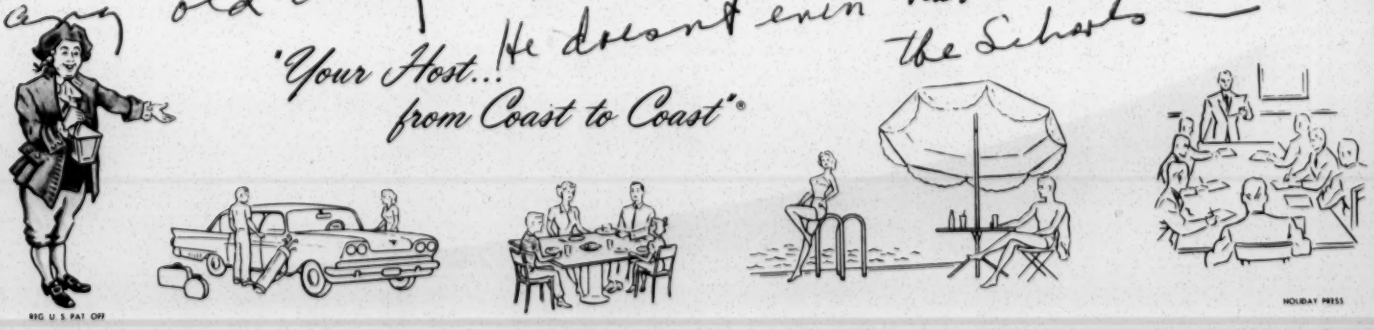
Dear Paul —

Things are a fat mess here! —

But -- we'll see.

I talked with Bob Fowler in Brunswick - He isn't interested in leaving his printing press & working in Atlanta — He is very interesting in working with me on a South Ga project. He is working on a proposition to ask for money. He will come up ~~next week~~ weeks after next — & talk with you & me & Les - Will you do something for us? Will you get any facts on S. Ga — education - crime - population - church - any old thing - He wants more statistics — He doesn't even have the Negro & the Schools —

"Your Host... from Coast to Coast"®



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TELEPHONE HEmlock 6-6371
TELETYPE AX 8342

Holiday Inn® OF ALBANY

422 OGLETHORPE AVENUE
ALBANY, GEORGIA

Mail them to
Mr Robert Fowler
412 - 12th St
St Simons Island, Ga -

I meant to call Thursday but I got so worried about Albany - I had to come on & see what - I'll try to go back to Brunswick Monday - I have several things I want to do here but I have to get the car back to take the children home
Being a granny ain't what its cracked up to be in

See you -
Frances

"Your Host...
from Coast to Coast"®

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
HOLIDAY PRESS

Atla

A. Proposal for a Conference on Civil Rights and Civil Liberties

The Proposal

To hold a Regional Conference in Atlanta in the Fall, sponsored by many different civil rights and human relations agencies, on the violation of the rights of American citizens in the South.

The Purpose

"There has not been a major conference on civil rights in Atlanta in 25 years," an executive of one of the civil rights agencies recently said. While the statement is not entirely true--for example, NAACP has had national conventions here, as has the student movement and other organizations--the statement expresses the felt need for the organizations involved in the civil rights movement to come together in Atlanta to make a public witness in favor of the civil rights effort.

About a year ago individuals in several organizations began talking seriously about a multi-sponsored conference held in Atlanta to investigate the violations of civil rights and civil liberties, to affirm these rights, and to explore ways to achieve and protect them. After several delays it is proposed that we go ahead with the conference at this time, planning on holding it in the Fall. The time seems right: increasingly the Southern segregationist seems to be using the method of accusation ("communist!") and of abridgement of basic civil liberties of free speech, association, and peaceful protest. Persons are arrested across the South for peaceful picketing. Georgia now requires the permission of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to picket the Capitol. Because the Federal Government has made it finally clear that integration activity is not illegal, other excuses are now being found by the forces of reaction to prevent the civil rights movement from exercising its force. This involves violation of civil liberties; we must affirm publicly these liberties in order to continue the movement.

The purpose of the conference will be four-fold:

1) To explain to the conference participants--gathered from the persons associated with the various sponsoring organizations, and thus a large and diverse group--what their rights as American citizens are, what are the constitutional guarantees and how they are enforced. It would explain the various rights, responsibilities, and limitations of life in a free society. It would expose and clarify the ways in which these rights are being abrogated: not only in the forms of discrimination which are familiar to all involved in the integration movement, but also the newer and more subtle ways in which civil liberties--the rights to protest, to speak freely, to assemble freely--are being used to suppress the civil rights movement. It would point out that precedents are being set which have wider application than simply to the integration movement, and which pose real danger to a democratic society.

2) To take a positive public stand in defense of the rights of American citizens. We must stress that there is nothing "unamerican" about the civil rights movement, but rather that it is those who are opposed to the achievment of constitutional rights for all persons who are "unamerican."

3) As this will be a gathering of persons of diverse backgrounds and organizational perspectives, in addition to the above goals it will be part of the purpose of the conference to explore together through group discussion and workshops where we feel we are today in the civil rights movement and what are the next steps we should contemplate taking. Only too seldom does the sharing of perspectives needed in a united but diverse movement take place.

4) In so doing, another major purpose of the conference may be achieved: that of furthering the unity of the civil rights movement. That misunderstandings currently exist between organizational approaches and attitudes is well-known. That much of the misunderstanding and differences is only apparent--in fact, in some degree the work of the "opposition"--needs to be communicated to persons on a wide scale. One of the purposes of the Conference is to come to an appreciation of each other and to develop common understanding.

The potential effect of the conference would be to send back into communities across the South a united force, deepened in its understanding of the dynamics of the present-day struggle, renewed by common fellowship with others working for the same ends, and uncompromisingly committed to nonviolent action to bring about the achievment of human rights for all men.

The Organization of the Conference

To achieve the above goals the conference should be sponsored by as extensive and diverse a group of organizations as possible. The following are being invited to join in sponsorship:

American Civil Liberties Union
American Friends Service Committee
American Jewish Committee
American Jewish Congress
Anti-Defamation League of Bnai Brith
Atlanta Council on Human Relations
Congress of Racial Equality
Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
Georgia Council on Human Relations
Mennonite Central Committee
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund
National Student Association--Southern Project
National Urban League
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Southern Conference Educational Fund
Southern Regional Council
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
Unitarian Field Service
Womens International League for Peace and Freedom
Young Men's Christian Association
Young Women's Christian Association

At the time of the writing of this proposal many of these have been consulted informally, and have indicated interest in the project. Formal interest is now being sought.

It is projected that if the majority of the above organizations were involved in sponsorship and worked diligently to publicize the conference, as many as 2,500 persons could be expected to attend. This will depend upon the extent of publicity given and the number and nature of the sponsoring organizations; it is arrived at by adding the number of those present at recent meetings of many of the organizations, and allowing for extensive

overlap. We will want to recruit participants in such a way as to maintain a "balance" with respect to organizational affiliation, perspective, student v. adult, race, etc.

The conference will require the services of a full-time administrator, in addition to voluntary help as the date draws near. Publicity, speaking on behalf of the conference, etc., will be done cooperatively by the sponsoring organizations. The conference coordinator will work at the direction of a local planning committee composed of representatives of the various organizations. The planning committee will be responsible for planning of the program, administration of the conference budget, and have final authority (subject to organizational approval) over all decisions.

The conference budget will depend to some extent upon the number of sponsoring organizations and the size of the conference. Assuming that 2,500 is somewhat optimistic, the following budget is projected on the basis of 1,500 persons in attendance. As travel subsidies will be necessary to bring students and others from greater distances, an approximate sum is included for that expense. Office space has been donated by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

1. Salary--administrator. (six months)		$ 1,800
2. Publicity:	flier and mailing	200
	travel for promotion	200
3. Office:	materials	250
	telephone	150
	postage	100
	equipment	50
4. Speaker and Resource Leader Expense		1,000
5. Conference materials:		
	program	100
	leaflets, etc., for distribution	100
6. Travel subsidy		3,000
Total		$ 6,950

Below is a possible outline of how. the conference might be structured. This is prepared merely for purposes of suggestion only: no planning committee has yet met.

Friday evening. Mass meeting.
This is intended to launch the weekend; its theme, Our Constitutional Rights. Major speakers will include persons such as Dr. Martin Luther King, James McBride Dabbs, James Roosevelt, Justice Black or Justice Douglas, Robert Hutchins, representatives of the sponsoring organizations.

Saturday Morning. Workshops on various topics.
There would be 30 or more workshops, in order to make them small enough for individual participation. Possibly 12 or 15 different topics would be dealt

with, many having several sections. The intent would be to go more deeply into a wide range of topics, such as legal rights, southern "anti-communism", job discrimination, the role of direct action and the role of the human relations agencies, the political and economic structure of the South, the meaning of nonviolence, etc.. The intent is to educate but also to include the diversity of approach to a great many of these subjects; in addition to allowing as much interchange as possible.

Saturday afternoon

Two parts to the afternoon program as possible: one from 1:30 to 3:00 (approximately) and another from 4:00 to 5:30. One possibility is to use one session to do some coordinated area planning, each geographical area (state, section, city) gathering as a total group and learning about programs in the area and formulating inter-agency plans. The other session may be voluntary: each of the organizations holding a "get-acquainted" session where persons from other groups come to learn its program and purpose. Somewhere there ought to be workshops on how persons may become active in various phases of the movement.

Saturday evening.
On Saturday if possible a banquet might be held for the conference at which another major person of the caliber of the Friday night presentation would speak.

The possibilities for continuing into Sunday are entirely unclear at this time. Possibly reports from the workshops or further educational sessions would be possible.

GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I
NAME

The name of this organization shall be the GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, a non-profit, eleemosynary organization.

ARTICLE II
Purpose & Policy

Section 1. Its purpose is to carry on in the greater Atlanta area an educational program for the improvement of economic, civic, cultural and religious conditions in the area; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all people in the area; to reduce intergroup tensions and their causes; to promote intergroup understanding; to cooperate with the state, regional and national agencies in the attainment of these desired objectives.

Section 2. This organization is an affiliate of the Georgia Council on Human Relations. This is a non-profit, non-political organization. No part of its activities shall be the carrying on of propaganda, supporting or opposing any candidate for public office, or attempting to influence legislation.

ARTICLE III
Membership

Generally, any person who is in accord with the purpose of the Council may be a member. The Executive Committee shall have the right to refuse membership to any person if it is deemed in the best interests of the organization.

ARTICLE IV
Officers

The officers of the organization shall be the Chairman, First and Second Vice-Chairmen, Treasurer and Secretary. Their duties shall be those customary to their respective offices as outlined in Roberts Rules of Order, and such duties as may be assigned to them by the Executive Committee, or the membership.

ARTICLE V
Executive Committee

Section 1. The Executive Committee shall be composed of the officers and not more than twenty (20) members. They shall be chosen from the membership from a cross-section of the metropolitan area for a term of two years.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall have full charge of the property and business of the organization, with full power to manage and conduct same, subject to the instruction by a majority vote of the general membership at a business meeting.

Section 3. Any vacancies occurring between annual meetings on the committee may be filled by a majority vote of those remaining on the committee.

ARTICLE VI
Meetings

Section 1. The general membership shall hold at least two business meetings a year at such time and place as designated by the Executive Committee. The annual meeting shall be held in November, at which time a program will be discussed and adopted.

Section 2. The Executive Committee shall meet at least six (6) times a year.

Section 3. Quorum

One-third of the members of the Executive Committee will constitute a quorum for the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VII
Finances

Section 1.

The fiscal year shall be from October 1 to September 30.

Section 2.

Annual dues including membership in the Georgia Council on Human Relations shall be negotiated by the Executive Committees of two organizations.

Section 3.
A budget shall be submitted by the Executive Committee to the membership at the annual meeting for approval.

Section 4.
The financial relationship of the Greater Atlanta Council on Human Relations and the Georgia Council on Human Relations shall be under such terms as the Executive Committees of the two organizations shall agree.

ARTICLE VIII
Nominations & Elections

Section 1. Nominating Committee
The Nominating Committee shall be composed of three people. The chairman and one member are to be elected at the annual meeting, the third to be appointed by the Executive Committee.

Section 2.
Report of the Nominating Committee shall be sent to the membership not later than ten days in advance of the annual meeting. Immediately following the report of the committee at the annual meeting there shall be an opportunity for nominations from the floor.

Section 3.
Elections shall be by secret ballot, if there is more than one nominee for each office. A majority vote of those members present shall constitute an election.

Section 4. Staggered terms of officers and members of the Executive Committee.

The Chairman, First Vice-Chairman and up to ten (10) of the members of the Executive Committee shall be elected in even years. The Treasurer, Secretary, Second Vice-Chairman and up to ten (10) members in the odd years. All terms of office shall be for two (2) years. At the first election following the adoption of these by-laws the Chairman and First Vice-Chairman and up to ten (10) members shall be elected for two years, the Treasurer, Secretary, Second Vice-Chairman and up to ten (10) members for one-year terms.

ARTICLE IX
Committees

Section 1.
The Executive Committee shall appoint such committees as it deems necessary to carry out the program of the Council.

Section 2.

There shall be a Membership Committee which shall organiz and carry out a membership campaign at a time specified by the Executive Committee.

Section 3.

There shall be a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to cooperate with the state Council in planning and executing fund-raising for the organization. The chairman shall serve on the Finance Committee of the Georgia Council.

Section 4. There shall be a Budget Committee whose duty shall be to bring to the Executive Committee a budget at the meeting prior to the annual meeting.

ARTICLE X
Amendments

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the members present at the annual meeting provided a notice, containing the proposed changes, has been sent to members ten (10) days in advance of the meeting, or at a special meeting called for this purpose, provided a notice containing the proposed changes has been sent to members ten (10) days in advance of the meeting.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN THE
UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.
AND THE
GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

(1) THIS MEMORANDUM REPRESENTS A STATEMENT OF AGREEMENT AND UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC. AND THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS (HEREINAFTER REFERRED TO AS THE USC, INC. AND GACHR), WHICH IS THE BASIS FOR A COOPERATIVE UNDERTAKING BETWEEN THE TWO PARTIES. ALTHOUGH NOT IN THE NATURE OF A LEGAL CONTRACT, IT IS AN AGREEMENT MADE IN MUTUAL GOOD FAITH IN ORDER THAT BOTH PARTIES MAY UNDERSTAND THE ESSENTIAL ASPECTS OF THEIR PLAN TO WORK TOGETHER. CONSIDERATIONS NOT COVERED OR NOT FORSEEN BY THIS MEMORANDUM CAN BE DEALT WITH AND WORKED OUT BY A CONFERENCE TOGETHER AS THE WORK PROCEEDS.

(2) BOTH THE USC, INC. AND THE GACHR ARE DEVOTED TO THE CAUSE OF BASIC EQUALITY FOR ALL AMERICAN CITIZENS AND THE SOLE PURPOSE OF THIS MUTUAL ENDEAVOR IS TO ACHIEVE A GROWING MEASURE OF SUCH EQUALITY, PARTICULARLY IN THE COMMUNITY OF GREATER ATLANTA.

(3) THE USC, INC. WILL EMPLOY AS A MEMBER OF ITS FIELD STAFF AND ASSIGN FOR FULLTIME WORK IN THE ATLANTA COMMUNITY A WELL-QUALIFIED PERSON IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RELATIONS. THIS PERSON MUST BE APPROVED BY THE GACHR BEFORE HE OR SHE IS EMPLOYED. THE USC, INC., WITHIN THE LIMITS OF ITS CONTINUING RESOURCES, EXPECTS TO PROVIDE THIS PERSON FOR A PERIOD OF AT LEAST TWO YEARS FROM THE TIME HE BEGINS WORK. IT IS UNDERSTOOD, HOWEVER, TO BE A MUTUAL OBJECTIVE OF BOTH PARTIES THAT AT THE EARLIEST FEASIBLE TIME FULL RESPONSIBILITY, FINANCIAL AND OTHERWISE, FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THIS SERVICE WILL BE ASSURED BY APPROPRIATE RESOURCES WITHIN THE ATLANTA COMMUNITY.

(4) THE GACHR WILL ARRANGE FOR AND PROVIDE IN ATLANTA AN OFFICE AND NECESSARY OFFICE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR THE PROFESSIONAL PERSON, AND FOR REGULAR STENOGRAPHIC SERVICE, PROBABLY ON A ONE-HALF TIME BASIS.

(5) AS AN EMPLOYEE OF THE USC, INC. THE PROFESSIONAL PERSON WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FINALLY TO THE USC, WILL SEND IN REGULAR WRITTEN REPORTS, AND WILL MAINTAIN A GENERAL SUPERVISORY RELATIONSHIP WITH A MEMBER OF THE USC CENTRAL STAFF. HOWEVER, AT THE SAME TIME THE PROFESSIONAL PERSON AND THE RESPONSIBLE CENTRAL STAFF MEMBER WILL MAINTAIN A CONSTANT AND CLOSE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE GACHR. PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR DETERMINING THE PRECISE CONTENT OF THE JOB AND THE PARTICULAR OBJECTIVES AND ASSIGNMENTS OF THE PROFESSIONAL PERSON WILL REST WITH THE GACHR IN CONSULTATION WITH THE PROFESSIONAL PERSON HIMSELF AND THE USC, INC. CENTRAL STAFF MEMBER. ALTHOUGH IN THE NATURE OF THE COOPERATIVE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE USC, INC AND GACHR, THE PROFESSIONAL PERSON WILL ALWAYS WORK CLOSELY WITH LATTER. HIS SERVICES ARE TO BE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE ATLANTA COMMUNITY AND MAY INCLUDE SECONDARY RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER GROUPS AND ORGANIZATIONS IN THE COMMUNITY. IN NO CASE WILL THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PROFESSIONAL PERSON BE IN CONFLICT WITH THE CONSIDERED JUDGEMENT AND ADVICE OF THE GACHR.

(6) IN THE NATURE OF THIS TOTAL ARRANGEMENT CONSTANT REFERENCE TO THE BASIC OBJECTIVES STATED UNDER NUMBER TWO AND CONSTANT COMMUNICATION IN GOOD FAITH WILL BE NECESSARY BETWEEN THE USC, INC. AND THE GACHR. WITH SUCH COMMUNICATION AND GOOD FAITH, IT IS EXPECTED THAT ANY UNFORESEEN ASPECTS OR PROBLEMS WHICH MAY ARISE IN THE COURSE OF THE WORK JOINTLY UNDERTAKEN AND IN THE FUNCTION OF THE PROFESSIONAL PERSON CAN BE DEALT WITH AND RESOLVED AS THEY ARE FORESEEN OR ENCOUNTERED. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE USC, INC. AND THE GACHR, WHICH IS ESTABLISHED BY THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING, WILL CONTINUE UNTIL SUCH TIME AS EITHER PARTY IN ITS OWN CONSIDERED JUDGEMENT OR BOTH PARTIES IN JOINT AGREEMENT DECIDE THAT IT SHOULD BE CHANGED OR DISCONTINUED. ANY OF THE TERMS OF THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING MAY BE REVISED AT ANY TIME, IN WRITING, BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT OF THE USC, INC. AND THE GACHR.

WHAT IS THE GREATER ATLANTA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS?

It is an interracial group of volunteers engaged in educational and action programs designed to help put democratic ideals and principles into practice.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

..Working together to further the purposes of the Council, Negro and white people with common interests get to know each other in a way not often possible within a segregated society. The Council is working to bring about desegregation of Grady Hospital's training programs...to facilitate desegregation of schools and colleges in Greater Atlanta...to increase merit employment, and in other areas.

..One committee provides hospitality for foreign visitors to our city, and another is interested in making available to all citizens our theatres and cultural facilities. There is too a Student Council for high school and college students, providing an opportunity for them to learn about their community and work for better human relations within their own age groups.

..All Council members are invited to join committees working in these various fields, or to form new ones in line with their own particular interests.

..The last Tuesday of each month a luncheon is held for all members and friends, to give them an opportunity to know each other and to hear latest developments in current projects.

..Monthly news letters give up-to-date information.

WHAT HAS IT DONE?

Some of the changes which the Council has helped bring about include... desegregation of the Atlanta Public Library...desegregation of facilities at Atlanta Airport...desegregation of lunch counters: Negro members of Negotiating Groups included Council members, white members supported boycotts and acted as observers during first weeks of desegregation, - interracial groups of Council members have promoted use of open facilities...desegregation of Atlanta Public Schools (Besides working with other civic groups, Council has helped in specific ways such as providing transportation for students to City Hall to obtain transfer blanks.)

WHERE DO YOU FIT IN?

There is still a gap between our belief in equality of opportunity and our social practices. If you are concerned and wonder, "What can I do to help?", the Council offers you the chance to do important and rewarding things. Working together for the good of all, Negro and white people can achieve gains which can neither be "granted to" people nor "demanded by" them.

HOW DO YOU JOIN?

Send your check for annual membership dues - $5 per person or $9 per couple - to the GACHR, 41 Exchange Pl, S.E., Atlanta 3, Ga. Your dues automatically make you a member of the Georgia Council on Human Relations, whose office the Atlanta Council shares.

THE COMMUNITY NEEDS THE COUNCIL AND THE COUNCIL NEEDS YOU.

(Membership dues alone do not cover even such essential items as postage, supplies, telephone, rent and secretarial help. The salary of the executive director is provided by the Unitarian Service Committee. But the Council must have generous contributions beyond membership dues, to carry out its program.

Gr Atla

Statement on Functions and Coordination, GCHR, Atlanta CHR

Approved by the Georgia Board, Jan. 5

1. The Atlanta Council on Human Relations is a part of the Georgia Council and as such is bound by the by-laws and policite of the state group. On matters not in conflict with state policies, however, the local Council is free to act independently of the state Council.

2. It is understood that the GCHR will take the initiative for programming concerning state issues or developments, that the local group will take the initiative on matters concerning the Greater Atlanta area. It is expected that the state staff and board will advise and suggest to the local group in the area of program.

3. The Greater Atlanta Council will be responsible for membership expansion and renewal in the Atlanta area as of 1961. All members of the GACHR will have membership in the GCHR.

4. The GCHR will continue to be responsible for fund raising in the Greater Atlanta area as throughout the state. The staff and leadership of the local group will be involved in the planning and implementation of fund raising activities. There shall be a more effective adherence to the letter of financial agreement between the two groups.

5. It is anticipated that both the state and the local groups will shortly employ full-time staff. It is expected that the two staff members will work closely as a team, advising and assisting each other in program implementation. Although each staff director will be responsible to his own policy board it is expected that the state director will attend board meetings of the local group and that he will advise and counsel with the GACHR as with other local groups.

P A ✓ File: Ga. Council on Hum. Rels.

LWD

MJ

Mrs. Pauley called:

She says that the Council there is working on the Sears Roebuck deal -- They are backing up the man.

The problem is that the food is terrible -- and the prices are high.

They are trying to get them to have a better lunch room -- prices, etc. but the Council is working on it.

If you want to talk to someone there in Athens -- call her back.

Jack Gray -
Forestry School

Mrs John Boyce -
at University

APR 25 1957

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON 25

OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
AND REFER TO
T:R:PEO:S
RD

COPY

My dear Senator:

This is in reply to your letter of March 6, 1957, in which you requested to be advised with respect to the status of the application for exemption from Federal income tax, submitted on behalf of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.

We have carefully examined the evidence submitted by the organization. However, since the case involves questions within a general area which is being studied in the National Office of the Service, we are unable to determine the status of the organization for income tax purposes at this time. We have advised the organization to this effect and have assured it that a decision will be reached as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

Director, Tax Rulings Division

Honorable Thruston B. Morton
United States Senate

Copy attached

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Kentucky State College

Frankfort, Kentucky

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

January 6, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Suburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

We are delighted to receive your very kind letter of December 31 and we will look forward to the receipt of the additional amount of $1,000.

We are having a meeting of the Executive Committee in the near future, and make plans for the New Year.

Very sincerely yours,

R. B. Atwood
Chairman

RBA/bl

Kentucky State College

Frankfort, Kentucky

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

January 7, 1959

Mr. Fred Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I believe in Kentucky it will be effective to distribute the books through our Kentucky Council. Three of them here in Frankfort, will be delivered personally, two in Washington will be mailed.

Thanking you, I am

Very sincerely yours,

R. B. Atwood

R. B. Atwood
Chairman

RBA/bl

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

~~BOX 1028, 1[illegible] MATTHEWS STATION LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY~~
P. O. Box 338
Frankfort, Kentucky

February 7, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

This will acknowledge receipt of SRC Check for $1,000.00 for which we thank you most kindly.

I feel certain that this additional sum will be reflected in a better and more effective program.

Very sincerely yours

Rufus B. Atwood

Rufus B. Atwood
Chairman

Febfuary 27, 1959

Dr. Rufus Atwood
President
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Atwood:

On February 2, I sent you a memorandum regarding the state advisory committees to the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. In paragraph #3 of that memo I said we proposed to send you informational materials which you could submit with additional findings of your own to your State Advisory Committee.

Our research staff has pulled together this material and I am sending you, with this letter, the information we have regarding the status of civil rights in your state.

You should go over this information and check it against the information you have; you probably have additional information which should be added to the various categories listed -- or perhaps you know of other categories to add.

In the near future we will send you such information as we have regarding intimidation and violence in your state. You may file these with your State Advisory Committee as two separate reports or you may prefer to submit them together in an integrated report. You would know more about the advisability of this than we would, removed as we are from the local scene.

Again, please re-read the two previously sent memoranda regarding the state advisory committees (August 1, 1958, and February 2, 1959). Please send us a copy of the report you submit to your State Advisory Committee.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
February, 1959

CIVIL RIGHTS - DESEGREGATION STATUS: KENTUCKY

I. EDUCATION: Public Schools, Elementary and Secondary Level, Desegregated since 1954:

Total: 117 districts out of 171 districts having Negroes have desegregation policies.

263 schools in 97 districts have racially desegregated classes.

(See attached list.)

(It is the policy of the Diocese of Covington to admit Negro children who may apply to white Catholic schools. Outcome? Local check of other parishes advised.)

II. EDUCATION: Desegregated* Institutions of Higher Education (as of Jan., 1959):

Total: At least 26 public and private colleges, including all 6 state colleges. (See attached list.)

III. MEDICAL FACILITIES: Desegregated Hospitals (as of Jan., 1959):

1. The United Mine Workers of America completed seven hospitals in 1956, to be operated on an integrated basis.

2. The Louisville Marine Hospital admits Negro patients.

3. All Veterans Administration hospitals.

IV. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES: Actions taken from Press Clippings, 1954-58:

Desegregated

KENTUCKY - Louisville - City's 5 golf courses desegregated, 1955.

Paducah - City golf course desegregated, Winter, 1956.

The Kentucky Court of Appeals banned segregation in all public recreational facilities in the state. December, 1955.

V. NEGROES HOLDING PUBLIC OFFICE

Felix S. Anderson is the fourth Negro to serve in the Kentucky General Assembly, and is Head of the Committee on Suffrage, Elections, and Appointments in the Kentucky House of Representatives.

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*Although some listed colleges may not have students of both races actually in attendance, it is their stated policy to accept all students, regardless of race. Because of admissions and information policies a comprehensive count of the extent of deseggregation is no longer possible.

State Administration:

A Negro aide was appointed by the governor (between May, 1954-May, 1956).

Louisville:

Woodford R. Porter was elected to the School Board in November of 1958.

Alderman William W. Beckett was selected by the Board of Aldermen to be Acting Mayor during a several day absence of the elected official in November, 1955.

Mrs. Frances Parrish is the first Negro to serve as executive supervisor for the city Division of Recreation.

(Local check advised for more recent or additional information.)

VI. TRANSPORTATION: Segregation Policies in Bus, Train, Airline Waiting Rooms:

A Summer, 1958 spot survey included Louisville, only. In that city although signs indicating segregated waiting rooms are still up, in usage the facilities of both train and bus terminals are desegregated. Adult Negroes are refused service at lunch counter in white bus terminal. Airline waiting rooms are not segregated.

(More recent or additional information would be in order.)

NOTE: Kentucky was not included in SRC's recent voting studies; figures as to Negro voting or registration are not, therefore, included in this summary and should be added if obtainable. Information regarding desegregation of municipal transit systems should also be added.

DESEGREGATING INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

KENTUCKY

	Institutions	Legal Control
1.	Asbury College, Wilmore, Kentucky	Private
2.	Ashland Junior College, Ashland, Kentucky	Municipal
3.	Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
4.	Bethel College, Hopkinsville, Kentucky	Baptist
5.	Brescia College, Owensboro, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
6.	Berea College, Berea, Kentucky	Private
7.	Centre College of Kentucky, ~~Danville~~ Danville, Kentucky	Presbyterian
8.	College of the Bible, Lexington, Kentucky	Disciples of Christ
9.	Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Kentucky	State
10.	Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky	Southern Baptist
11.	Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky (Formerly all Negro)	State
12.	Lees Junior College, Jackson, Kentucky	Presbyterian
13.	Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary Louisville, Kentucky	Presbyterian
14.	Midway Junior College, Midway, Kentucky	Private
15.	Morehead State College, Morehead, Kentucky	State
16.	Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky	State
17.	Nazareth College, Louisville, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
18.	Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Kentucky	Municipal
19.	Pikesville Junior College, Pikesville, Kentucky	Presbyterian
20.	Southern Baptist Theological Seminary Louisville, Kentucky	S. Baptist
21.	Ursuline College, Louisville, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
22.	University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky	Municipal
23.	University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky	State
24.	Union College, Barbourville, Kentucky	Methodist

Institutions	Legal Control
25. Villa Madonna College, Covington, Kentucky	Roman Catholic
26. West Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Kentucky	State

KENTUCKY

Enrollment in Public Schools (estimated) ... 600,000
White ... 560,000
Negro ... 40,000

Percentage Negro ... 6.6%

Number of School Districts ... 215

Districts Having Negroes ... 171

Number of Teachers ... 24,500
White (estimated) ... 22,700
Negro (estimated) ... 1,300

Teacher Pay Scale (average salary)
$3,125 for all teachers, no breakdown by race

Status of Desegregation

Note enrollments are for 1956-57 school year while mixed class totals are for 1957-58 year, accounting for instances where more children are listed in mixed classes than reflected in total enrollments.

District	Date Deseg'd. or Status	1956-57 Enrollment White	1956-57 Enrollment Negro	In Mixed Classes White	In Mixed Classes Negro
Adair Co.	1956	4,064	219	1,445	108
Allen Co.	Segre	1,898	15	—	—
Scottsville	Plan	686	36	—	—
Anderson Co.	Plan	1,809	116	—	—
Ballard Co.	Segre	1,838	109	—	—
Barren Co.	Plan	3,673	224	—	—
Caverna	1957	761	128	785	101
Glasgow	Plan	1,774	186	—	—
Bath Co.	Segre	2,297	130	—	—
Bell Co.	1956	6,948	16	407	14
Middlesboro	Segre	3,080	312	—	—
Pineville	1956	756	56	634	41
Boone Co.	1955	3,725	16	1,846	13
Walton-Verona	1956	592	12	402	19
Bourbon Co.	Segre	2,348	307	—	—
Paris	Segre	1,135	300	—	—
Boyd Co.	1956	3,089	0	0	0
Ashland	1955	6,487	154	2,327	8
Catlettsburg	Segre	1,063	3	—	—
Boyle Co.	Plan	2,102	122	—	—
Danville	1956	1,652	359	*	*
Bracken Co.	1956	1,297	11	443	6
Augusta	1956	322	7	304	8
Breathitt Co.	1956	5,265	2	1,021	5
Jackson	1956	576	17	478	8
Breckenridge Co.	1956	3,203	157	494	35
Cloverport	Segre	405	9	—	—
Bullitt Co.	1956	3,591	62	2,922	58
Butler Co.	Segre	2,744	18	—	—
Caldwell Co.	Segre	2,800	158	—	—
Calloway Co.	1956	2,623	30	*	*
Murray	1956	1,014	123	458	1
Campbell Co.	1956	3,113	0	0	0
Newport	1955	5,843	183	2,211	159
Carlisle Co.	Segre	1,219	20	—	—
Carroll Co.	Plan	1,144	29	—	—
Carrollton	Segre	835	16	—	—
Carter Co.	1955	6,302	3	*	*
Casey Co.	Segre	3,990	16	—	—
Liberty	Segre	482	2	—	—
Christian Co.	Segre	3,552	1,154	—	—
Hopkinsville	1956	2,012	889	—	3
Pembroke	Segre	158	168	—	—
Clarke Co.	1956	2,504	57	1,944	39
Winchester	1956	1,486	394	511	134
Clay Co.	Segre	6,658	127	—	—
Clinton Co.	1955	2,113	9	61	8
Crittenden Co.	1956	1,679	0	0	0
Marion	1955	592	17	*	*
Cumberland Co.	Segre	1,892	121	—	—
Daviess Co.	1956	7,419	89	371	10
Owensboro	1955	7,455	523	931	39
Edmondson Co.	Plan	2,598	41	—	—
Elliott Co.	—	2,456	0	—	—
Estill Co.	1956	2,640	0	0	0
Irvine	1956	658	7	690	6
Fayette Co.	1955	10,737	643	8,561	252
Lexington	1955	5,705	2,750	1,855	20
Fleming Co.	1956	2,564	78	462	17
Floyd Co.	1955	14,842	147	797	9
Franklin Co.	1956	3,472	76	2,315	26
Frankfort	1956	1,472	229	336	49
Fulton Co.	Segre	1,660	233	—	—
Fulton	1958	602	136	225	6
Gallatin Co.	1957	893	38	269	2
Garrard Co.	Plan	1,740	124	—	—
Lancaster	Segre	477	103	—	—
Grant Co.	Segre	1,785	12	—	—
Williamstown	1956	390	3	397	1
Graves Co.	Segre	4,493	117	—	—
Mayfield	1956	1,838	235	534	14
Grayson Co.	1956	3,573	0	0	0
Leitchfield	1955	663	19	688	18
Green Co.	1956	2,252	174	1,259	3
Greenup Co.	Segre	4,427	2	—	—
Greenup	1955	487	38	149	15
Hancock Co.	1956	1,247	44	427	19
Hardin Co.	1956	5,687	65	2,101	50
Elizabethtown	1956	1,617	217	*	*
West Point	1956	245	26	178	27
Harlan Co.	Segre	15,625	650	—	—
Harlan	Segre	1,511	317	—	—
Lynch	Segre	897	486	—	—
Hart Co.	1957	2,680	299	1,433	33
Harrison Co.	1956	1,992	18	1,392	11
Cynthiana	1956	1,783	100	*	*
Henderson Co.	1956	3,742	267	874	6
Henderson	1956	3,116	503	787	50
Henry Co.	1957	1,899	101	268	4
Eminence	1956	393	127	*	*
Hickman Co.	Segre	1,297	247	—	—
Hopkins Co.	1957	7,200	545	194	4
Dawson Sprgs.	1955	582	1	*	*
Earlington	Plan	438	246	—	—
Jackson Co.	—	3,541	0	—	—
Jefferson Co.	1956	46,267	1,422	17,986	388
Louisville	1956	54,821	12,720	32,803	13,832
Jessamine Co.	Segre	2,201	297	—	—
Johnson Co.	—	4,753	0	—	—
Kenton Co.	1955	7,237	10	1,539	8
Covington	1956	11,377	698	3,613	37
Erlanger	1955	2,001	82	832	44
Knott Co.	1955	6,094	47	780	15
Knox Co.	Segre	6,792	82	—	—
Barbourville	1955	675	8	579	11
Larue Co.	1956	2,207	140	1,897	28
Laurel Co.	Segre	6,099	36	—	—
E. Bernstadt	Plan	358	11	—	—
London	1955	907	33	890	33
Lawrence Co.	1955	3,702	4	1,247	3
Lee Co.	Segre	2,569	23	—	—
Leslie Co.	—	5,445	0	—	—
Letcher Co.	Segre	8,589	53	—	—
Jenkins	Segre	1,640	107	—	—
Lewis Co.	—	3,537	0	—	—
Lincoln Co.	Segre	4,385	168	—	—
Stanford	Segre	457	49	—	—
Livingston Co.	Segre	1,620	14	—	—
Logan Co.	1956	3,276	411	660	71
Russellville	1956	962	179	342	34
Lyon Co.	Segre	1,169	58	—	—
Madison Co.	1956	4,582	173	720	30
Berea	1956	529	6	538	9
Richmond	1955	1,615	365	189	41
Magoffin Co.	—	3,722	0	—	—
Marion Co.	1957	3,452	203	506	4
Lebanon	1957	895	212	329	2
Marshall Co.	—	2,652	0	—	—
Martin Co.	—	3,640	0	—	—
Mason Co.	1956	2,141	230	1,347	54
Maysville	1956	1,494	202	228	34
McCracken Co.	1957	5,300	216	*	*
Paducah	1956	5,740	1,116	2,213	40
McCreary Co.	—	4,342	0	—	—
McLean Co.	1956	2,387	23	1,644	24
Meade Co.	1956	2,642	105	424	10
Menifee Co.	—	1,544	0	—	—
Mercer Co.	1956	1,641	31	947	27
Burgin	1956	298	26	308	7
Harrodsburg	1956	1,085	122	258	31
Metcalfe Co.	Segre	2,434	144	—	—
Monroe Co.	Segre	3,340	75	—	—
Montgomery Co.	Segre	1,973	124	—	—
Mt. Sterling	Segre	834	191	—	—
Morgan Co.	—	4,300	0	—	—
Muhlenberg Co.	Segre	5,534	174	—	—
Central City	Segre	948	84	—	—
Greenville	Segre	771	124	—	—

District	Date Desegr'd. or Status	1956-57 Enrollment White	1956-57 Enrollment Negro	In Mixed Classes White	In Mixed Classes Negro
Nelson Co.	1956	3,850	216	*	*
Bardstown	1958	1,283	212	225	6
Nicholas Co.	Segre	1,095	6	—	—
Carlisle	1955	385	38	342	20
Ohio Co.	Segre	4,546	65	—	—
Oldham Co.	1956	2,395	176	673	4
Owen Co.	1958	1,752	87	370	8
Owsley Co.	1955	2,014	8	*	*
Pendleton Co.	1955	1,604	2	316	2
Falmouth	1955	530	8	507	17
Perry Co.	1955	10,547	224	1,558	70
Hazard	1956	1,760	224	724	46
Pike Co.	1956	22,014	106	2,304	20
Pikeville	1956	1,532	85	317	5
Powell Co.	1958	1,905	39	246	14
Pulaski Co.	1956	6,365	46	385	7
Ferguson	Segre	280	13	—	—
Somerset	1958	2,256	154	531	34
Robertson Co.	1958	529	5	443	2
Rockcastle Co.	—	3,464	0	—	—
Rowan Co.	—	3,259	0	—	—
Russell Co.	1955	3,262	46	627	10
Scott Co.	1956	1,783	212	1,725	197
Georgetown	1956	790	129	808	46
Shelby Co.	Plan	2,439	330	—	—
Shelbyville	1956	1,138	321	707	8
Simpson Co.	Segre	2,011	395	—	—
Spencer Co.	1957	1,414	63	789	4
Taylor Co.	Segre	2,260	144	—	—
Campbellsville	Segre	1,219	143	—	—
Todd Co.	Segre	2,121	398	—	—
Trenton	Segre	191	126	—	—
Trigg Co.	Segre	1,799	371	—	—
Trimble Co.	—	1,281	0	—	—
Union Co.	1957	2,775	339	230	18
Uniontown	Segre	497	21	—	—
Warren Co.	Plan	5,123	408	—	—
Bowling Grn.	Segre	2,954	536	—	—
Washington Co.	Segre	2,138	163	—	—
Springfield	Segre	630	241	—	—
Wayne Co.	1955	3,645	81	751	20
Monticello	1955	780	64	789	17
Webster Co.	1957	2,061	60	*	*
Providence	Segre	716	182	—	—
Whitley Co.	1956	5,407	0	0	0
Williamsburg	1955	823	35	806	15
Wolfe Co.	1955	2,092	3	*	*
Woodford Co.	1956	1,942	274	520	5
Midway	1956	330	72	290	64

*Number enrolled in mixed classes unknown or unreported.

Other white independent school districts and their enrollments follow:

Lone Jack, 368; Fairview, 1,273; Bellevue, 1,679; Cold Springs, 964; Dayton 2,047; Fort Thomas, 2,354; Silver Grove, 281; Southgate, 363; Albany, 517; Ravenna, 224; Raceland, 693; Russell, 1,667; South Portsmouth, 302; Anchorage, 307; Paintsville, 1,228; Van Lear, 335; Beechwood, 892; Ludlow, 1,102; Vanceburg, 507; Benton, 698; Stearns, 429; Science Hill 283; Mt. Vernon, 542; Corbin, 1,488.

March 10, 1959

Dr. Rufus Atwood
President
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Atwood:

Thank you for your two recent letters, enclosing the outline of the "Proposed Pilot Investigation" and "The Louisville Project." Harold and I are in the process of reading these, and Dr. Leslie Dunbar, our new director of research, will give them his careful consideration, too.

You will be hearing from us in the not-to-distant future.

With best personal regards,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

March 24, 1959

Dr. Rufus Atwood
President
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Atwood:

The professional staff has given close attention to the proposed study by Dr. Lott. It seems to us that this is rather heavily academically oriented.

Our basic question centers around the proposed use of the study. It would be helpful if the Lotts could spell out in some detail the proposed use of the study. As it now stands, the findings could be used most advantageously only by educators; actually, Negro educators in particular. In the opinion of the Executive Committee, is this sufficiently related to the purposes of the Kentucky Council that it warrants the expenditure of $1500?

The second question we have regards the use of "independent" psychologists to categorize the findings. This is apt to result in dilution of responsibility. Furthermore, those most closely associated with the study should best be able to do that job.

C. H. Parrish is here now and will be back in Kentucky shortly. He would like to talk with the Doctors Lott about the project.

You should not regard this as a rejection of the proposal, but rather as a word of caution and a request for more information.

With best personal wishes,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

Amos Holmes –

3-16-59

Fred –

In the first place, I would suppose that the question of using funds for research goes to a matter of SRC policy which someone else would have to decide. Personally, I would favor an open policy in which SRC would tolerate a good bit of autonomy for the state groups to decide how they can most effectively utilize what ever resources & opportunities they have.

As to the merits of the study, there are at least 3 factors involved: 1. its general conception & usefulness
2. its proposed methods
3. its personnel

As I don't know the latter, I can't comment on #3. The methods they propose seem, of anything, over-elaborate probably as a result of wanting to have their initial plans provide for anything they may subsequently want to do. There is, to me, evidence also of hasty preparation in, e.g., the use of "operational" as a convenient padding word throughout. This, of course, is a quibble. I would question the necessity of bring independent psychologists to "categorize" the findings. This is mere scholarly timidity & only results in dilution of responsibility. But methods belong to the investigator & if the project & personnel are approved they should be usually unchallenged.

As to the usefulness of the study, it can only be tested through controlled interview analyses of

Negro motivations & attitudes which are ~~more~~ commonly accepted & understood. I don't know who would make use (& I believe SRC must always be interested in "use") of the findings except educators & Negro educators in particular. But I do think ~~that~~ SRC should look for opportunities to service Negro leadership. I would be satisfied with a project of this limited objective!

Pete

P.S. Is Item 6 in the Wrightsville something different from Item 3 "The Lexington Study"?

Kentucky State College

Frankfort, Kentucky

March 7, 1959

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

Mr. Frederick Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Hereto attached I am sending you copy of outline of proposed pilot investigation and suggested budget for the same.

As explained to you over the telephone, we believe the Lotts to be able investigators. We also believe that while the primary objective of the Kentucky Council is merit employment, this investigation is essential to that goal.

We desire to know the attitude of SRC toward expending funds on this investigation before giving the final approval.

You will be pleased to know that our pilot placement program in Louisville is proceeding. Also, we are organizing a membership-fund raising campaign which we hope will net our Council at least $1,000.

Please let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

Rufus

Rufus B. Atwood
President

RBA:wts

Encl.

P. S. A copy of the Louisville Project is being sent to you.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Minutes

of

Executive Committee

The Executive Committee of Kentucky Council on Human Relations met in the Conference Room of the Underwood Student Union Building, Kentucky State College, Frankfort - February 14, 1959 at 11:00 a. m. CDT with Council Chairman Rufus B. Atwood presiding.

The following members were present: Council Treasurer Hugh Brimm, Council Secretary Willis A. Sutton, Jr., Dorcas Ruthenburg, Charles Steele and Rabbi Rosenbloom. J. Mansir Tydings was absent. Also present in the meeting were C. H. Parrish, Bernice Lott, James McCain and Recorder for the Council Glenna M. Robinson.

The meeting followed consideration of the items listed on the agenda.

Item 1. Review by Chairman of Activities of Executive Committee and Council Officers.

a. Executive Committee met in Louisville, November 1, 1958 (minutes available)
   (1) Council Program proposed to SRC (copy of telegram)
   (2) Approval given to Louisville project proposed by Charles Steele and J. Mansir Tydings: $1,000.00 alloted.

b. Activities of Council Chairman
   (1) Quarterly report (September - December) sent to SRC, mimeographed and sent to entire membership (225).
   (2) Received on November 10, 1958, letter from Dr. A. Lee Coleman and report of Lexington - Fayette County Employment Opportunities Committee. Copies made and sent to Executive Committee.
   (3) Purchased 870 Louisville Defender pamphlets "Teachers Integration" ($87.00 - $50.00 Council funds; $37.00 K. S. C. Faculty donation to Council for specific purpose) and circulated to entire membership and others with Council Stamp upon same.
   (4) Rented Frankfort Post Office Box 338 for one year - purchased Council Stamp. (approval requested)
   (5) Clerical assistance to the Chairman is now requested - Mrs. Glenna Robinson on hourly basis, $1.00 per hour.
   (6) Stationery needed and requested. Minute book? File case?
   (7) New Brochure? 1,000 - $24.80
   2,000 - $31.72
   3,000 - $38.68

Following this presentation motion prevailed that the report of the Chairman be accepted and approval given to all expenditures made and now recommended.

Item 2. Report of Council Treasurer Hugh Brimm

Treasurer Brimm reported a bank balance $3,831.20, which was $2.00 more than balance shown on check book stub. He recommended that a portion of the money that will not be used in the immediate future be invested. The Council accepted the report and approved investment of $2,000 in a Federally-insured Building and Loan Association. It was also agreed that the investment be made in the name of the Treasurer and Charles Steele.

Item 3. The Lexington Study - Next Steps?

Rabbi Rosenbloom reported that they did not have any plans at present for next steps in the Lexington Study. It was agreed that Dr. Sutton would loan the original copy of the study to the Chairman who in turn would reproduce sufficient copies for the Committee as well as SRC and Welden James of the Southern Education News Reporting Service. It was suggested that more publicity be given the Study in New South.

Item 4. The Proposed Louisville Study - Plan - Procedure - Budget
Charles Steele and J. Mansir Tydings

This study is being directed by Charles Steele and J. Mansir Tydings. It was presented to the Committee by Charles Steele in the form of tentative plan and proposed budget; copies are hereto attached. After considerable discussion it was generally agreed that this study, as presently contemplated, would not require the $1,000 which had been allocated in a previous meeting. It was a general consensus the managers of this study should keep the cost as low as possible consistent whith the quality of the work and should probally be able to do the job contemplated for a figure not to exceed $700.00.

Item 5. Development of similar projects in other Kentucky cities - Maysville? Hopkinsville?

Council Chairman indicated interest in merit employment in Maysville and Hopkinsville and promised to keep in touch with both situations.

Item 6. Proposal of project studying the effect of segregation upon the psychology and personality of Dunbar High School Seniors and Kentucky State College Freshmen, Dr. Bernice E. Lott - Associate Professor, Department of Education and Psychology, Kentucky State College.

Dr. Bernice Lott presented this matter to the Council upon request of the Council Chairman. There was considerable interest shown in the presentation. It was decided to request Dr. Lott to continue to study proposal and to formulate plans and a budget for consideration at a subsequent meeting.

Dr. Lott agreed to do this. Some members raised question as to whether Council funds could be used for research rather than action. Council requested Chairman contact SRC on this point.

Item 7. Kentucky Advisory Committee of the Commission on Civil Rights.
Members:

Hal H. Thrumond, Hopkinsville, Chairman
Mrs. Herman C. Handmaker, Louisville, Secretary
Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, Frankfort
Jesse J. Dukeminier, Jr., Lexington
Reverend Walter C. House, Louisville

Possible study topics:

a. housing
b. education
c. voting
d. employment
e. public accommodations
f. migratory workers
g. immigration
h. local administration of justice
i. transportation

Literature concerning the Commission on Civil Rights was given to the members. Council Chairman indicated the work of the Council and that of the Committee over-lapped to a great extent and he hoped that the two would cooperate closely as there was much to be done.

Item 8. Drive for Membership; Fund Raising

It was voted that membership fund raising campaign be launched and the Chairman was authorized to appoint a committee for this purpose.

Item 9. Nominations for Board of Directors

The Chairman appointed Hugh Brimm, Dorcas Ruthenburg and himself to make nominations for the Board of Directors.

Item 10. Next Meeting

a. Executive Committee
b. Directors
C. Entire Membership

The Executive Committee will meet upon call of the Chairman, when there is sufficient business to be transacted. The Chairman indicated the desire that a meeting of the directors and the entire membership be held. No action was taken.

Item 11. Other Business

Mr. James McCain who had sat through the meeting, stated that he was Field Secretary of (CORE) Congress of Racial Equality. He informed the Committee of the recent organization of a chapter in Lexington, Kentucky and of the type of activity engaged in by the Congress.

There being no further business, the Committee adjourned to meet again on the call of the Chairman.

Rufus B. Atwood, Chairman

Willis A. Sutton, Secretary

Glenna M. Robinson, Recorder

Outline of Proposed Pilot Investigation

February, 1959

Investigators: Bernice Eiswan Lott, Kentucky State College
Albert J. Lott, University of Kentucky

Title: Education and the Goals of Negro Student

Background:

1. paradox: great desire for, and high value placed upon, education among certain sections of the Negro community and, yet, an apparent lack of motivation for academic achievement among students at, for example K. S. C. (similar paradox pointed up in the literature, e.g. C. S. Johnson, Growing Up in the Black Belt);

2. relative lack of clarity and realism in choice of occupational goals among Negro high school seniors in Lexington (Coleman report to Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Nov., 1958);

3. particular importance, today, of understanding the aspirations of Negro youth since it is possible that expansion of opportunities in this new era of greater freedom for the Negro depends to some significant extent on how ready he is to:

a. utilize this freedom, and

b. increase and enlarge the areas of freedom.

Object of Research:

to answer the following questions:

1. what does the Negro student want in terms of a. educational goals?
b. vocational goals?

2. what paths does he expect to follow in pursuance of these goals?

a. if no paths, then why not?

3. why is he in school?

4. is education perceived as a means to some end, and if so, what end?

5. what is the meaning of education to the Negro student?

6. is he motivated to achieve, to "stand out",
   a. academically?
   b. in some other area?
   c. with respect to Negroes only?
   d. with respect to both Negroes and whites?

7. what rewards, if any, does he anticipate for his efforts in the
   a. academic area?
   b. other areas?

8. what are his dominant values (defined: goals judged to be "good" goals)?

9. how does he view the present social situation for the American Negro; how does he view his future?

Subjects:

1. ideally a sample of entire Negro student population but, for pilot purposes, it is perferable to limit the population in order to a. increase the reliability of findings b. increase the usefulness of findings for application to an immediate action program.

2. limited population: "potential leaders" of Negro community among high school seniors in the Lexington area

a. "potential leader" operationally defined by means of the following criteria for selection:

(1) high academic potential or general intelligence, i.e. I.Q. scores above 116 (16 = average standard deviation for all age levels on the Stanford-Binet) or

(2) teachers' rating of "Exceptionality" on any "positive" attribute; or

(3) high sociometric standing among classmates on some carefully selected criterion.

Procedure:

1. select subjects who meet the selection criteria, among the seniors at

a. Dunbar and Douglass (for Negro group); estimated number of Ss meeting the criteria = 25-30.

b. two comparable white high schools (sampling of the white "potential leader" group may be required in order to keep the number of subjects in both groups relatively equal, i.e. 25-30).

2. administer objective, standardized instrument(s) such as "goal preference inventory", "Allport-Vernon value scales", etc., to subjects (gathered together in one place for the purpose of testing)

3. at the same time secure general background information from subjects by means of a simple questionnaire;

4. arrange for individual meeting, with each subject, under conditions as similar as possible, in order to interview him for approximately one hour

a. use of pre-determined interview schedule

b. "funnel" structure type of interview in which broad questions, used to elicit the most salient response, are followed by more narrow and specific ones

c. record interviews to permit later categorization of responses by independent judges*

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*In view of the time and expense involved in having a group of independent judges categorize the responses obtained in 50 to 60 interviews, the suggested procedure is probably not feasible within a limited budget. An alternate suggestion would be to obtain such independent judgements on a small sample of the interviews (e.g. six), in order to compare these with the judgements made by the investigators. Further, since the cost of transcribing tape recordings into typed material is high, the judges could be asked to make their judgements by listening to, rather than reading, the interviews. Transcriptions could be obtained at a later date if considered desirable for a continuation of the investigation.

In the interests of economy, recordings might be eliminated altogether and careful note-taking by the interviewer substituted. This procedure, however, would seriously reduce the objective nature of the findings and prevent the obtaining of permanent rederds.

Results:

1. compare the Negro and white subjects on the research questions listed above;

2. obtain answers to the following subsidiary questions:

a. of those Negro subjects with relatively high academic potential, what motivational differences exist between the high and low achievers?

b. what motivational differences exist among the students as a function of the following factors: (1) socio-economic status (operationalized in terms of father's occupation, and/or annual income, and/or student's own placement on social class hierarchy);

(2) educational background of parents

(3) parental goals for child

(4) urban-rural background (how long a resident of Lexington area?)

(5) north-south background (how long a resident of Lexington area?)

(6) tv ownership and hours per week spent viewing

(7) average movie attendance

(8) skin color

Suggested Research Schedule:

1. April and May, 1959

a. selection of subjects; contact; testing

b. interviewing of those subjects who would not be available during summer months

2. June and July, 1959

a. intergiewing of remaining subjects

b. analysis of data

3. September, 1959

a. analysis of data, continued

b. writing of research report

Suggested Budget:

a. supplies		
(1) clerical		$ 15.00
(2) test materials		35.00
(3) tapes	60 @ 1.25 (3")	75.00
b. services		
(1) clerical-typing		25.00
(2) research assistance		
	50 hours @ 1.25 per/hr.	62.50
(3) three judges (professional psychologists		150.00*
	8 hours each @ 50.00 per/ind.	
c. salaries		
(1) principal investigator		1125.00
d. miscellaneous		12.50
total		$1500.00

*time to be spent in listening to 6 recorded interviews, one hour each, and categorizing responses.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

P. O. Box 338
Frankfort, Kentucky

January
30th
1959

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Sent - 2/4/59 B.C.C.

Dear Mr. Routh:

We can use effectively 100 copies of "The Truth About Desegregation in Washington's Schools" by sending them to educators in strategic places as well as to other leading citizens.

Very sincerely yours,

Rufus B. Atwood

Rufus B. Atwood
Chairman

RBA:wts

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

"LOUISVILLE PROJECT"

Tentative plans for making a study of the employment potential of the 1959 graduating classes of two Louisville high schools.

Premise: Whereas, there is a growing need for skilled, clerical, sales, and professional workers in Louisville, it is the opinion of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations that a reliable source of supply for such employees is among those who will be graduated from the Louisville High Schools in June 1959, including Negro youth trained at Central High School as well as those of both races who have been attending racially integrated schools.

Sponsorship: In keeping with the above premise, the Council's Executive Committee has appropriated $1000.00 from its funds to defray the expenses of such a study, and has requested that Mr. Charles T. Steele, Executive Director of the Louisville Urban League and Mr. J. M. Tydings, Secretary-Treasurer of the Lincoln Foundation, Inc., supervise and implement the project, employing such consultative and clerical services as they deem necessary.

Procedure:

1. The general objective of this project will be to bring to the attention of prospective employers factual information with regard to the employment interests, and aptitudes of students who will be graduated from Central High School and one other selected high school which has a racially integrated membership.

2. This information will be obtained through the use of the attached questionaire and personal interviews conducted by teachers selected by the project supervisors and recommended by their principals, as well as data already available in the schools' records.

3. Replies to these questionnaires will be screened, evaluated, and assembled by qualified consultants, Dr. Willis Sutton, Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky and Mr. Henry Catchings, Industrial Secretary, Louisville Urban League; and such others as may be needed.

4. The data presented to employers will therefore include the names of qualified persons who actually want the job and will stay on it - if given the opportunity.

BUDGET FOR KCHR PROJECT ON MERIT EMPLOYMENT IN LOUISVILLE

1. Central High School Pilot Experiment:

(a) 1 teacher for 4 days @ 15.00 to assist 210 seniors to fill out questionnaire and to obtain information from school records		$ 60.00
(b) Cost of 250 questionnaires @ .10 each		25.00
(c) Evaluation of questionnaires and development of profile for selected students by 3 consultants 2 days each @ 25.00 per diem		150.00
(d) Typing and mimeographing profiles into form for distribution to 100 companies		
Stenographer	50.	
Supplies & mimeographing	40.	90.00
(e) Subsistence & travel expenses for consultants, teacher-recorders, etc.		50.00
Total		$ 375.00

2. Integrated High School classes in four other schools equal about 3 times case load of Central — Total 1025.00

3. Action Program to Follow to be carried out by KCHR Committee volunteers. Expenses for conferences with employers, travel for consultants etc. — Total 100.00

TOTAL $1,500.00

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

2 April 59

HCF...

Dr. Atwood, chairman of the Kentucky Council called today. The Executive Committee of the Ky Council had met, considered our reservations about the Lott Study, modified it with CH's advice, and approved the modified version. He was asking if we felt this was o.k. I assured him that such decisions were the prerogative of the Ky Council; our concern was whether they felt this study was sufficiently related to their program to warrant the expenditure of $1,500 on it.

He said that CH was now so convinced and would work with the Drs. Lott on the study. I told him they had our blessings.

FBR

...FBR

April 28, 1959

Dr. Rufus Atwood
President
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Atwood:

The New York State Commission Against Discrimination has done a study of the aspiration of Negro youth. It would probably be helpful to the Kentucky Council in its proposed study. I suggest you write to:

Mr. Charles Livermore
Executive Director
N. Y. SCAD
270 Broadway
New York 7, New York

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

VIA AIR MAIL

May 19, 1959

Dr. Rufus B. Atwood
Chairman
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 338
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Atwood:

Regarding your recent inquiry about New South, the subscription rate of $2.00 is cost to us, and therefore can't be discounted. I only wish we could make it more attractive for the Kentucky Council to include it with membership.

The Personnel Committee recently acted on Fred Routh's replacement, naming Paul Rilling, who is currently director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. He will join us on July 1. While we deeply regret losing Fred, we are fortunate to get so able a replacement.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

P.O. BOX 338 PHONE CApital 7-7625 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

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William M. Wood

May 8, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Our Kentucky Council is conducting a membership drive and collecting $5.00 for each individual membership. It is our desire that each one of our members receive New South. In such cases, is the rate still $2.00 or is there a better rate when taken through our State Council.

It is my estimate that we will have about 250 or 300 members and, of course, that many subscriptions. Please advise.

By the way, who will serve in the place made vacant by the resignation of Fred Routh?

Very sincerely yours,

Rufus B. Atwood

Rufus B. Atwood
Chairman

RBA:wts

The

Kentucky Council

on

Human Relations

invites you

To

Work

For

A

Greater Kentucky

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

is an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, Georgia. A grant from the Ford Foundation made possible the initial work of the Kentucky Council but in order to qualify for additional grants from the Foundation it is necessary to enlist financial support within the State of Kentucky. The Council is a group of citizens, both white and Negro. They are parents, educators, clergymen, business men, people in the various professions, lawyers, doctors, labor representatives, in fact ANYBODY believing that,

"the Kentucky of the future toward which our efforts are directed is a Kentucky freed from the stultifying inheritances of the past. It is a Commonwealth where the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race; where a common citizenship will work in democratic understanding for the common good; where all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; where all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law; where there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education or other public services; where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit, and will no longer be imposed; where, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self-respect, in recognition of his creation in the image of God."

What Is Our Idea?

Our idea is that if you bring facts, plus reason, plus guidance to bear upon the specific problems of human relations then the people themselves will arrive at creative solutions to those problems.

How Are We Going About This?

The Council is now providing the services of professionally trained and qualified consultants who are able to assist any local community to find its own answers by intelligent planning and inter-group cooperation. By means of workshops, consultation with public officials, program planning, speakers, printed materials and other such methods we are trying to bring the calm light of reason and open mindedness to problem areas.

What Do We Hope To Accomplish?

With the implementation of our purpose we want to achieve certain specific objectives. Presently, Council emphasis is focused upon equality of job opportunity for all citizens without regard to race or religion. Our ultimate objective is to invigorate the cause of Democracy here at home and throughout the world and thus to set straight the millions who have been told that America does not practice what it preaches.

Does This Whole Idea Appeal To You?

If it does then we would like to have you as a member of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. Working together in a "fellowship of the concerned" we can achieve our purpose and objectives.

On the next page you will find the names of the officers, directors and consultants who are responsible for the program of the Council. They are citizens of Kentucky whose ability and positions of leadership are widely recognized and respected.

Men on both sides of the color line must admit their mistakes and commit themselves wholly to the task of positive world and community leadership. Racial bitterness and strife are only symptoms. The real and basic problem is moral and spiritual. To divide the world on color lines would be the greatest tragedy of modern times.

This is an earnest appeal to you for your active support in the program we have proposed. Let us have not only your name for membership but also send us the names of others whom you know to share the same convictions as to our purpose for a greater Kentucky.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL . . . .

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J. MANSIR TYDINGS
G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

* * * * * * *

Believing in the aims and principles of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, I would like to become:

☐ **A Member** (Has full membership rights and receives all publications and reports of the Council) Dues $5.00

☐ **A Member jointly with husband or wife.** (Both have full membership rights and jointly receive a copy of all reports and publications of the Council) Dues $7.00

☐ **Student Member** (Receives the publications of the Council but does not have full membership privileges) Dues $2.00

☐ **Organizational Membership** (A supporting membership by clubs, civic groups, unions and churches) Dues $25.00

☐ **Contributing Member** (An individual who contributes more than membership fee) $10.00 or more

I am enclosing herewith my dues for one year.

NAME_____

STREET_____

CITY_____

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

P. O. BOX 338 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

P.O. BOX 338 PHONE CApital 7-7625 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

BCC Return to MF

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William M. Wood

RECEIVED JUL 10 1959

July 8, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find our check in the amount of $98.00 covering a one year subscription to NEW SOUTH for each of the persons listed on sheet attached hereto.

Chk Mo 7/28/59

With kindest regards, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Rufus B. Atwood

Rufus B. Atwood
Chairman

RBA/gr

Enclosure: 2

July 22, 1959

Dr. Rufus Atwood
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Atwood:

As the new field man for SRC I was particularly interested in the recent quarterly report of the Kentucky Council. I believe that your emphasis on the area of merit employment is one which several of the state groups might well follow. Several of the local council groups in Virginia have begun to work in this direction since early spring and they report that there seems to be greater community receptivity in the area of merit employment as compared to the schbol desegregation question.

If there is any way that we can help either program wise or in connection with the membership campaign I hope you will let me know. I hope to get to Kentucky to meet you sometime in the not too distant future.

Send us several copies of the new Kentucky brochure. There may be some in the file already but I haven't yet seen them.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sl

Kentucky State College

Frankfort, Kentucky

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

July 29, 1959

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Thank you for your letter of July 22.

I note your remarks concerning our program emphasis upon merit employment. We believe it will be a slow process, one in which we will have to learn and use new techniques and procedures.

You have noted that our Council has initiated two small projects in this field. We do not claim to have accomplished very much thus far, but hope we are learning and laying the groundwork for future accomplishments.

You will also note that we have quite a group of consultants. It will be through them that our accomplishments, if any, will be attained. This was true during the early days of public school desegregation and we are following the same procedures now.

The consultants we had became quite skilled in the former job, but they will need to acquire skill in the present job.

We need and hope to have one or more "retreats" or workshops for consultants, to make use of information supplied by our own and other studies, and to pick our way out from there.

We are trying to find a program and procedure that has appeal to business men and employers, and, of course, merit employment will probably have to be connected with economic well-being of business, industry, and the community. We like the approach of Eli Ginzberg in the Negro Potential.

You and SRC can help us by your own good counsel and advice and by sticking with us financially over a reasonable period, yet long enough to attain results.

Why not arrange to attend one of our meetings in the fall when reports will be received from our Louisville and Lexington projects and when we will be considering our next steps.

We will be delighted to have you. Right now we are thinking of some time in October or November, the former, preferable.

Let me hear from you.

Brochures are being sent under separate cover.

Very sincerely yours,

Rufus B. Atwood

Rufus B. Atwood
President

RBA:alb

August 5, 1959

Dr. Rufus B. Atwood
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Atwood:

It was good to hear from you recently.

I would like very much to attend one of your fall meetings and hear reports from the Louisville and Lexington projects. The Kentucky Council is taking a somewhat unique approach as compared to our other state groups and I am anxious as soon as possible to gain first-hand familiarity with your program.

Be sure and let me know the probable date as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sl

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

P.O. BOX 338 PHONE CApital 7-7625 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

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William M. Wood

August 13, 1959

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

So many people are on vacations that it is not possible to determine the best time to hold our fall meeting.

In September I shall attempt to arrange a meeting for the latter part of October or not later than the middle of November.

Will keep you informed.

Very sincerely yours,

Rufus B. Atwood

Rufus B. Atwood
Chairman

RBA:wts

October 21, 1959

VIA AIR MAIL

Dr. Rufus B. Atwood
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 338
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Atwood:

I am looking forward to attending your annual meeting this Saturday. I have made plans to fly to Louisville Saturday morning and will drive over to Frankfort with Dr. Parrish and the others. I will need transportation to Lexington Saturday to meet my plane connection at 6:24 p.m.

I am mildly upset to notice that I am down for "remarks" on the program. If this means anything other than informal and extempore comments, do let me know. I will not assume that this is any kind of prepared speech unless you so indicate.

Sincerely,

Paul Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

December 10, 1959

Via Air Mail

Dr. Rufus Atwood
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 338
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Atwood:

Our Research Department was quite interested in the report of the Lexington effort that I brought back from the Annual Meeting. Would it be possible for us to have an extra copy or two, plus any later report that has come out since the meeting.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

January 4, 1960

Dr. Rufus Atwood
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 338
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Atwood:

Thank you for your Quarterly Report. I do not seem to have the financial report which usually accompanies the Quarterly Report. I am enclosing a few of the report blanks for your convenience. I hope you will fill out one of them as soon as possible to complete your most recent report. If you sent one and I mislaid it, my apologies.

The State staff Meeting has definitely been confirmed for February 10 and 11. Inasmuch as this is planned for staff members rather than board members, I think you should use your own judgment as to whether to send someone from the Kentucky Council. Actually, you are the only officer whom I would think of as analagous to the Executive Director of the other Council groups.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Enc.

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P.O. BOX 338 PHONE CApital 7-7625 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

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January 18, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

I find that I cannot attend the staff meeting on February 10-11. I tried to rearrange some matters here so I could attend but I have been unable to do so. I have decided not to send a representative.

I do hope to be in Atlanta before too long on another matter, and I will try to see you at that time.

Very sincerely yours,

Rufus

Rufus B. Atwood
President

RBA:pb

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

P.O. BOX 338 PHONE CApital 7-7625 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

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William M. Wood

February 27, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

In reply to your letter of February 16, Hugh Brimm, our treasurer, writes that so far as he is able to determine from the files, and also from talking with Mansir Tydings, who consulted his files, the Kentucky Council is operating on the basis of a letter dated 1955 which gave us tentative exemption.

Apparently nothing has been done to indicate a change in this position by the bureau. There is a body of correspondence indicating that additional study was being given, in our case, by those higher up. But no final interpretation could be found.

I will discuss this matter with the Executive Committee at its next meeting and determine what proceedure we should adopt.

Very sincerely yours,

Rufus B. Atwood

Rufus B. Atwood
Chairman

RBA:psw

March 2, 1960

Dr. Rufus Atwood
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 338
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Atwood:

Thank you for your recent letter about the tax status of the Kentucky Council. As I mentioned earlier, the Internal Revenue Department has raised several questions which may make it impossible to provide future assistance to non tax-exempt groups. We have requested a clarification of these questions and hope that we will have a clear-cut decision before the next quarterly aid grants are due at the end of this month.

Also involved is another special donation for state councils from the same source that provided special assistance for state groups last year. The executive committee has approved the allocation of $500 of this money to the Kentucky Council to assist with the research projects of the Council. This grant also awaits clarification of the tax picture. You will be interested to know that the councils in Virginia, North Carolina, and Alabama received final determination of tax-exempt status during the last month. It appears, therefore, that such groups need only wait out the administrative red tape to receive tax-exemption.

We would appreciate copies of those letters from the Internal Revenue Department which indicated a preliminary determination of tax-exemption for Kentucky some time ago.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

HCF ✓
SM

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

P.O. BOX 338 PHONE CApital 7-7625 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

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William M. Wood

March 14, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Enclosed are copies of correspondence which we have had with the United States Treasury Department relative to the tax-exemption status of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. On the basis of this correspondence we would consider that we still enjoy tax-exemption.

Very sincerely yours,

Rufus B. Atwood

Rufus B. Atwood
Chairman

RBA:pb

Enclosures

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
DISTRICT DIRECTOR
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY
CHIEF, AUDIT DIVISION
P. O. Box 60
Louisville 1, Kentucky
June 9, 1955

Reply to letter dated 4/20/55

COPY

IN REPLYING REFER TO:
DD:KY:A:F
E.Badje:Room 633

Kentucky Council on Human Relations
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Attention: J. M. Tydings, Secretary-Treasurer

Gentlemen:

Your application of May 12, 1955, requesting a letter tentatively holding you to be exempt from Federal income tax under section 501 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and the evidence upon which you base your contention that your purposes and activities will entitle you to such exemption, have been received.

The above evidence discloses that you were incorporated April 8, 1955, in the State of Kentucky to operate an educational organization for the purpose of promoting cooperation between racial and religious groups in communities and with the specific purpose of improving social, civic, economic, and racial conditions in the State of Kentucky through interracial cooperation.

It is the opinion of this office, based upon the evidence presented, that if you operate strictly in accordance with your stated purposes you will be entitled to exemption from Federal income tax under the provisions of section 501 (c) (3) of the Code.

Accordingly, you will not be required to file Federal income tax returns, pending a final determination of your status, unless you change the character of your organization, or the purposes for which you were organized, engage in any activities not contemplated by your stated purposes, or attempt in any way to influence legislation.

Your attention is called to the provisions of section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 under which the exemption hereby granted will be revoked if any substantial part of your activities consists of carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, or if you participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Contributions made to you will be deductible by the donors in computing their taxable net income in the manner and to the extent provided by section 170 (b) (1) and (2) of the Code.

Inasmuch as the actual activities of an organization over a period of time sufficient to disclose clearly its method of operation are a material factor in determining whether or not it is organized and operated in accordance with the provisions of the law referred to herein, you should after your first complete year of operation file with the District Director of Internal Revenue, P. O. Box 60, Louisville 1, Kentucky, Form 1023, completely filled out and accompanied by a classified statement of receipts and expenditures for your first complete year of operation and a statement of assets and liabilities as of the end of that year. Inasmuch as you have already submitted a copy of your articles of incorporation and a copy of your bylaws, additional copies of such documents need not be submitted. A copy of amendments thereto, if any, should be furnished.

Very truly yours,

WM. M. GRAY
District Director

By: Wm. H. Leavell
Chief, Audit Division

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

March 29, 1960

Via Air Mail

Dr. Rufus Atwood
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 338
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Atwood:

I will be traveling in your direction shortly and wondered if I might stop by and talk with you briefly. I am anxious to know how the Kentucky projects are going and to see if there is any way we can be of further help. Will you be on the campus and available either April 13 or 14th? If not, would April 27 or 28 be possible? I look forward to seeing you some time fairly soon.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

April 5, 1960

Dr. Rufus Atwood
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 338
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Atwood:

Congratulations on the passage of the act to establish an official commission on human relations in Kentucky. I think this is an important step forward which in time will influence the action of other Southern and border states. A similar action was attempted in Virginia this year with surprisingly strong backing even from segregationist forces. However, the bill died in the committee.

Thank you for your recent report. We will send on your quarterly check as soon as we have received your quarterly financial statement and as soon as our own tax situation is clarified, which I expect will be shortly.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PNR/sm

October 30, 1959

Dr. Rufus Atwood
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 338
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Atwood:

I very much enjoyed the opportunity of attending the Annual Meeting of the Kentucky Council in Frankfort recently. It was pleasant to get back to Kentucky, and I was very impressed with the spirit and general feeling of the meeting.

Your special projects on merit employment seem to be coming along quite well and will make a real contribution in Kentucky. We are watching these eagerly to learn ideas that can be applied in other states as they come to grips with these problems.

I am passing the program reports on projects to Les Dunbar, our Research Director here, who is keenly interested in such efforts, and who has been encouraging state groups to undertake more such projects.

I do hope that you were able to find some way to tap the fiscal well-springs of Kentucky more effectively in the future.

You will shortly be receiving a notice of our state staff meeting in January. Since Kentucky has no full - time Director, I do hope you can represent the state Council in this meeting, or if your schedule is too full, that someone appropriate can be on hand.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

P.O. BOX 338 PHONE CApital 7-7625 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

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April 5, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

I will be pleased to see you on April 13 or 14 or April 28. Advise.

Very sincerely yours,

Rufus

Rufus B. Atwood
Chairman

RBA:eeg

617 Freeman Drive
Lexington, Kentucky

April 10, 1960

Dr. R. B. Atwood, President
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Atwood:

We are pleased to submit the enclosed sections of the Project Report.

You will notice that we have gone from Part 1 to Part 3. This is because we still have some more work to do on the rather extensive literature which we are consulting. We will work on Part 4 next and submit that as soon as possible, and then the additional sections as they are completed.

We are also enclosing our final financial report in which you will note a balance of zero. There are no funds to cover typing expenses for these reports, therefore we are submitting them in somewhat rough, manuscript form. Can good copies for duplication be somehow arranged for? We estimate that approximately fifty copies would be desirable for distribution to interested indivioual s. This number includes the school principals, psychologists whose instruments we have used, other professional people who have indicated their interest in the project, Council people, New York and Michigan State Anti-Discrimination Commissions, etc.

We are quite confident that all sections of this first report can be completed by the end of the Summer since the work is proceeding nicely. I am currently devoting the majority of my time to this end and Al has been officially relieved of one of his summer courses at the University so that he can give that additional time to the Project Reports.

We hope that you will not hesitate to offer suggestions or call on us for any information that you, SRC or the Council might need.

Yours truly,

Bernice Lott
Albert Lott

P.S. This is the only complete copy of the report we have.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Louisville Urban League

AN INTERRACIAL AGENCY FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

608 W. Walnut St. * Louisville 3, Ky. * Telephone: JUniper 3-4835

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Executive Director

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April 11, 1960

President Rufus B. Atwood
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear President Atwood:

Briefly, here is a report of the status of the project conducted at Central High School. Due to the passing of Mrs. Porter, the school officials were not able to work with us immediately on the following through of the graduates. We are now in the process of following up on them.

As you know, it is our purpose to see if we can get the ones who said that they were going to college but failed to go; also those who probably will be able to complete only one year. It is our intention to follow through on these graduates and each succeeding class as long as possible. We were able to place two young ladies in a nursing school and two as secretaries. One handicap that we have is that in the majority of cases the better applicants were not available since they in many instances are planning to further their education. Another thing the study pointed out is that the vocational training does not adequately prepare the youth for employment. More than ever it shows that continued education or training is necessary if a good placement job is to be done.

It is my intention as Chairman of the Consultants to have the meeting which we originally discussed in order to stimulate community interest in the problems of job placement, particularly, as it applies to Negro youth. A more detailed report will be given you later.

Sincerely yours,

Charles T. Steele

Charles T. Steele
Executive Director
LOUISVILLE URBAN LEAGUE

CTS:pg

Affiliated with the
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

MEMBER HEALTH AND WELFARE COUNCIL

MEMBER AGENCY LOUISVILLE COMMUNITY CHEST

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

September 21, 1960

Dr. Rufus Atwood
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 338
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Atwood:

I was glad to note that the state Commission was recently appointed and is getting underway. When you can get to it, let us know the names and attitudes of the members. We are anxious to know too as soon as any action is taken concerning the employment of a director.

I understand that you have been ill this summer. I trust that you are again in good health and ready for the opening of the fall term.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

P.O. BOX 338 PHONE CApital 7-7625 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

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William M. Wood

October 5, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Receipt is hereby acknowledged with grateful appreciation of check #2127 in the amount of five hundred dollars ($500). The same is being deposited in our Council treasury and will be carefully used in the carrying out of the Council's program in the state.

Very sincerely yours,

Rufus B. Atwood

Rufus B. Atwood
Chairman

RBA:wts

October 13, 1960

Dr. Rufus Atwood
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 338
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Atwood:

We are sending the money for this quarter to you on the assumption that you have not yet achieved transfer of funds and reports to the new chairman.

May I indicate to you the appreciation that we at the Southern Regional Council have felt for your efforts through the years and our regret at your retirement from the presidency of the Kentucky Council. I am glad to note that you have agreed to stay on as a member of the Board. Your leadership and counsel will continue to be needed by the organization.

I hope to get to Kentucky fairly soon to talk with Mr. Pinckney and hope also to see you at that time.

I believe you have considerable cause for pride in the activities of the Council under your presidency.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
Enclosure

Kentucky State College

Frankfort, Kentucky

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

October 20, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Thank you for your letter of October 13.

I received both checks--$500 and $375. Both were deposited in the Council Treasury, Farmers Bank and Capital Trust Company, Frankfort, Hugh Brimm, Treasurer, Aurelius Pinckney, Chairman.

I am serving as membership chairman, presently con ducting the campaign and depositing these checks in the same manner.

Pinckney spent a day with me last week going over matters. We think he will make a good chairman. I wish, however, you could visit him or have him visit Atlanta at the first opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

Rufus B. Atwood

Rufus B. Atwood
President

RBA:wts

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
P. O. BOX 338
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY
Reprinted from THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION, *Winter*, 1960 *Issue*

Section B: Occupational, Educational and Residence Plans of Negro High-School Seniors in Lexington and Fayette County Kentucky*

A. LEE COLEMAN

Associate Professor of Sociology, University of Kentucky

IN FALL, 1957, ABOUT A DOZEN LEXINGTONIANS CAME together and formed the Lexington-Fayette County Employment Opportunities Committee. The group consisted of school principals, a physician, ministers, a social worker, university staff members, and housewives—white and Negro—and was convened by Rabbi Joseph Rosenbloom, on behalf of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. The Council was interested in sponsoring a "pilot" community effort toward merit employment. The committee that was formed also received the sponsorship of the Public Affairs Department of the Lexington Y.W.C.A. Rabbi Rosenbloom and the Reverend James Angell became the co-chairmen of the group.

After discussing various ways of making a start toward the elimination of employment discrimination in the community, the committee decided as a first step to look for well-qualified Negro high-school seniors whom the committee might sponsor for merit employment, particularly in jobs that have not usually been open to Negroes locally. It was decided to undertake a screening operation, by having all seniors fill out a questionnaire, which was used as a basis for selecting the better-qualified ones and personally interviewing them, and finally selecting from those interviewed the "best bets" for sponsorship by the committee. It was felt that relatively few would be both highly qualified and available for permanent employment, since some would have definite plans to go on to college or to go elsewhere for employment. But the committee felt there was a certain community readiness for the acceptance of Negroes in non-traditional employment, and that employers and the local public were interested in keeping the best-trained youth at home rather than losing them to other communities after educating them.

The cooperation of school authorities was obtained and the seniors in Dunbar and Douglass high schools (both all-Negro) filled out the brief questionnaires in school. The three Negro seniors in Lafayette High School were contacted by mail. There were no Negro seniors in other high schools. Completed questionnaires were received from 91 students (44 girls and 47 boys), three-fourths or more of the Negro seniors in the community. The committee then went through the questionnaires and eliminated those who had definite plans to go into military service or move to another community right after finishing high school and those who reported very low school grades or otherwise seemed "poor bets" from the evidence on their questionnaires. Those who had definite plans for college but were available for summer or part-time employment were put in a separate category.

The 25 or 30 students who remained after this preliminary screening were then personally interviewed by members of the committee. Where possible, their scores on I.Q. and aptitude tests were obtained from the schools and from the State Employment Security Office. The

*A Report of the Lexington-Fayette County Employment Opportunities Committee of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. Prepared for the Committee by A. Lee Coleman, November 1958. Since the report was not prepared as a paper for publication in a national journal, some place references and other local material may not be clear to other than Kentucky readers.

interviewers made notes and recommendations concerning each student.

After a final screening on the basis of the interviews and additional information, the committee took some action in the case of about 12 or 15 students. However, this action involved only vocational and educational counseling in some cases. Several were placed in touch with prospective employers; but the committee is unable to report at this time how many, if any, were actually placed. The final stages of the enterprise were not carried out until after the school term had ended, which was two or three months later than would have been desirable. Also, the recession then in progress made for fewer job openings than usual. The committee feels, however, that the enterprise was useful as a "pilot," if the experience is used as a basis for further organized activities toward nondiscriminatory employment in Lexington, and if more people participate in the committee's work and give more of their time. An earlier start needs to be made in a given year, and there is need for a long-range program of counseling, planning, and preparation. The employment opportunities workshop put on in the spring by the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, at the Lexington Y.W.C.A., was one step toward this end.

Although the primary purpose of the student questionnaires was to obtain information about the employment qualifications and interests of individual students, the collected data should be useful in planning further activities to bring about equal employment opportunity in Lexington. For this reason, the responses have been tabulated and the main findings are summarized below.

Occupational Hopes, Plans, and Expectations

The students were asked: "Do you have definite plans or hopes about the kind of work you will do after you finish school?" Those answering "yes" were asked to specify and to name second- and third-choice occupations, if any. Then each student was asked: "Regardless of what you hope or plan to do, what kind of work do you *expect* you *really will do?*"

Most of the students indicated that they had vocational plans or hopes and were able to specify one or more occupations. Only two girls and five boys said they had no definite plans or hopes about a vocation.

Nursing was the field chosen most often by girls—15, or more than a third, listed this as a first choice, and 7 others gave it as a second or third choice. Thus, about half of the girls apparently have some interest in nursing. Other health occupations mentioned, but by only two or three girls, were medical technology and bacteriology. In some cases it was not clear whether those listing nursing had in mind graduate nursing, practical nursing, or nurse's aid work. That plans are not too definite is indicated by the fact that only half of those listing nursing as first choice said they expected they really would do this kind of work.

Other leading choices of girls were secretarial and other office work (9 first choices and 7 others) and beauty culture and barbering (8 first choices and 4 others). Most of those listing office work as first choice thought they really would end in this occupation, while the number who thought they really would do beauty work was larger than the number listing it as first choice. Apparently there is a realization that this field is easier to get into, or that some first choices were unrealistic.

The only other occupations mentioned by several girls were teaching, social work, and physical education, each given two or three first choices and a similar number of second and third choices. Occupations listed by only one or two girls included dietitian, seamtress, home economist, cateress, cashier, model, librarian, interior decorator, musician, speech therapist, dramatic artist, and "Air Corps." The only mention of do-

mestic service was by one girl who expected she would end in that work, though it was not her choice.

Among the boys, the most frequent single response was military service. Eleven gave some branch of military service as first choice, and eight made it a second or third choice. Several boys indicated intentions to make the military a career if they liked it, while others were planning to use military service as a means to vocational training, either in a service trade school or in attending college as a veteran. But it must be assumed that for many—if not all—choice and necessity were intermixed in the listing of military service as a vocation.

The skilled trades, as a group, were somewhat more frequently listed by boys than was military service. There were a dozen first choices and eight second and third choices, besides six who gave "attend trade school" as a second or third choice. There was considerable overlapping of the trades and military service, in that a boy would give a trade as first choice and military service second, or vice versa—or indicate that he hoped to learn and follow a given trade either in the service or afterwards. Specific trades mentioned included auto mechanics, masonry, carpentry, cement finishing, painting, blacksmithing, contracting, and construction work in general. Most of the boys who planned to go into a trade thought that they really would carry out the plan.

Five boys gave engineerinng (civil, electrical, and architectural) as first choice, and 2 others gave it as a second choice; but only 2 expected that they really would make it into this profession. That there was reason for their doubt was indicated by the mediocre grades in mathematics reported by some of those making this choice. Two boys gave physician as first choice. Six gave "attend college" as a first or second choice, without specifying a field. Other occupations mentioned by only 1 to 3 boys, often as second or third choices, included business administration, pharmacy, art, music, teaching, law, police work, post office clerk, farming, professional athletics, factory work, custodial work, stock clerk, cooking, and domestic service.

Work Experience

The students were asked whether they had had any training or experience that they felt would help them in their chosen occupations. About half each of the boys and girls listed something they thought would be a help. The boys listed mostly work experience; helping skilled tradesmen was the most frequent type. The girls listed principally school courses in typing and business subjects. There were only scattered mentions of other kinds of work experience, other school courses, and special training courses.

They were also asked to list all work they had done for pay since starting high school. The great majority of both boys and girls had worked for pay, mostly part-time or in the summer. The girls listed babysitting and various kinds of domestic service, primarily. A few had worked in commercial food establishments, as clerks, or as elevator operators. One each had been a file clerk, a sterilizer operator, and a cashier. The principal kinds of work reported by boys were porter and delivery, housecleaning, helper to skilled tradesmen, waiter and bus boy, farm work, stock work in stores, janitor, dishwasher, handyman, cook, service station helper, and general labor. One person each listed the following: salesman, grocery clerk, florist's helper, musician, driving instructor, skating instructor, projectionist, lawn mower, and shoe-shine boy.

Plans for Future Education and Training

Another group of questions related to plans to attend college or take other special training in the future, the kind of training, and how definite these plans were. A great deal of indecision and/or inability to foresee financing further education were apparent in the re-

sponses. The majority who stated a plan indicated that it was probable or "maybe" rather than definite. More of the boys than of the girls were indefinite. Furthermore, only 2 girls said they had *no* plans for further education, as compared with about a quarter of the boys.

In keeping with their occupational choices, the girls were interested principally in nursing, secretarial, and beauty culture training. Significantly, those planning a course in beauty culture stated more definite plans than the others. Only 2 of the 10 listing nursing education said their plans were definite. The other kinds of courses listed covered the range of the occupations chosen, but no one course was listed more than once or twice.

Among the boys, trade courses and engineering were in the lead. Those listing engineering were quite indefinite about their plans, however. Some listed skilled trades or other occupations as first choice and engineering second or third. Trade courses of all kinds accounted for more boys than engineering, and more of the plans seemed definite. Masonry, auto repair, radio and TV repair, and tailoring were mentioned. Several boys indicated definite or indefinite plans for college, without specification as to field. Two indicated definite plans for medical school, and 3 mentioned business education.

Quite a few respondents gave the specific school or college they had in mind. Kentucky State College, Hampton Institute, and Oakwood College (Huntsville, Alabama) were mentioned by girls. No girl listed the University of Kentucky. The boys gave the University of Kentucky most often (mostly those choosing engineering), Kentucky State College second, and Central State College (Wilberforce, Ohio) next. Tennessee State, Hampton, Jackson State (Mississippi), and LeMoyne College (Memphis) were mentioned.

Among those choosing trade schools and other noncollege courses, West Kentucky Vocational School was the leading choice of both boys and girls and was chosen for instruction in a variety of fields. Only 1 person mentioned Lafayette Vocational School. Three girls planning to nurse listed General Hospital, Louisville, and 1 mentioned St. Joseph's Hospital, Lexington. The rest of the choices specified were for out-of-state schools. Fugazzi and Bluegrass business schools in Lexington were listed by 3 studets. Madame Walker's Beauty College (Indianopolis) received 2 choices.

The students were asked if they had plans to go into military service or be married right away, or what other definite plans they had. About a third of the boys and 3 girls anticipated immediate military service. Only 2 boys and 2 girls had definite marriage plans, and 1 each was already married. No other specific plan was mentioned by more than one or two persons.

In answer to a question as to whether they had a job promised them, 4 girls and 12 boys said they had. The type of work promised was mostly below that aspired to, although several boys who wanted to go into the trades had the promise of apprentice-type work in the desired field. The work promised was mostly in Lexington and promised by employers for whom the youths had already worked.

Preferences and Plans as to Where to Live

The first question on this subject was: "If you had your choice, where would you like to live after you finish your schooling?" The students were then asked to state a second choice and to say where they expected they *really will* live. This was followed by a series of questions about the conditions under which the person might remain in Lexington.

About two-thirds each of boys and girls indicated a preference for leaving Lexington. Only about a quarter of each definitely preferred to live in Lexington-Fayette County; the rest said it "makes no difference." About half of each group said they expected they real-

ly would live in Lexington, however. Apparently some felt that their first choices were unrealistic.

Like most Kentuckians who migrate, these youths more often planned to go to Ohio than to any other state. However, girls chose Ohio much more often than boys; the latter chose California as often as Ohio. It is interesting that only 2 would-be migrants to Ohio specified Cincinnati, while Dayton, Cleveland, and Columbus were mentioned much more often. Other leading choices of girls were California, Florida, Michigan, Illinois, New York, and Indiana. Besides California and Ohio, boys chose New York, Indiana, and Michigan—in that order. Three foreign countries—Japan, Italy, and Canada—were mentioned; those listing them were a girl and 2 boys. Louisville was mentioned by only 1 boy and 1 girl, as second choices. No other Kentucky places were mentioned. Some of the places were listed primarily as first choices and some principally as second choices, but no particular pattern was apparent. It seems likely that the preferences did not represent definite migration plans.

On further questions about expectations and plans for leaving Lexington or staying, only 7 girls and 6 boys—about 1 in 6—were unqualified in stating an intention to stay. About the same proportion of girls stated unqualified plans to leave for another state; but twice as many boys—a third of the total—had definite plans to leave. The rest reflected varying degrees of indecision or contradiction.

The reasons given for leaving related primarily to economic opportunities thought to exist in the places named, and discrimination or poor job chances at home. Several mentioned that military service or further schooling would take them away; and a few listed desire to see the world, to join relatives, or to live in a larger city. The most frequent reason for staying in Lexington was that of family ties. Two boys planned to stay, for the time being, because they could go to college cheaper at home.

Despite their general orientation toward trying their luck elsewhere, about two-thirds each of boys and girls said they would likely remain in Lexington if they could get the kind of job they wanted. Over half of the boys said they were sure they would stay in that event, but the girls were less sure. More of the girls said "probably, but not sure." About 1 in 5 of boys and girls said they would leave in any case, even if they could get the desired work at home.

But most of those indicating an interest in staying made it clear that they would stay only if the job were just as good as elsewhere. In response to another question, only a few indicated a willingness to stay for a job "not quite as good" as might be obtained elsewhere. The lack of appeal of other places in Kentucky to the potential migrants is indicated by the reactions to another hypothetical situation. Most said that if they couldn't get the desired job in Lexington but could get it elsewhere in Kentucky, they would prefer to go on to another state.

Some Implications and Conclusions

The main things which the data show are not altogether surprising, except in degree. The intended migration of the Negro seniors out of the community and state is truly startling. If actual migration is as high as indicated, it will constitute a heavy drain on Kentucky taxpayers who have paid for the students' education only to have them leave on reaching the productive years. But one cannot blame anyone for going where opportunities are best and conditions more congenial. That is at the heart of the American Way.

Kentucky is used to losing many of its youth to out-migration, but the proportion of the Negro seniors thinking of trying their luck elsewhere and the number who give job discrimination as a reason leave little doubt that the rate will be much higher among Negroes, unless the community takes positive action. Most of the would-be migrants

say they would stay if economic opportunities were as good as elsewhere, but they plainly believe that this is not likely to be the case. If they leave Lexington, they are almost certain to leave the state, since few indicated any interest in going to Louisville or other Kentucky points.

It would be useful to have comparable data for white high-school seniors, on migration and other plans. There is, of course, a tendency among youth in general to choose the "glamour" places and occupations in higher proportion than will become reality. No doubt many white students would also state a preference for living in California, New York, and the other places listed by the Negro seniors.

As to occupations, however, these students do not seem to have chosen the glamour ones disproportionately. Perhaps some of the choices of engineering are of that nature and the persons will settle for a trade. The fact that so many of the boys chose a skilled trade is heartening, in that such work pays well, few Negroes are in it, and there has sometimes been a tendency among Negroes to overlook the solid, lower middle-class occupations in favor of those carrying white-collar status. Similarly, those considering making a career in the armed forces and those planning to use military service as a means of learning a trade or furthering their education are probably making good use of available resources and opportunities. The strong interest of the girls in nursing is probably justified in terms of the demand and opportunities, but it seems improbable that so many have the aptitude or qualifications or would be making their best choice to go into nursing.

The proportion of seniors with definite, likely-to-be-realized plans to go on to college is almost certainly smaller than that for white students and the proportion planning to go to trade schools is probably larger. It seems likely that the proportion planning to be married right after high school is smaller, and that this reflects the greater insecurity of the Negro students. The proportion who have had experience working for pay is probably larger than among white students, particularly for the girls. The range of jobs in which the students have been employed is surprisingly large, although much of the experience has been in domestic service and similar work.

Undoubtedly one of the major needs disclosed by the data is that for vocational and educational counseling and guidance. The questionnaire responses reflected a great deal of indecision about work, further education, and place of residence, even though graduation was but few months off. There were many mentions of college, but very few seemed to have made definite arrangements or to know how they would finance it. Also, some of the occupational choices seem unrealistic, in view of the background and training required, or the particular student. For example, several boys aspiring to be engineers, physicians, or lawyers reported low grades in key subjects and expressed themselves poorly in writing. Some of the girls planning secretarial careers made bad spellinng or grammatical errors, while some of those planning to go into beauty culture or nursing wrote quite well.

It was surprising that so few planned to attend the University of Kentucky or Lafayette Vocational School and that so many planned to attend out-of-town schools yet had no idea how they would finance such education. One of the committee members who tallked with many of those hoping to go to college found they knew very little about the opportunities available at the University of Kentucky.

In the absence of a good school program of counseling, a committee or qualified and interested individuals might meet an important need by providing such service, particularly if they could reach the students before their senior year and keep in touch with them throughout the rest of their school ca-

reer. Because of the more limited range of occupations in the Negro community and the social and communication barriers that exist, Negro students probably have fewer people to whom they can turn for advice and fewer occupational "models" that are psychologically close.

Besides doing something to fill the counseling void, those interested in promoting merit employment will find opportunities in repeating (and doing a better job of it than in the first year) the discovery and sponsorship of qualified Negro students, in obtaining comparable information for white students, in following up the students screened and surveyed this year—to see what has happened to them after a year or several years, in making available the information in this report to employers and school personnel, and in working with local employers to provide more openings for which qualified Negro young people in the community can compete along with others.

Ky
Atwood

Kentucky State College

Frankfort, Kentucky

OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

November 29, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rillings
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rillings:

Thank you for your very kind letter of November 27, the contents of which are carefully noted. I will call this letter to the attention of the Executive Committee which will be meeting shortly. I imagine our Council will be having special projects and we will stay in contact with you from time to time.

We are delighted to know that we may still look forward to close relationship between SRC and KCHR.

Greetings of the season.

Very sincerely yours,

Rufus

Rufus B. Atwood
President

RBA:jp

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

Ky Council HR

Mr. Atwood -

CAP 7-7625

Frankfort - Ky

Dunbar - of Lexington -

1. Better students leaving state or going on to college

2. Grads not realistic about future.

Trying for Louisville -
Central Hi & Integrated area

Dr. Bernice Lott - Ky Coal good for Ky -

Students optimistic — but later performance didn't live up to it —

Her husband's classes did similar projects at Ugly Kg — much more realistic.

She has laid out study for Dunbar & Lexington — costs about $1,500

Phelps-Stokes —
got Carnegie grant in this area — might undertake study —

November 4, 1954

Mr. Hugh Brimm
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Brimm:

Dr. Charles Johnson of Fisk University wrote me, in a letter that came in today, that a Southwide Conference is being held at Fisk University on things to do about school integration. Ought to be a good meeting.

The Conference has enough money to pay people's maintenance while at Nashville, but can't pay travel. Comes off November 26th and 27th at Fisk.

I gave Dr. Johnson your name, and you will probably be invited. I am going.

Looks to me like a good thing to learn at.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence

November 11, 1954

MEMORANDUM

To: Katherine Stoney

From: GSM

Hugh Brimm's proper address is 2801 Lexington Road, Louisville, Kentucky. He is employed at the Carver School of Missions and Social Work at that address.

November 24, 1954

Mr. Hugh Brimm
Carver School of Missions and Social Work
2801 Lexington Road
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Brimm:

Please refer to my letter to you of October 30th.

In lieu of the arrangement described in that letter, and in furtherance of the responsibility that the Council and its affiliated state groups evidence care on the point of loyalty of employed personnel, the Executive Committee of the Council in meeting November 23, 1954, requested that each state chairman sign and submit to the Council's office in Atlanta the following statement:

In the case of the following persons employed by me in my capacity as Chairman of the _____ _____ [appropriate state affiliate], I am satisfied that every such employee is a loyal American.

Signature _____

This will constitute full compliance with the Executive Committee's policy.

I enclose a suitable blank for use in this connection. Similar language should be submitted for each new person entering the whole or partially paid service of your organization, during such time as the organization is substantially assisted from the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

December 22, 1954

Mr. Hugh Brimm
Carver School of Missions and Social Work
2801 Lexington Road
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Brimm:

Late in November I got a letter from my good friend Helen Schwartz who worked in Atlanta in one voluntary capacity or another. She said that people she had seen recently at a meeting we had asked her to cover for SRC told her that Margaret Dagen was being considered for a job with the Kentucky group.

Mrs. Schwartz said that Margaret Dagen would be interested in the job and that it would be very difficult to find a better person:

"I don't know how much you know about Maggie's background and activities, even I hadn't a clear picture until she and her husband were about to leave for Louisville and a few of us got up a small testimonial luncheon. She's taught on the university and high school levels, labor relations, human relations, and some other high school subjects. She was, I think I'm safe in saying, the outstanding teacher in the St. Louis area, working with young people through Human Relations Clubs in the schools and our local Intergroup Youth Project. She has given real leadership to CORE's program here, resulting in its being one of the most successful (and respectable) in the country. Her work in labor education here and for many years in the summer in Kentucky has given her all kinds of experiences with all kinds of people, rural, lower socio-economic groups, etc.

She seems to build rapport with people very easily and rapidly, and incidently has a sort of fifth sense about Communists. CORE has had problems elsewhere with infiltration but not here. Maggie is familiar enough with their tactics to spot them fast. She's also familiar with most of the literature and materials in the field of human relations and has done some creative thinking in devising usable techniques in our field."

Filling the job is entirely your business in Kentucky and I

anxiously do not interfere. But I think this informed description of Mrs. Dagen is instructive.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm/eab

cc: Mr. C. H. Parrish
Mr. J. M. Tydings
Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton

December 15, 1954

Mr. Hugh Brimm
Carver School of Missions and Social Work
2801 Lexington Road
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Brimm:

The following people attended the Conference of Educational Leaders at Hot Springs, Arkansas, October 26th and 27th. It was this Conference which adopted the statement appearing in the November, 1954 issue of New South. We think you might wish to cultivate them for membership in your group.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

Rufus B. Atwood
Frankfort

P. L. Guthrie
Lexington

Mrs. Anita W. Robinson
Louisville

bc: GTH
FBR
CHP

December 2, 1954

Mr. Hugh A. Brimm
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
808 Starks Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Brimm:

Thank you for your invitation to meet with Kentucky Council on Human Relations and with the consultants who will be working with you in the developing program. I will be happy to come.

I will get to Louisville on the morning of the 11th and will be available throughout the day. Mr. Routh is presently in the field and it is not possible now to know whether his schedule will permit his attendance.

With all good wishes.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/rnf

CC: CHP
FHR

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808 STARKS BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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MISS JULIET POYNTER
WILLIAM A. STARK
COLEMAN WRIGHT

November 30, 1954

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hamilton and Mr. Routh:

Dr. Parrish tells us that you will be available for help to the Kentucky Council on Human Relations in briefing our consultants on the approach and program of the Southern Regional Council.

We have arranged a meeting in Louisville at 10:00 A.M. Saturday, December 11, 1954 at the Seelbach Hotel, Parlor A. We are also having a luncheon meeting of the Board of Directors immediately following your time with the consultants and hope that you can stay for our business session, giving us any advice which will be helpful.

We shall be very grateful for your service.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh A. Brimm

Hugh A. Brimm, Chairman
Kentucky Council on Human Relations.

January 18, 1955

Mr. Hugh Brimm
Carver School of Missions and
Social Work
2801 Lexington Road
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Brimm:

A reduced version of the speech-making at the Herald-Tribune Forum last Fall was reprinted at the request of the U. S. Information Agency for use abroad.

A few copies have been made available to the Southern Regional Council and I send one to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

January 19, 1955

Mr. Hugh Brimm
Carver School of Missions and
Social Work
2801 Lexington Road
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Brimm:

The time comes for me to get together statements testifying that each employed person is a loyal American.

If you will fill in such a form for Mrs. Dagen and send it in to us, we will be grateful.

Here is a copy of the covering letter which went out November 24th.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

February 21, 1955

Mr. Hugh Brimm
Carver School of Missions and
Social Work
2801 Lexington Road
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

I writ the man, and I guarantee that he will take you in.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

February 21, 1955

Dr. W. W. Pierson
Dean
Graduate School
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Pierson:

Hugh Brimm tells me that he has applied for an Assistantship in the Department of Anthropology. Wants to dig out a Master's in it.

In about 1880 a Methodist preacher began a "protracted meeting" in the village of Salisbury, North Carolina. He preached revival to a hungry folk and few were revived. About the third night he came down from the pulpit and said, "What you people in Salisbury need is a cotton mill. You need to have some way to make a living." He opened subscription books and pretty soon Salisbury had a cotton mill, and then some more. I have seen the present day Methodist Church in Salisbury, and it flourishes.

Hugh Brimm is a rare Baptist. I was raised among Baptists. Brimm is wise enough to see that there needs to be a scientific understanding of race before the South can achieve humaneness. So he wants to dig it out. He has already occupied one of the key spots in the Southern Baptist Convention, as Chairman of its Social Service Commission. He retains the respect and affection of those who lead toward progress in the Denomination. He can be a bridge that will carry a great deal of useful traffic.

Able, alert, sincere, courteous, persuasive, not extreme.

The University of North Carolina will add another rich service if it teaches Hugh Brimm anthropology.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Carver School of Missions and Social Work
2801 Lexington Road : Louisville, Ky.
under auspices
Woman's Missionary Union
Auxiliary to Southern Baptist Convention

February 18, 1955

FEB 19 1955

Dr George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George:

I am going to take you at your word that you are a good writer of letters of recommendation. I have applied to the University of North Carolina for an Assistantship in the Department of Anthropology. I want to work for my M.A. degree in that field. It will greatly help in the teaching that I am trying to do here at Carver School.

From the instructions that I have the letters should be sent to:

Dr W.W. Pierson, Dean
Graduate School
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

I shall be grateful to you for anything that you can say on my behalf.

It is requested that the letter be received not later than March 1st.

Thanking you and with kindest regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

Hugh

Hugh A Brimm

April 6, 1955

Mr. Hugh Brimm
Carver School of Missions and Social Work
2801 Lexington Road
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

We have for decision the matter of the sum that the Kentucky Council on Human Relations will need to raise on its own before September 30, 1955, in order to qualify for renewal of aid from the Southern Regional Council for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1955.

The states that began with paid staff in the normal manner, October 1, 1954, took on an obligation to raise at least $1800 each.

We are calculating our assistance to the Kentucky Council on a basis of ten months aid and not twelve months. That is to say that we have set December 1, 1954 as your beginning date. One-twelfth of $1800 is $150. Therefore, Kentucky ought to raise ten times $150, or $1500, before September 30, 1955.

What you take in in dues, including the $2.00 per member sent on to us as subscription to New South will count against the $1500. So, also, do contributions to the Kentucky Council. You do not send in the $1500 to us; it all stays in Kentucky and applies itself against your budget. The same thing applies to anything in excess of $1500, which you spend this year or save to help you next year.

Do write me that you have reviewed this matter with your Finance Committee, and that it is clearly understood that the Kentucky Council has to show us by September 30, 1955 that it has raised $1500 at least.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: CHP
FBR

April 18, 1955

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm
Carver School of Missions and Social Work
2801 Lexington Road
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

By our records the ex-officio member of the Board of the Southern Regional Council, chosen by the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, is Dr. Irwin T. Sanders.

You recall that under SRC's by-laws each state organization affiliated with the Southern Regional Council is expected to choose two persons to serve as members of SRC. These "two persons from each affiliated state organization shall be the chairman of such affiliated organization and one additional member elected by the members of such organization," (Article II, Section 1A2).

The chairmen of state organizations are on the Board of SRC as long as they are chairmen, and "ex-officio members elected by their affiliated state organizations shall hold membership in the corporation for not more than two consecutive four-year terms, or portions thereof," (Article II, Section 1B).

If we have incorrectly recorded your ex-officio elected member of SRC's Board, and the date of election, let us know. If we are right, please confirm. If you have no one elected, please attend to the matter at the next available proper meeting of your group and notify us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Mrs. Margaret Dagen

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

1319 HEYBURN BLDG.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

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WILLIAM M. WOOD

April 29, 1955

MAY 2 1955

Dr George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

see file for Dagan

Dear George:

I enclose herewith a statement of resignation that we have received from Mrs Margaret Dagan. There are other factors not included in her letter which account for this move on her part. These factors involve her relationship with Mrs Stanley whom Mrs Dagan and Mansir have found to be "out of place" in her particular job. I think if you will talk with Mrs Hamilton with regard to this she will be able to give you some light.

We are in a difficult position to know what to do. Should we continue to keep both of them employed until July 1st as originally agreed or can you suggest some way in which we might "save face" and still clear the way for action? It was felt that since the Atlanta office was paying the salaries that you would have a suggestion to make.

I will call you Monday to talk with you further about the matter and I hope that by that time you will have had an opportunity to talk with Mrs. Hamilton.

Thanking you and with kindest regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

Hugh

Hugh A Brimm

discussed by Mrs Parrish w. Mrs Hamilton about 5/5/55

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

1319 HEYBURN BLDG.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

June 8, 1955

JUN 9 1955

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WILLIAM M. WOOD

Miss Anna Holden
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga

Dear Miss Holden:

Will you please send us about 50 copies of the excellent bibliography that you have prepared.

I want to have these available for distribution to key persons with whom I will talk in the next few months.

Thanking you and with kindest regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

Hugh A Brimm

Hugh A Brimm

Sending 20 more for 5¢ each
Notified 6/9/55

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IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

June 9, 1955

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm
Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2, Ky.

Dear Dr. Brimm:

This is in reply to your letter to Anna Holden, who has recently left the staff of the Council.

We have a rather limited supply of the bibliography still on hand, from which I am sending you 20 copies. The Secretary-Treasurer -- holder of the purse strings! -- tells me that we can mimeograph and supply additional copies at five cents each.

I am glad that you are finding the bibliography useful and wish we could send the full 50 copies. If you should want us to run off more for you, let me know and I will have it attended to promptly.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming

Harold C. Fleming

Dear Harold -
I will let you know later on those additional copies I want to see how these go that you sent -
Hugh

June 21, 1955.

Mr. H. A. Brimm
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
1319 Heyburn Bldg
Louisville 2, Kentucky.

Dear Hugh:

At the New Hope Camp meeting, the central staff requested that the state organizations send to the Atlanta Office 10 copies of everything which they print or mimeograph. It was also agreed, I understand, that each of the state organizations would send one copy of everything put out to each of the others. Enclosed is a newly mimeographed list of the state directors and their addresses.

This covers only our own organizational distribution, and it may be that you are thinking in terms of others organizations and agencies. That would be at your discretion, of course, but as a possible help, I am also sending a memorandum sent out last Fall on this general subject.

I am glad to note that you are in harness and will be glad to help (and be helped) in every way possible.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/vc

Encs.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

1319 HEYBURN BLDG.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

JUN 21 1955

June 20, 1955

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MRS. IONE G. STANLEY
ASST. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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WILLIAM M. WOOD

Mr Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Harold:

Will you please send me a list of all offices, persons, and organizations with their addresses that ought to be on an exchange list for materials that are sent out from this office concerning our activities.

I think we are about to throw things into gear around here and we should start moving pretty soon.

Thanking you and with kindest regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

Hugh

Hugh A Brimm

June 22, 1955

Mr. Hugh A. Brimm
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

I will do my best to get to Lexington, and expect I will be able to -- Tuesday, June 28th, 2:00 p.m., Seelbach Hotel.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

June 28, 1955.

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

You may recall that both at Camp New Hope and in Fred Routh's last newsletter the matter of interracial ministerial associations was mentioned. We have had the suggestion from several quarters that a listing of such associations in the South would be helpful.

I would greatly appreciate it if you would write me what you know, or can readily find out, about fully inclusive ministerial associations in your state. Not all instances are clear-cut, of course; some groups will be partly integrated, some will be planning it, others will have committees that meet jointly, and so on. We would be as interested in these qualifications as in the open-and-shut cases.

I don't want to add an undue burden to your already heavy schedule, and I make this request on the assumption that you will not find it necessary to do more than check with one or two strategically situated persons in your state -- for example, the president or executive director of the state council of churches. It it turns out to be a big, time-consuming project, let me know and we will consider other channels of information.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/vc

July 5, 1955

Mr. Hugh Brimm
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

Here is the address list of those who were present at the Kentucky A. F. of L. Labor School in June, 1955.

About two-thirds of these were in my classes. Those who were not in the classes were either union officials or former students doing advanced work. The Indonesians and the one man from the Gold Coast would be poor prospects of course as new members. So, perhaps, would those from across the line in Indiana. But the rest of them I think, if sent literature about the Kentucky Council, would consider joining it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Encl.
GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.
1319 HEYBURN BLDG.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

July 6, 1955

JUL 7 1955

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MRS. IONE G. STANLEY
ASST. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. TOM C. VENABLE
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

This will confirm our conversation on July 4 at Fisk University in which I outlined to you the financial needs of our Council. As I indicated to you, practically nothing had been done in the matter of securing memberships prior to my coming to the position of Executive Director on June 1. So that this job is still ahead of us.

I should like to set forth briefly a few of the activities of the Council last year prior to the employment of our staff. There were five meetings of the Executive Committee and three meetings of the Board of Directors during this time. It was necessary to locate an office and because of the possibility of having an integrated office staff, this was somewhat of an extensive process to locate suitable space. It was also necessary for members of the Executive Committee to interview a number of applicants for the office of Executive Director. In some instances, this required trips out into the state, as well as time consumed with interviews in Louisville.

In the minutes of the Executive Committee for October 28, there is this paragraph which I quote:

> "It is agreed that there should be no delay in the Council's program for lack of an executive secretary but that the committee, to develop a consultative service, should include in its plans that consultants will be available in lieu of the executive secretary and later on in addition to the executive secretary for projects where their individual talents and training are especially needed."

In the period prior to our employment of a director, two meetings with the consultants were held in order to orient them into the type of program we wanted to follow.

I might also point out as I did in our conversation, that various members of the Executive Committee spoke on numerous occasions to PTA groups and other interested organizations on the subject of integration of the schools. In my own case, I spoke 24 times representing the Council and on no occasion did I receive compensation or expense money. Considerable time was required to set up the books for the Council and carry on necessary correspondence. Again, this was done without expense to the Council. I think it should also be pointed out that there was extra expense involved due to the overlap of a month of my tenure of service with that of Mrs. Dagen.

It is apparent from simply writing these things down that one cannot indicate the amount of time and energy that was expended by all concerned in the interest of the work of the Council. And it should also be noted that not all of the time was expended in the meetings because there was much personal planning and private thought on the part of all concerned.

I trust that this will be sufficient to demonstrate our need for the additional financial help.

It was good to see you again, and with kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Hugh

Hugh A. Brimm

HAB:ms

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.
1319 HEYBURN BLDG.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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WILLIAM M. WOOD

July 14, 1955

Mr. T. J. Long, Principal
Jackson Street Junior High School
Jackson and Breckinridge Streets
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Long:

What about the future of the Negro teacher and the Negro school administrator? This question is always coming up in discussions on the integration of public schools.

We believe the Negro teacher and administrator will continue to function in a secure and vital position under an integrated school system. We are certainly working toward that end.

The Kentucky Council on Human Relations is working now in representative communities in the state to help with the transition to integrated public schools.

We are looking for people who, like yourself, will stand with us in a united purpose for a better Kentucky.

I hope we can count on your support. Send us your own membership and also send us some names of people who share our great objectives.

Thanking you and with kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Hugh A. Brimm

Hugh A. Brimm

Enclosures

July 15, 1955

Mr. Hugh Brimm
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

Katherine Stoney has shown me the several letters she wrote in straightening out the whole matter of finances and establishing eleven-twelfths as the basis for Kentucky.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

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MRS. IONE G. STANLEY
ASST. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

July 22, 1955

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Could you have someone who works with Southern Regional Council memberships check your files for the following names from Kentucky:

Mr. Sam Ezell — AFL
Mr. James Wolfe — Ky State Fed. of Labor, 312 Armory Place, Louisville
Miss Thelma Stovall

We want to advise one of our directors on this as soon as possible.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Madge Sterling

Secretary to:
Hugh A. Brimm
Executive Director

/ms

July 25, 1955

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

Thanks for the promptness in sending the list of the Board of Directors of the Kentucky Council. Such promptness makes this end of the show much easierto administer.

I hope your fund raising campaign and membership drive are going well. Good luck !

Best personal regards,

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/vc

Acknowledged - Aug 1, 1955 -

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
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LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

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DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

July 27, 1955

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue , N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I apologize for the delay in getting information to you about integrated ministerial groups. As you can see from the attached copy of a letter, I am "on the trail" with this information and will send it to you as soon as I receive it.

I am also enclosing some copies of mimeographed letters that we have been mailing out in our membership drive. Please go through these and let me know if this is the sort of thing that you want ten copies of and if so, we will forward them to you.

Thanking you and with kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Hugh

Hugh A. Brimm

HAB:ms
Enclosures

P.S. I am enclosing 2 copies of our By-Laws -

August 1, 1955.

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Brimm:

Before Harold left on his vacation, he asked me to acknowledge your letter of July 27.

Indeed we can see you are "on the trail" and we do appreciate it.

If I can be of any help to you the next two weeks while Harold is on vacation, please do not hesitate to call on me.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

John Constable
Editorial Assistant

JC/vc

August 23, 1955.

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Hugh:

Thanks for the information on the ministerial associations and the other material which you have sent me. I saw the story by Ora Spaid at Mammoth Cave and was most impressed with it. As a matter of fact, I have just sent the clipping to Frank Loescher of the Fund for the Republic as a good example of state activities.

The promotion letter, copies of which you sent, were also extremely well done. All in all, the Kentucky Council is making impressive headway for which our congratulations.

One off note: the Courrier Journal story credits the Ford Foundation with having made the grant to SRC. I know you have made effort to establish the fact that we are helped by the Fund for the Republic, an independant agency only set up by the Ford Foundation. However it will help us all greatly if you will make an extra push to get the Courrier Journal habitually accurate on this point.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/vc

August 29, 1955

Mr. Hugh A. Brimm
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

I have no early prospect of getting to Kentucky. Better write or phone. I am in Atlanta steadily at least until Friday, September 9th.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
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WILLIAM M. WOOD

August 26, 1955

AUG 29 1955

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I should like to know when you expect to be in these parts again. There are some matters which the Executive Committee and I would like to talk over with you. I can take the matters up with you by correspondence, but if there is a chance of your stopping by here in the next few weeks I will wait until that time.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Hugh

Hugh A. Brimm

HAB:ms

C
O
P
Y

September 12, 1955

Mr. Fred Routh
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

I am replying to your memorandum of September 7 concerning the tentative plan of Miss Osborne to visit Kentucky.

I should like to give you a picture of our situation as we know it today. Of course you will understand that with the opening of school it is possible that there will be additional communities which will integrate this fall.

The following cities or independent districts have already integrated this year:

Newport (Campbell County)
Ashland (The Junior College only)
Paducah (The Junior College only)
Lexington (Fayette County)
Monticello (Wayne County)
Marion (Breckenridge County)
Carlisle (Nicholas County)
Owensboro (Daviess County)
Dawson Springs (Hopkins County)
Louisville (Jefferson County)
Barbourville (Knox County)

Some of the schools in Floyd County, Wayne County and all of the schools in Boone County have integrated.

This needs some interpretation, as for example in Louisville, the integration was done in the Kentucky State School for the Blind including both its students and its faculty. As noted above, Ashland and Paducah have only integrated their Junior Colleges but these are municipally owned schools. In the case of Owensboro, some twelve Negro students are attending some of the classes in the "white schools" in addition to taking part of their ROTC training at the "white schools".

In view of our situation here in Kentucky, which I think as a whole is "looking up", I wonder just what approach you will want to make. At that time, I will be involved in my school work and will be in position to give only part-time to the Council. Would you want some member of our staff to accompany you or Miss Osborne? I should also like to know if she is coming by herself or if she will be traveling with you or other members of the Central staff.

We want to cooperate in every way that we can and I wanted to get these things into the picture as we make plans.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Hugh A. Brimm

HAB: ms

FILE COPY

September 21, 1955

Mr. Hugh A. Brimm
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

Thanks for your letter about Irene Osborne.

Point about her is that she has had (unique) experience in organizing community support for unsegregated schools. She ISN'T an expert on school administration, integrated or unintegrated; and so it is taking her out of her skill to dump her into conversations with school board members or school superintendents. Not that you proposed this, but it is a natural thing for people to plan.

The question is, how best to use someone who can tell how the job was done in Washington; i. e., how the city was organized to wish the change.

I should think natural community leaders; your own board people, your consultants, NAACP officials, Urban League people, church leaders, and other such people are the ones through whom most good would come from what she knows.

Quite all right to move her around over the state, but not to see officials; only to see community leaders. And best if the leaders could be reasonably clumped; but she's game for legging it about.

I don't want to give undue emphasis to my point about school officials; she has no complex on them, and can talk reasonably and quite helpfully with them. But her metier is community organization.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: FBR
CHP
[illegible]

FILE COPY

September 26, 1955

AIR MAIL

Mr. Hugh Brimm
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

When Fred came back he and I consulted together. I called Mr. Tydings today and he does not wish to serve in a paid capacity for the Kentucky Council. It seems to both Fred and me wise that he not so serve.

I think, as Tydings thinks, that he can continue to be quite helpful to the Kentucky Council on the Board, or as Secretary-Treasurer.

I can see that you have got your work cut out for you running the show on a half-time basis. But I think you are the right man to do it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Mr. W. H. Perry

bc: CHP
FBR

Routh 182
Staff

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

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LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

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WILLIAM M. WOOD

October 10, 1955

OCT 11 1955

Dr George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George:

In pursuant to the action of the Board of Directors, I am to go on a half-time basis as of October 1st with salary also at one-half.

Our office secretary left for school on October 1st and will therefore go off your payroll as of that date.

Thanking you and with kindest regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

Hugh A Brimm

Read + Noted on Books
Routh 10/11/55

October 12, 1955

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

I am sorry but I can't see the proposal about the WSCS contribution to SRC. One or the other of the Kentucky Conferences of the WSCS has been sending us $25.00 for a good many years, and in any case the contribution was to SRC and not to the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. I sympathize, but I can't establish that precedent.

But we are quite willing, where contributions are made 50-50 to the Kentucky Council and Southern Regional Council, to receive our 50% or to send back to you your 50% of the contribution. We think that's a good plan.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/ys

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.
1319 HEYBURN BLDG.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

October 10, 1955

OCT 11 1955

Quota 1650

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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WILLIAM M. WOOD

Dr George C Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George:

In these days of counting our pennies I am wondering about a $25.00 contribution that was sent to your office by the Women's Society of Christian Service of the Kentucky Conference (Methodist).

It seems that this was sent in the Spring of this year to the Atlanta Office. Is there any chance that this might be credited to the amount we are supposed to raise?

Thanking you and with kindest regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

Hugh

Hugh A Brimm

FILE COPY

October 13, 1955

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Brimm:

I've had a message about my Kentucky trip which came from Dr. Parrish.

This is to confirm that I will be available for Kentucky from approximately November 3 to November 8. I could arrive in Kentucky the evening of Wednesday, November 2.

I am leaving for Arkansas and Texas this Friday (October 14), and will not return to the Atlanta office until Monday, October 31. If you want to write me, send letter to the Arkansas office from October 17-21. The next week in Texas will be more difficult as I will be much more on the run, but I will be in the Austin office Wednesday and Thursday, October 26 and 27.

Let me know the major outlines of the itinerary, so I can schedule air travel from major points to major points. And let me know any details that will be helpful to me in planning.

I'm very much looking forward to my Kentucky trip.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Irene Osborne

IO/ys

October 26, 1955

Mr. Hugh Brimm
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

Sometime ago, I had occasion to talk closely with Paul Christopher about recruiting members and money for SRC. Paul is the Regional Director for the upper Southern states for the CIO, and is a member of the Executive Committee of SRC. I have known him for years and greatly admire his personal and political integrity, and the wisdom of his judgment.

One of Paul's good friends is Estes Riffe, 406 Vaughn Building, Louisville 2. He is an organizer for the Steelworkers, and also is a member of the Industrial Union Council for the CIO, which is all the CIO workers in the state. I quite understand that the CIO isn't the strongest labor group in Kentucky, but we would be helped, I should think, if some of their people took memberships in the Kentucky Council on Human Relations.

Paul tells me that if you will go over and see Estes Riffe, you would have pretty good chance of persuading him to get quite a number of people in the labor movement in Kentucky to join in with the Kentucky Council.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Mr. Paul Christopher

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm,
Kentucky Council on Human Relations,
4435 Blenheim Road,
Louisville 7,
KENTUCKY.

December 5th, 1955.

Dear Dr. Brimm,

A couple of years ago we had an idea knocking around that our State people in each one could set up a body of distinguished citizens in some rough parallel to the State School Board, only ours would mostly represent all the people of the State. Then you fine paid executives would do the hard work of digging out the facts for the unofficial Board, about the schools and what to do. Thereafter on each occasion that the sure enough State School Board came out with some wickedness-inspired plan to avoid doing what was lawful and educationally right, the unofficial Board would call in the Press and give really helpful advice. That was thought of as a powerfully educational device, anent public opinion. I still think it would be. And it could also be done locally.

Last month our Virginia group fired to the idea, and spoke the truth in a way that was listened to. Here 'tis.

I think when the history of the ultimate desegregation of the schools in that state is written the book will say that the thing began to turn toward achievement when the lesson of this newspaper story had had time (sorry to say it takes that in the Old Dominion) to sink in.

We've told the Board people about this.

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm,
Kentucky Council on Human Relations.

December 5th, 1955.

I hope you will like the idea staffwise, and do so much of it, in such and such a modified way, as may seem suitable in your situation.

Sincerely yours,

(Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director).

P.S.
Observe that the Virginia Council nowhere presumes to advise people in any local community as to the rate at which desegregation should occur; it just says that if citizens, white and Negro, work together on the matter we have faith that they can reach wise and workable agreement.

GSM:rl.
2 encls.

January 4, 1956

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm
Carver School of Missions
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Brimm:

The Council wishes to compile a list of the communities in each state in which a local committee has been established to advise the school board relative to the U. S. Supreme Court's decisions on segregation in the public schools.

Mr. Routh informed me that the North Carolina Council on Human Relations has written each of the 174 school superintendents in that state in order to collect this information. I wonder if your office has made such a study or if we might secure your cooperation through the assumption of this project. We are especially desirous of learning which committees are interracial. If any additional information (such as presentation, acceptance, or rejection of reports) is available, that too would be helpful. The enclosed form shows one method in which your information might be summarized and reported to this office.

We hope that it will be convenient for you to provide the above information or undertake the suggested project very shortly.

Sincerely,

Florence B. Irving
Research Assistant

FBI/ys
Enclosure

January 17, 1956

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm, Acting Executive Director
KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
8435 Blenheim Road
Louisville 7, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

Sorry to notify you of the death of Dr. W.W. Alexander, at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, January 13.

It was Dr. Alexander who carried the earliest and first burden of organized interracial work in the Southern States. He was the head staff man of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation from its beginning in 1919 until it was succeeded by the Southern Regional Council, in 1944.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Southern Re

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENU

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

January 20, 1956

To each State Director:

Three years ago when this booklet came out we mailed a copy to a goodish number of Church leaders over the South. So far as I know each copy found its way to the waste paper basket or dead files.

Now the subject is, to say the least, timely.

By great good fortune a tiny stack was discovered in a neighboring office. Here is one for you.

I have only four left, but I have ordered some more from South Africa.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

January 26, 1956

Dear Fred:

You are responsible for making something happen in Kentucky.

GSM

Copy: Fred Routh

January 26, 1956

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm, Acting Executive Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
4435 Blenheim Road
Louisville 7, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

We are grateful for the whole lot you have done and wish you the very best at Chapel Hill and hope soon to see you there.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

January 26, 1956

Dear Fred:

You are responsible for making something happen in Kentucky.

GSM

State - Kentucky

April 4, 1957

Mr. Hugh A. Brimm
Carver School of Missions and Social Work
2801 Lexington Road
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Hugh:

How nice it was to hear from you again and to learn that you would be reassuming the duties - even if on a part-time basis - of Executive Director of the Kentucky Council.

Harold is out of the office just now, but will want to drop you a note when he gets back from Washington.

I look forward to working with you again. I will notify all here concerned with your address.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

Carver School of Missions and Social Work
2801 Lexington Road : Louisville, Ky.
under auspices
Woman's Missionary Union
Auxiliary to Southern Baptist Convention

April 2, 1957

Mr Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Harold:

This is my first opportunity to express my delight over the fact that you have been elevated to the office of the Executive Director of the Council.....congratulations to you and to the Council in its selection.

You have heard from Galen by now about my coming in to do a part-time job with the Kentucky Council for the next few months. It isn't official yet but it will probably be confirmed on April 6.

I wanted to correct my address on your lists and also I will give you the number at which I can be reached. The office of the Council will remain in Frankfort but I am giving my Louisville address:

2801 Lexington Road
Louisville 6, Ky.

TWinbrook 6-8311
TWinbrook 5-1558

On the address it will not be necessary to put the name of the school unless you wish to do so.

With kindest regards, I am,

Cordially,

Hugh

Hugh A Brimm

May 8, 1957

VIA AIR MAIL

Mr. Hugh A. Brimm
2801 Lexington Road
Louisville 6, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

We would be very pleased to have Miss Verbenna Scott attend the staff conference for the Kentucky Council. We deeply regret that it is not possible for you to attend.

We have not had a financial report from the Kentucky Council since December and consider this to be a serious lapse. Could you please straighten this situation out for us?

C. H. has talked about getting me up to Louisville sometime early this summer. If it pans out, we'll get together for a good long bull session.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

cc: Miss Verbenna Scott

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE CAPITAL 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

GALEN A. MARTIN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MISS DORCAS RUTHENBURG
CHAIRMAN

CHARLES T. STEELE
VICE CHAIRMAN

MISS JULIET J. POYNTER
VICE CHAIRMAN

MRS. JAMES STRAUSS
SECRETARY

DR. R. B. ATWOOD
TREASURER

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JAMES CRUMLIN
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CONSULTANTS

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MILBURN MAUPIN
MRS. JAMES G. SHEEHAN
C. V. SNAPP
DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

May 6, 1957

2801 Lexington Road
Louisville 6, Ky

Mr Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Fred:

Because of the commencement program here at Carver School it is not going to be possible for me to attend the Atlanta meeting.

Miss Ruthenburg and I were wondering if it would be acceptable with your office for our office director, Miss Verbenna Scott to attend on my behalf and for the Council. In the event that this does not seem to be feasible, there is a possibility that Miss Ruthenburg might attend, though the is remote.

I will appreciate your reply on this so as to be able to present the matter to the Council which meets this coming Saturday in Frankfort at 10:30 in Dr Atwood's office at Kentucky State College.

I am sorry that I will ne get to see you in Atlanta but will look forward to another visit with you.

With kindest regards, I am,

Cordially,

Hugh

Hugh A Brimm

State - Kentucky

May 8, 1957

VIA AIR MAIL

Mr. Hugh A. Brimm
2801 Lexington Road
Louisville 6, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

We would be very pleased to have Miss Verbenna Scott attend the staff conference for the Kentucky Council. We deeply regret that it is not possible for you to attend.

We have not had a financial report from the Kentucky Council since December and consider this to be a serious lapse. Could you please straighten this situation out for us?

C. H. has talked about getting me up to Louisville sometime early this summer. If it pans out, we'll get together for a good long bull session.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

cc: Miss Verbenna Scott

July 26, 1957

Mr. Hugh A. Brimm
4435 Blenheim Road
Louisville 7, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

I am sorry to be so long in answering your letter of July 12, but our executive committee meeting and all it entailed has had us swamped.

The idea of a workshop for consultants to industry is a good one, and we will be glad to help in every way we can. As you know, Emory Via, our labor consultant, and John Hope both have experience and skills in this field. Feel free to correspond directly with them if you think they can be of assistance.

It should be possible to get Secretary Mitchell or somebody of comparable status for a suitable occasion. But we wonder whether the consultant workshop is the right occasion. As I understand it, this would be a working session, with little opportunity to assemble an important audience or to stage a prestige affair. The right time to go after Mitchell or someone of that kind might be after your program is rolling.

This is merely one opinion, and it may not be the right one. In any case, I suggest that Ben Segal, Trade Union Consultant for the Fund for the Republic, 1820 Jefferson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C., could be of help to you in planning your session and in getting the ear of important people in Washington. I know that he will be glad to hear from you.

It occurs to me that your two U. S. Senators might be willing to help also.

Keep us posted on these developments and ways in which we can further them.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

RECEIVED JUL 16 1957

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE CAPITAL 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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MRS. JAMES G. SHEEHAN
C. V. SNAPP
DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

2801 Lexington Road
July 12, 1957

Mr Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Harold:

I think that in her request to SRC for severance funds, Dorcas Ruthenburg, our Chairman, has advised you of our plans to shift our attention from the desegregation of the schools to the desegregation of the industrial plants of the state. We feel that here is the next step for more complete integration within our state.

In connection with these plans we want to set up a service to industries in Kentucky on a consultant basis similar to the consultant program we used for the schools. This will necessitate additional persons to replace some that we now have and who will no longer be needed.

We want to plan a workshop for these consultants to give them some orientation and also the benefit of the exp - erience of industries that have already desegregated. The exact date of the workshop has not been determined. It will probably be held late next month or in September at Mammoth Cave National Park.

I have a tentative committment from the Industrial Relations Manager of International Harvester Co here in Louisville where desegregation has been very successful. He is very much interested in our plans and is going to try to work into his schedule a date to be with us, thus we have not as yet set the exact time.

I would like to ask you for some help before going any further. I think that we ought to have someone to speak for labor <u>without</u> creating the tension of anarbitration session. I frankly do not know of anyone locally who can fill this bill. Would I be aiming too high to ask Mr James P Mitchell, Secretary of Labor and Vice-chairman of the Presidents Committee on Government Contracts to help us?

Do you have "connections" to help us get his ear? I somehow have the feeling that in this present situation of civil rights discussion, it would be the right time for someone like Mr Mitchell to have an opportunity in the South to make some positive statements on the matter of equal job opportunities for Negroes. We could furnish the setting and the audience for such proclamations.

Please give me your frank opinion about trying to get Mr Mitchell. It may be that we ought to concentrate on getting one or two more able people from industry and then at a later date bring the consultants back for a session with representatives from labor.

It is our hope that you or someone from the Atlanta office can meet with us for the workshop. Just as soon as a definite date develops, I will let you know.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Cordially,

Hugh A Brimm

29 Aug.'57

Dr. Hugh Brimm, Exec. Dir.
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
Frankfort, Ky.

Dear Hugh:

The minutes of the Ky. Board Meeting of Aug. 14, just arrived. Never have I seen such a garbled account of what was actualy said at a meeting.

Ihope these have not had very wide circulation.

I am enclosing corrections to the minutes, or at least to the misinformation in the minutes. I suggest that a corrected version go out immediately to all who received the incorrect version; it should be indicated that the corrected minutes supersede the previously issued minutes.

I am not one to cavil but this is rather serious. I suggest that in the future you, as Executive Director, proof read any mimeographed material that gets distributed by the Council.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/s

Corrections to the minutes of
The Kentucky Council's Board
of Directors Meeting, Aug. 14

Pg. 1, par. 5 Starting.."Dr. Hugh Brimm brought out the fact..."

The Southern Regional Council has and has had for many years tax exempt status. The tax exempt status of all human relations agencies is under review by the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

Highlander Folk School lost its tax exempt status through charges of political activity; specifically for favoring or opposing candidates and specific pieces of legislation.

James C. Davis is a congressman not a US Senator. As a matter of fact, this should be struck from the minutes.

Change of affiliate status of state organisations has no relationship to what else is said in this papagraph.

Various national agencies have been meeting on this problem for the past two years.

The forth coming two-day meet in Washington will probably not even touch on the question of tax exemption. It will be devoted to discussions of next steps for human relations agencies with staff members in the Southern Region and of appropriate roles for national agencies in assisting the desegregation movement.

Pg. 1, par. 6 Starting..." Miss Ruthenburg brough to the attention..."

It sounds as if Mark Etheridge was interested in becoming a member of WCC.

Pg. 2, par. 2 Starting..." Dr. Parrish pointed up a rumor..."

Dr.Parrish said that some white parents in Louisville had received phone calls urging them to have their children pick fights with Negro pupils. No record of any of them following this advice is known.

RECEIVED AUG 29 1957

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Board of Directors Meeting

August 14, 1957 10 a.m.

The Kentucky Council on Human Relations Board met Wednesday, August 14, in President Atwood's office. The meeting was called to order by Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg, Chairman.

It was moved and seconded that the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with as Miss Verbenna Scott was absent.

Dr. Atwood, treasurer, gave the financial report. As of July 1, the balance on hand was $149.61; cash receipts were $74.00; disbursements totaled $132.69; balance was $90.92. Dr. Giffin did not have a financial report.

Miss Ruthenburg stated that there will be a special task force to supply the KCHR budget, and Mr. Sandy Woods is to prepare the letter.

Dr. Hugh Brimm brought out the fact that as yet, there has been no ruling on tax exemption for the Southern Regional Council or any of its affiliates, KCHR, being one. Miss Ruthenburg pointed out that the Highlander Folk School was denied tax exemption on the grounds that there was no educational program. They did not feel that the curriculum was up to par. Mr. Fred Routh, SRC, reviewed the situation at Highlander. He said that Kentucky Senators, particularly John Sherman Cooper, could befriend the KCHR. He pointed out that Jim Davis, senator from the district of Atlanta, profound segregationist and pressurist, would make a lot of trouble for the Southern Regional Council as the main office is in Atlanta. All affiliations of the Southern Regional Council will be cut off as of September 30th. Mr. Routh said that border states like Kentucky play an important part in giving support to affiliates in the deep southern states. He went on to say that the situation is so serious on the national level that the Jewish Council, CCD, NAACP, Urban League and others are meeting for a two day period in Washington. It was decided by the group that Mr. Steele should contact Mr. Robinson when he returns to Louisville and ask him to support the groups effort to get tax exemption. This would mean that all contributions to the Council would be tax free. Letters are to again be sent to Senators Cooper and Morton, who are to work with Mr. Robinson with Mr. Robinson carrying the ball.

Miss Ruthenburg brought to the attention of the group some rumors that Mr. Bill Small, WHAS News Editor, has related to her concerning planned opposition to school integration in Louisville this fall. She also said that Mr. Mark Etheridge has attended a few of the White Citizens Council meetings. She urged that Council members should be on the alert and formulate some steps to take to forestall activity of the WCC in danger spots such as Webster County, Richmond, and Lebanon.

Dr. Atwood said that he has noticed an attempt for the opposition to gain a foot-hold in our State Legislation. He used Mr. William A. Barnett from Bagdad an an illustration. Mr. Barnett is running for the legislature

on the State's Rights Ticket and is representing the counties of Anderson, Scott, and Franklin. He has been passing out checks made out to him, needing only the donors signature to aid him in his campaign. He has also been enclosing a publication, anit-Negro and integration that is printed in Augusta, Georgia; the Augusta Courier. Dr. Atwood said no Negroes have received any copies, but he presented a copy for the attention of the group that a friend had given him. He also brought out to the group, without verification, that he had read that the Senator who was floor leader for Governor Chandler has been defeated and that a White Citizen's Council member was on his way to getting vocal support in the legislature. He then told the group that he had talked with many Negroes of the Sturgis community who fear a repeat performance of last year's trouble. They said that all types of rules are being formulated to keep from complying with the Court's order to desegregate.

Dr. Parrish pointed up a rumor where he has heard that a prominent Negro of the Glasgow community had accepted a bribe to delay integration. Strategy of the WCC was pointed out so the Council could find methods to counteract it. Dr. Parrish spoke of the white parents in Louisville who last year had urged their children to pick fights with the Negro children in their classes. It was agreed that the Louisville police would be able to keep such incidents and similar ones at a minimum. They suggested the alerting of Radio and TV commentators, as well as newspaper reporters to play such incidents down. It was decided that small towns should be the ones to be alerted.

Attorney Crumlin related to the group the incident that took place at Butler State Park several weeks ago. Mr. Crumlin is representing the defendant. Mr. Steele also reviewed the case.

Miss Poynter brought up the question of Lincoln Institute and its future. She is much impressed with Lincoln's educational program over that of Shelbyville High, and stated that she will contact some of the town's church leaders and civic leaders and have them encourage local white students to attend.

Mr. Steele suggested having one of Rev. Martin Luther King's speeches played over the air in Henderson, Madisonville and other localities where trouble is likely to occur. It was the consensous of the group not to pick out trouble spots alone, but to have it played over all KBA stations.

It was suggested by Dr. Giffin that the Council should contact the Council of Churches. By communicating with the ministers across the state, they could serve as liasons. Dr. Atwood told the group that he thought that Dr. Glenn Stephens was acting in the absence of Dr. Chambers. (Dr. Stephens is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Frankfort.) It was pointed out how the ministers of Henderson, Kentucky took the lead in the crucial moment of integration in their city and did much to quell the disburbance.

Miss Ruthenburg told the Council that Miss Nettie Alice Green was going to send out Dr. G. D. Wilson's report, "This Is School Integration in Kentucky," over a wide area.

Mr. Routh inquired as to the access of the Council to the State Department of Education. The Council assured him that the department was equitable. It had acted only twice on the question of desegregation—once to tell the local boards to wait until the second part of the decision; the second time, in discussion on whether or not it should alert the State Board and warn it of organized unrest. They decided on an off-the-record approach by personally contacting Dr. Robert Martin, Superintendent of Public Instruction. Dr. Atwood was successful in getting Dr. Martin to come to the meeting and talk with the group. The group seemed quite pleased with what Dr. Martin had to say.

During the break for lunch, there was some discussion on a Job Opportunity Workshop. It was agreed that consultants would be guidance authorities from the state colleges and high schools. The date for the workshop was set for Saturday, September 28. It will be held at 10 a.m. in Louisville at the Seelbach Hotel.

The next Board meeting will be held Saturday, September 7, at 10 a.m. in Dr. Atwood's office.

At 3:50 p.m. it was moved and seconded that the meeting be adjourned.

Hugh A. Brimm
Acting Executive Director

Billie Thomas
Acting Recording Secretary

Members present:

Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg
Dr. Hugh A. Brimm
Dr. R. B. Atwood
Miss Juliet J. Poynter
Mr. Charles T. Steele
Dr. Roscoe Giffin
Dr. C. H. Parrish, Jr.
Att. James A. Crumlin
Dr. Robert G. Menefee
Mr. Fred Routh, Southern Regional Council

September 20, 1957

Mr. Hugh Brimm
2801 Lexington Road
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

Thanks for your recent letter. As it happened, a letter from Miss Ruthenburg crossed mine in the mails.

I realize that you have a great many things to work out, and I do not mean to push you unduly. So long as we hear from the Kentucky Council about its final plans in time to get the first quarterly check out as of October 1, all will be well.

I am enclosing our check for $100.00 for your forthcoming meeting of consultants.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1 check ($100.00)

cc: Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg

RECEIVED SEP 18 1957

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE CAPITAL 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

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DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

2801 Lexington Road
Louisville, Kentucky

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Harold:

I am replying to your letter diredted to the Chairman of our Council, Dorcas Ruthenburg. Miss Ruthenburg has not been well recently.

As you have heard for sometime now, we in Kentucky have had our plans "hitched to a hopeful star" in the person of Mr Tomas Graham. For some months now Mr Graham has been waiting for what he considers to be the strategic moment to approach his friends on behalf of the support of the Council.

His letters have just gone out and at this writing he has not had time to hear from them. The result is that we cannot say with finality what we will be able to do. I will have a letter in the mail to you, or, if you prefer I can call you the first of next week when we begin to get some idea of the response.

For the forthcoming meeting of our consultants we would like to make a request from our fund for this purpose the amount of $100.00 which I think will be sufficient.

With kindest regards, I am,

Cordially,

Hugh

Hugh A Brimm

cc: Dorcas Ruthenburg

Key

VIA AIR MAIL

October 14, 1957

Mr. Hugh A. Brimm
2801 Lexington Road
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Brimm:

We are answering your letter of the 10th to Harold Fleming since he is out of the office.

Through an oversight, the check for $100.00 was not enclosed in our letter of September 20th. It is being enclosed this time. Sorry about this and trust that it did not cause any great inconvenience.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure - 1 check ($100.00); No. 4186

cc: Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg

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MRS. JAMES G. SHEEHAN
C. V. SNAPP
DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

October 10
1957

RECEIVED OCT 14 1957

Mr Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Harold:

In your letter of September 20, 1957 you indicated that there was an enclosure of a check for the amount of $100.00.

This letter arrived in my mail at a time when I was in Memphis because of the death of my father. My wife was attending to my mail here at the time and when I returned we could not find the check. She does not remember that it was with the letter. Miss Ruthenburg to whom a copy of the letter was sent did not get the check and Miss Scott at our Frankfort office did not receive it. Is it possible that it might not have been sent along with the letter?

We will appreciate some information on it as we will need it for the obligations incurred for the meeting of September 28.

Thanking you, I am,

Cordially,

Hugh

Hugh A Brimm

RECEIVED DEC - 3 1957

FBR
EFV

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE CAPITAL 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

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DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

4435 Blenheim Rd
Louisville 7, Ky
December 1, 1957

Dr. John Hope
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Hope:

I regret the delay in writing this letter. I had hoped to be a little farther on the way of having some definite plans to pass on to you with respect to the projected workshop for Lexington. I have not been able yet to get Dr. Rosenbloom and his committee together for discussions. This I am planning to do during the coming week. When we have had the opportunity to discuss our needs, I will write you immediately as to what we have in mind.

It would appear now that we cannot hope to have it during the present month but I am confident that we could make arrangements for early January.

If you could indicate by return mail the free time that you have during January, I could pass this information on to the committee in Lexington which I hope will be able to meet on Wednesday. (Please note that I am using a Louisville address.)

With kindest regards, I am,

Cordially,

Hugh A Brimm
Acting Director

cc: Harold Fleming
Dorcas Ruthenburg

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Kentucky

February 19, 1958

Rev. Hugh Brinn
Executive Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
4435 Blenheim Road
Louisville 7, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

Many thanks for your letter with the list of interracial facilities in Kentucky. How fortunate you are that the situation is changing rapidly. I swear, I believe that Kentucky is going to rejoin the Union. When Georgia makes the same decision, I will look for a job elsewhere.

Warm personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/mf

Consultant,

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

4435 Blenheim Road
Louisville 7, Ky
March 15, 1958

From: Hugh A Brinn

To: John Hope
R.B. Atwood
C.H. Parrish
J.R. Rosenbloom
✓Fred Routh
Dereas Ruthenburg
Charles Steele

I am sending herewith a copy of the proposed outline for a workshop-conference to be sponsored by the Kentucky Council on Human Relations with the help of leaders from related groups who share the common interest of better human relations for a better Kentucky.

Will you please react to the proposals at the earliest possible date so that invitations can be sent out.

Thank you!

Hugh

PROPOSAL FOR A WORKSHOP-CONFERENCE ON EQUALITY OF JOB OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY

Time: May 10, 1958
May 17, 1958 (second choice)

Place: The Student Union Building of the University of Kentucky at Lexington.

A STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEMS AND GOALS TO BE CONSIDERED

Such a conference as is here proposed is necessary because Kentucky is confronted with several very serious problems in the fabric of her economic and social life.

1. Kentucky has been fortunate in recent years because within its boundaries there have been established a number of new industries. Unfortunately however, these industries have not utilized the total labor supply that is available to them. There is a cleavage that follows the traditional lines of color and race discrimination. There is nothing comparable to the FEPC in the Kentucky code of law that would require employers to eliminate discrimination from their hiring policy. Although many of these new industries have a national policy of non-discrimination in the matter of employment of personnel, when they have come into the local community, they have settled back into the comfortable pattern of the status quo.

2. In the face of the situation stated above, there are community leaders in the schools, churches, labor unions civic organizations, professions and in the industries themselves who are ready now for the old patterns of tradition to be changed. There is ample evidence for this in the fact that desegregation of the public schools of Kentucky has been almost entirely accomplished with great facility and effeciency. Other areas of service have been integrated in recent months and almost every week one hears of new steps being taken toward the elimination of old forms of discrimination based on color or race.

There must be techniques and skills however that can be made available to the community leadership so that they can provide the necessary stimulus where it is needed and when it is needed. These community leaders represent a tremendous but heretofore an untapped source of influence for the desegregation of economic opportunities in the state.

3. A further problem lies in the fact that young people in the schools of Kentucky are leaving the state following their graduation. Thus, although they have been educated at the expense of the taxpayers of the state, other areas of the nation are reaping the benefit from this valuable investment by the good people of Kentucky. This simply means that money is being used to prepare youth for economic productivity, yet the Commonwealth is constantly and perhaps poorer in one of its most valuable assets....its human resources, and trained human resources at that!

With these problems before us there are certain specific goals that we would hope to achieve by the meeting. These will be expressed in the following suggested outline of procedure:

1. PARTICIPANTS

An attendance of approximately 100 is expected for the meeting. Invitations will be sent to key persons and the sessions will be open only to those who have registered. No invitations will be sent to the Press and no attempt will be made to record the proceedings by mechanical means. It is hoped that this will stimulate free and open discussion at all times. It is possible that a press conference can be scheduled after the conferences at which time the consultants and/or others can express their views of what transpired.

2. REGISTRATION

All persons who attend will be asked to pay a nominal fee of $2.00 to cover the cost of dinner and the coffee and doughnuts that will be served before the morning session gets under way.

3. SESSIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

There will be three working sessions and a brief summary session during the day.

The morning session will consist of one, but preferably two addresses which will keynote the day's program. These ought to deal with:

1. The recent industrial expansion of the South with particular reference to Kentucky

2. The "economic good sense" of utilizing the total labor force of the community with the policy of employing the person who is best qualified for the job regardless of race, color, religion or any other condition.

The second session will be conducted in connection with dinner. At this time it is proposed that Dr. Lee Coleman of the University of Kentucky give a progress report on the pilot survey that he is conducting among the Negro youth of Lexington to determine their plans following their graduation from high school. This study will seek to provide concrete data on job interests, the selection of residence, vocational training expereince and interests..

The afternoon session will consist of three workshops into which participants will go on the basis of their immediate interests. These will be set up somewhat as follows:

1. Representatives from industry

2. Persons who are working in vocational training and guidance of young people.

3. Community leaders from all segments of the community structure.

In each one of these workshops there will be a chairman and a recorder who will bring to the concluding plenary session the findings of each workshop. In addition to the chairman and recorder, there will be two consultants or discussants who will <u>briefly</u> get the workshop "fired off" and keep it going.

A final summary session will briefly present the findings of each of the workshops so that with the final adjournment, everyone will have been briefed with what went on in each workshop.

4. SUGGESTED SCHEDULE

The following is a suggested time schedule to regulate the proceedings. It should be kept in mind that Lexington is on fast time and that this schedule is on that time. Standard time will be one hour slower.

Registration	10:00-10:30 AM
Morning session	10:30- 12:15 PM
Dinner	12:30-2:00 PM
Workshops	2:15-3:45 PM
Summary	4:00-4:30 PM
Adjourn	4:30 PM

5. PREPARATION FOR THE CONFERENCE

Small committees will be appointed to draw up a list of questions that ought to be discussed in each of the workshops. These questions will be submitted to each of the consultants a week or ten days before the meeting.

These planning committees will meet informally for dinner on Friday night before the meeting on Saturday for the purpose of getting acquainted with the consultants and to spark discussion for the following day.

6. INVITATIONS

Invitations will be mailed to key persons throughout the state in areas where industrial development is taking

place at present. With the invitations will be sent a postal card on which reply can be made. These lists will be drawn up by Dr Atwood, Dr. Rosenbloom, Mr Steele and others who will follow up by personal conversation or telephone some from whom we do not get an affirmative response.

7. ASSISTANCE REQUESTED FROM SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

We would like to make a request for three persons from SRC resources. One of these would give a keynote address and later function in a workshop; the other two would function as workshop consultants.

It is believed that the several chairmen, recorders and the other speaker and consultants can be secured from within the state. This does not mean however that we would not welcome persons other than the three requested above.

March 17, 1958

Rev. Hugh Brimm
Executive Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
4435 Blenheim Road
Louisville 7, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

Sorry to hear that you have misplaced the first two memos on quarterly reports, but no need to feel ashamed about it. They probably got misplaced during the move back to Louisville. I know that in our recent expansion from the fourth to the third floor we misplaced many documents too!

Anyhow, here are the two memoranda.

All good wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

Enclosures.
FBR:fcl

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

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DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

Dear Fred:

I am ashamed to mention it but I have misplaced the memoranda you mentioned in your last letter. Can I have extra copies of these? If not I think I can remember fairly well the outline of the material that you want.

Thank you,

Hugh

PROGRAM

Workshop-Conference on Merit Employment

May 17, 1958 Lexington, Ky.

YWCA, 161 Mill St.

10:00 AM* Registration

10:30-11:30 Opening Session.....Dr. R. B. Atwood presiding

Welcome.....Rabbi Joseph Rosenbloom

Keynote Address.....~~Dr. Eli Ginsberg~~ Professor of Economics, Graduate School of Business, Columbia University; Director of Staff Studies, National Manpower Council

Dr. Henry David, Ex. Director National Manpower Council Columbia University

11:30-12:30 Workshops Morning Session

Distribution of consultants

1. Development and Utilization of Educational Resources for Merit Employment. G. James Fleming, Henry David

2. Problems of Hiring, Upgrading and Plant Use of All Personnel. Emory Via, Charlie Steele

3. The Role of Community Leaders in Promoting Policies of Merit Employment. Fred Routh, John Hope

1:00 PM Lunch

2:15-3:30 Workshops Afternoon Session (Same as above)

3:30 Closing Session.....Mr. Charles Steele presiding

Summary statements will be given from each of the workshops.

Adjournment.

* All time shown is DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME

WORKSHOP FOR BOARD MEMBERS

Knoxville Area Human Relations Council

Saturday, May 10, 1958 YWCA 420 W. Clinch

PURPOSE: The Human Relations Council is action-oriented in terms of trying to eliminate discrimination in Knoxville and the surrounding area. This workshop is set up to help us with some intensive thinking in terms of our goal. We need to discuss:

1. What other cities have done in this area.
2. Knowledge gained by leaders in this field.
3. Techniques, approaches, methods, we can use.
4. A fairly specific outlining of action in terms of our goals for the coming year.

It is important that both old and new members of the Council attend the Workshop and participate in the sessions all day where at all possible. Participants will choose between the two discussion groups and stay in the same one throughout. To have the best discussion it is important to have a continuing group of people.

Advance registration must be made for the lunch and Board members will be contacted for their plans to attend.

7:00 P.M. Friday May 9th – Dinner Meeting with Leaders (8) Leo's Restaurant

Tentative Program for Workshop

9:30 - 10:00 Registration Y-Teen Room

10:00 - 10:30 Opening remarks Barbara Stoloff
History of desegregation in Knoxville, briefly
History of KAHRC
Purposes of workshop
Status of lawsuit in Knoxville Forrest Lacey

10:30 - 12:30 Discussion groups

Education of the public Lea Acuff, chairman
Mrs. Kennedy, recorder
Y-Teen Room

Contacts with public officials Forrest Lacey, Chairman
Mrs. Miles, recorder
B and I Room

12:30 - 1:30 Lunch The Lounge

1:30 - 2:30 Discussion groups (same as in the morning)

2:30 - 4:30 General group discussion Y-Teen Room
Reports by the discussion groups (10 minutes each)
General discussion on reports and any other questions raised.

Summing up: John Hope, chief consultant from the Southern Regional Council and one other SRC consultant

Possible Questions for Discussion

Possible questions for discussion have been divided into the categories of the two discussion groups planned for the Workshop.

Discussion group on contacts with city officials: school board, civil administration (mayor and council), and law enforcement officials.

1. What information do we want to convey to these officials?

2. What lessons can be learned from other cities?

3. What information do we want to learn through contact with these officials?

4. How should these contacts be best made
   a. by whom
   b. to whom (school board or council as groups, or as individuals)
   c. simultaneous meeting with representatives of all three areas of contact?

5. What type of approach to these officials is most likely to be effective?

6. Is there specialized help available (such as education of police officers on mob violence control)?
   a. Where?
   b. How can we make available any special help?
   c. How can we get officials to take advantage of any help offered?

Discussion group on education of the public:

1. What are realistic goals to be achieved by the Council in the education of the public?

2. What motives are best appealed to by the Council in the education of the public?
3. Evaluation of media of public education: TV, radio, newsletter, pamphlets, etc.
4. What role can be played by the following in the dynamics of desegregation: library, Council of Community Services, teachers, lawyers, parents, children, Council members, business community, mental health educators.

5. How can the Council aim toward making the above aware of the role each can play in the dynamics of desegregation?

Miscellaneous questions:
1. What use can be made of knowledge of community power structure and how can we obtain this knowledge?

2. Some consideration of types of integration plans and their advantages and disadvantages.
3. How can we approach the desegregation of Knoxville hospitals?

4. What are some of the important points of comparison in the school system which make it separate but unequal?

Race Relations Department

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES
FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

OF THE
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS, CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
287 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, NEW YORK

MEMORANDUM
FROM
JOHN HOPE, II

TO: Mr. Fred Routh

RE:

DATE: 5/5/58.

Am enclosing Agenda and questions for the Knoxville Workshop; and Program & copy of letter of invitation to Participants for Kentucky Conference.

Hope you have arranged for travel advances to G. James Fleming & Bonita Valien.

Please not that we are counting on Emory as well as you for the Kentucky Conference.

* *

Read Alice Spearman's letter of May 1st to me -- copy sent to Harold; get Harold's ideas. We should discuss this soon.

Will call tomorrow

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

BOX 203, ST. MATTHEWS STATION LOUISVILLE 7, KENTUCKY

April 25, 1958

HUGH A. BRIMM
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

It is out of my concern for better human relations in the industrial growth of Kentucky that I am writing this letter. This is an invitation to you on behalf of the people associated with this council to attend an important Workshop-Conference on Merit Employment. The primary problems that we will consider are the ways and means by which industrial management can work together with community leadership to provide employment for all people of Kentucky based on their merit or ability rather than on their race or color.

This meeting will be held in Lexington, Kentucky on May 17, 1958 from 10:30 AM to approximately 4:00 PM. (Please note that this is DAYLIGHT TIME, not standard time.) The place of meeting will be the YWCA located at 161 Mill St. There will be a registration fee of $2.50 which will include the cost of your lunch.

In order to have unrestrained and free discussion on all phases of merit employment, the sessions of the conference will not be open to the general public. Be assured that we will have only the very best qualified consultants to lead each section of the workshop. You will be counted on to contribute to the discussion with your views and problems.

I hope that we can count on you to be with us for this meeting. We need your leadership in this vital area of human relations as the policy of merit employment expands throughout the state. Please use the enclosed postal card addressed to one of our Directors to let us know if you can or cannot attend.

Cordially yours,

Hugh A Brimm

Hugh A. Brimm

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Kentucky

P.R.

CARVER SCHOOL OF MISSIONS AND SOCIAL WORK
2801 LEXINGTON ROAD :: LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

September 17, 1959

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Fred:

Please send me a copy of the following pamphlets if they are available in your office:

1 Race and Conscience in America, published by the American Friends Service Committee

5 Intimidation, Reprisals and Violence in the South's Racial Crisis

I would like to have several copies of the latter pamphlet so I can put them in the Library for reading in my course.

I hope that all goes well with you.

Cordially,

Hugh

letter written - PR
pamphlets sent 9-23-59 mga.

September 24, 1959

Mr. Hugh Brimm
2801 Lexington Road
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Brimm:

I have your letter to Fred Rauth dated September 17, and we are sending on the publications you request. Let us know if you need more.

Fred is unfortunately, long gone. You will be interested to know that he is now in Michigan as Executive Director of the Fair Employment Practice Commission. I am attempting to carry on his efforts and look forward to meeting you on a future trip to Kentucky. You may remember that I was Director of the Virginia Council last year.

Sincerely,

Paul Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
~~Enclosures~~
U 62

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

4435 Blenheim Road Louisville 7, Ky

Memorandum

From: Hugh A Brimm

To: Dr. Henry David
Dr. G. James Fleming
✓Mr. Fred Routh
Mr. Emory Via
Mr John Hope II

It has been necessary to make a change in the location of the meeting scheduled for Friday evening at 6:30 PM in connection with the Workshop-Conference on Merit Employment.

We will meet in Louisville at the Sheraton-Seelbach Hotel for dinner at 6:30 PM. I have made reservations for you at this Hotel. It will be only a short trip the next morning to Lexington.

It is possible that you might be able to make a better schedule for arrival at Louisville. On your return you can either make a schedule from Lexington or from Louisville, as you wish.

There will be several local people to join us for dinner on Friday and we are looking forward to seeing you.

HAB.

This letter sent to Negro doctors.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

1319 HEYBURN BLDG.

LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

DR. HUGH A. BRIMM
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. TOM C. VENABLE
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

I know that you as a professional person have a profound appreciation for your educational preparation. Kentucky, with the rest of the nation is moving into a new phase of education. It is education for all together, regardless of race or color.

The Kentucky Council on Human Relations is organized to facilitate the transition toward integrated schools. We are at work assisting in several communities and hope to get into others.

We need your support both to be a member with us and to tell others about our work. While there is still much to be done, we can be grateful for the beginning steps that have been made.

Thanking you and with kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Hugh A. Brimm

Enclosures

This letter sent to Negro club presidents.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

1319 HEYBURN BLDG.

LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MRS. IONE G. STANLEY
ASST. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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CHAIRMAN

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DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. TOM C. VENABLE
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

Although your club is organized for social or other purposes, I feel that you and each of your members have a very real interest in the purpose of our Kentucky Council on Human Relations.

I hope you will read carefully the enclosed brochure. The Council is now working in several communities giving assistance toward the integration of the public schools.

We need your help to do an even better job. We would like to enroll your club as a staunch supporter of our work.

Could I suggest that your group take a special club membership at $7.50? You would then receive the publication "New South", together with periodic news letters of our program in Kentucky.

Thanking you and with kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Hugh A. Brimm

Enclosures

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

1319 HEYBURN BLDG.

LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

DR. HUGH A. BRIMM
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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CHARLES T. STEELE
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MRS. JAMES G. SHEEHAN
C. V. SNAPP
DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. TOM C. VENABLE
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

Dr. George Mitchell of Atlanta has given me your name as a good prospect for our Council. I know that anyone who has heard George in a Labor School on the subject of Human Rights is "ready for action."

Why not get together with the other leaders of your local and let us present the work of the Council to them and then take an organization membership with us? I'll be glad to discuss it with you any time.

Thanking you, and with kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Hugh A. Brimm
Executive Director

HAB:ms

This letter sent to key people whose names were turned in to our Council.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

1319 HEYBURN BLDG.

LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

DR. HUGH A. BRIMM
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MRS. IONE G. STANLEY
ASST. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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MILBURN MAUPIN
MRS. JAMES G. SHEEHAN
C. V. SNAPP
DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. TOM C. VENABLE
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

I know that you and I share a common concern over the outcome of the recent decision of the Supreme Court on the integration of our public schools. Surely you feel as I do that, in the days to come with the implementation of this decision, America will again demonstrate to an inquiring world one of the deeper meanings of Democracy.

This concern which I mentioned is about how we can best work together to achieve the objectives of integration. While we ourselves are committed to the idea, there are many on the borderline of indecision. Part of our job is to help them arrive at a positive position in their thinking. To do this we will have to correct many misunderstandings and relieve many anxieties which they have.

It is for this reason that I want to commend this organization to you as a means by which we can work together for the kind of world we want. Through the Kentucky Council on Human Relations we can begin at home in our own community and with our own friends and neighbors.

I hope that you will take time to read over the brochure which I have enclosed. Notice particularly the purpose of the Council and then study the practical steps for attaining this purpose. Now while you are thinking about it, won't you fill out the card for membership and send it with your check in the postage paid envelope to the Council. We welcome you in the task of making a greater Kentucky and a better world.

Thanking you and with warmest regards, I am,

Cordially yours,

hab/ed

enclosure

HCF ✓
JC
PA
RHA
FBI
BC

MEMO TO THE STAFF

Hugh Brimm has been selected by the Kentucky Council as part-time Executive Director. His address is:

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm
2801 Lexington Road
Louisville 6, Kentucky

Phone: TWinbrook 6-8311 or
TWinbrook 5-1558.

A new card should be made out for the card file and New South list.

KENTUCKY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Telephone

Philip P. Ardery, CHAIRMAN
936 Kentucky Home Life Building — JU 3-4475 (Bus.)
Louisville — TW 5-5042 (Res.)

Attorney. Member, Jefferson County Fiscal Court (1961). Member, board of directors, Louisville Rehabilitation Center. Vice president, board of directors, American Heart Association (New York).

Mrs. Herman G. Handmaker, SECRETARY
542 Garden Drive — 895-9446 (Res.)
Louisville

Housewife. Past president, National Council of Jewish Women, Louisville.

The Reverend Olof Anderson, Jr.
1044 Alta Vista Road — JU 7-0969 (Bus.)
Louisville 40205 — GL 1-1170 (Res.)

Executive secretary, Presbytery of Louisville. Member of board of Kentucky Council on Human Rights.

Dr. A. Lee Coleman
316 Cassidy
Lexington 40502

Head, department of sociology, University of Kentucky. Consultant to Southern Regional Council and Kentucky Council on Human Relations. Co-director, siminar in intergroup relations, University of Kentucky.

The Reverend Walter C. House
2309 Taylorsville Road — GL 2-3671
Louisville

Executive director, Temperance League of Kentucky. Member, executive committee, National Temperance League.

Telephone

Professor L. W. Knowles
University of Louisville
School of Law
Louisville 40208

637-2531 (Bus.)
Ext. 433
WO 4-5474 (Res.)

Law professor. Attorney-advisor, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Education Section.

Howitt C. Mathis
Director, West Kentucky Vocational School
1400 Thompson Avenue
Paducah

443-6285 (Bus.)
443-3349 (Res.)

Director of vocational education. Member and consultant, Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.

Hal H. Thurmond
P.O. Box 319
Hopkinsville

TU 6-6696 (Bus.)
TU 6-2867 (Res.)

President, Blue Lake Block Company, Inc. Past president, Hopkinsville Chamber of Commerce. Member, Governor's advisory committee on mental health.

William M. Wood
Box 877
Harlan 40831

637 (Bus.)
494 (Res.)

High school principal. Past president, Kentucky Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers. Consultant, Kentucky Human Relations Commission. Former member, Harlan County Welfare Committee.

adopted
Dec 11, 1954

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
1319 HEYBURN BLDG.
LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

PURPOSE OF THE COUNCIL.

The Kentucky of the future toward which our efforts are directed is a Kentucky freed of stultifying inheritances from the past. It is a Commonwealth where the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race; where a common citizenship will work in democratic understanding for the common good; where all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; where all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law; where there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education, or other public services; where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit, and will no longer be imposed; where, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self-respect, in recognition of his creation in the image of God.

BY-LAWS OF THE KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

(An affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.)

ARTICLE I

Name

This organization is Kentucky Council on Human Relations, an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of Kentucky a program in agreement with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council as stated in the corporate charter of the SRC as follows: "to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all the peoples in the region; to reduce race tensions, the basis for race tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; and to co-operate with local, state and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives."

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council may become a member of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations.

Section 2. Annual dues shall be $5.00 for an individual; $7.00 for a couple; $2.00 for a student; $10.00 or more for a contributing member; $25.00 or more for an organization. Membership shall include a subscription to the publications of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

There shall be meetings of members and non-members at such times and places as may be arranged by the executive staff for the conduct of programs in line with the organization's purpose, and with the approval of the Executive Board of the organization.

ARTICLE V

Officers and Executive Committee

The officers of the organization shall be a chairman, two vice-chairmen, treasurer, executive secretary. They shall do the customary work of these offices. All except the executive secretary shall be unpaid. The chairman, the two vice-chairmen and treasurer shall be elected by the Executive Board each year within two weeks after the election of the Executive Board. The above named officers shall constitute an Executive Committee to carry on the work of the Council between meetings of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VI

Executive Board

The affairs of the organization shall be in charge of an Executive Board. The Board shall consist of 15 to 36 members serving three year terms, except that one-third of the first Board shall serve only one year and one-third shall serve only two years.

Thereafter one-third shall be elected annually by the Executive Board. The Board may fill vacancies as they occur.

The Executive Board shall meet every three months or more often as it may determine Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon written request of five Board members.

The chairman and one other member of the Executive Board elected by the Board shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

One-third of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VII

Committees

The Executive Board shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to aid the Executive Board in fund-raising for the support of the organization. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the chairman and approved by the Executive Board. At the discretion of the chairman, non-members may be asked to serve.

ARTICLE VIII

Executive Staff

The executive secretary shall be selected by the Executive Board. The executive secretary shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal functions. He shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Executive Board and the Southern Regional Council. The executive secretary shall be a member without vote of the Executive Board.

Clerical staff - The executive secretary shall employ such assistance as he shall need to carry out the duties of his office, subject to the approval of the Executive Board.

Consultants - The executive secretary with the approval of the Executive Board, may contract the services of professionally trained consultants, who shall be available for services needed, in carrying out the program of the organization.

From time to time the services of other specialists may be employed by the executive secretary with the approval of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting by a majority of those present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council as hereinafter provided in Article X.

ARTICLE X

Conditions of Affiliations with SRC

By-Laws of the organization and any amendments of By-Laws must be approved in writing on behalf of the Southern Regional Council; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Council prior to employment; salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization shall be sent from the Southern Regional Council both conditions pertaining, as long as the organization is substantially assisted by the Southern Regional Council bookkeeping and program reports of the organization shall be in accordance with requirements of the Southern Regional Council; the purpose and program of the organization andprovisions for membership in the organization must conform to requirements of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., as stated in Articles II, and III; and no substantial part of the activities shall be carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, or otherwise engaging in political activities in any form. In the event of dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, as much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

January 22, 1957

Mr. Galen A. Martin
Executive Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

Enclosed with this is a copy of a letter to Doreas Ruthenburg approving the changes in the by-laws of the Kentucky Council.

I will call Reverend Borders and ask him to send you a copy of the instructions given out at the Atlanta mass meeting on bus boycotts.

It was very pleasant seeing you when you were here in Atlanta.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

Enclosure

January 22, 1957

Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg
Chairman, Kentucky Council on Human Relations
c/o Courier Journal, WHAS
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Dorcas:

This letter will serve as official approval by the Southern Regional Council of the proposed changes in the constitution and by-laws of the Kentucky Council passed at the September 22nd meeting of the Board of Directors; to wit, substitute the words "Board of Directors" in place of "Executive Board" wherever they appear, and the words "Executive Director" in place of "Executive Secretary" wherever they appear.

I truly enjoyed seeing you while you were here in Atlanta.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

cc: Mr. Galen A. Martin
Mrs. Ruth Alexander

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS
of the
KENTUCKY CHAPTER, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

1. NAME

The name of this organization shall be the Kentucky Chapter, Southern Regional Council, Inc.

2. PURPOSE

The objects and purposes of said Corporation are to exist and function as an eleemosnary organization, and more particularly to organize and maintain a Kentucky Council for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in Kentucky, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in Kentucky in all efforts toward State and racial developments; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tension, the basis of racial tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; to develop and integrate leadership in Kentucky on new levels of State development and fellowship; and to cooperate with local, State and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives.

3. MEMBERSHIP

Membership shall be open to all individuals and organizations who subscribe to the purpose of this organization.

4. DUES

(a) The annual dues for individual membership in the Kentucky Chapter shall be $1.00.

(b) The Annual Dues for individual membership in the Southern Regional Council, Inc. shall be $2.00.

(c) The annual dues for local organizations shall be $5.00.

(d) The annual dues for state wide organizations shall be $10.00.

5. OFFICERS

(a) The officers shall be a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Second Vice-Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer.

(b) The officers shall constitute an Executive Committee.

6. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(a) The officers and at least six other representative persons chosen by the Executive Committee and in addition thereto delegated representatives from affiliated State wide organizations shall constitute the Board of Directors. At the

annual meeting in 1947 and every year thereafter the six representative persons mentioned above shall be elected by the membership of the Council.

(b) All state wide affiliated organizations may appoint a member to represent them on the Board of Directors, and such appointment by the organization shall constitute membership on the Board of Directors.

7. MEETINGS

(a) An annual meeting of the Council shall be held each year. The date and place to be fixed by the Executive Committee.

(b) The Board of Directors shall meet at least four times a year at the call of the Chairman.

8. QUORUM

(a) A majority of the officers constitute a quorum of the Executive Committee.

(b) A majority of the Board of Directors constitute a quorum of said Board.

(c) A majority of those present at a general meeting constitute a quorum, providing that the number present shall not be less than fifteen (15) members.

9. COMMITTEES

(a) There shall be the following Standing Committees:
Membership
Finance
Publicity
Research

(b) The Board of Directors shall create other committees as the need for same arises.

10. AMENDMENT

This Constitution and By-Laws may be amended by the Board of Directors at any called meeting provided written notice of the change has been sent to each Director at least ten days before the meeting at which the change will be voted upon.

This letter sent to directors and committee members.
of the Ky. Council.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

1319 HEYBURN BLDG.

LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

TO:
FROM: Hugh A. Brimm, Executive Director
RE: Membership Drive

Yes, we are right in the "thick of it" -- I am referring to our current drive for memberships in the Council. As you know, before we can be eligible for another grant for 1956, we must raise $2400 in Kentucky. To date we have received $500 and our fiscal year ends September 30th!! This means there is work to be done if we are going to "stay in business." I know you feel as I do that there is no other course open to us but to "roll up our sleeves" and get the job done!

YOU can help in an important way by taking time to make a list of 20-30 people to whom you would be willing to send the enclosed letter over your signature. We will write the letter, address it, put postage on the envelope and send it to you for your signature and for you to mail. Now, that isn't hard, is it? Of course not, so now here is what you do:

1. Make a list of names with addresses.
2. The heading of the letter will be as follows unless you desire otherwise:

Mr. Henry Edwards
1623 Luke Street
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Edwards:

3. If you would want the letter addressed "Dear Henry" instead of "Dear Mr. Edwards" you will indicate this opposite the name. If the letter goes to a family, we can say "Dear Friends" if you wish; otherwise, we will put the formal heading, "Dear Mr. and Mrs. Edwards."
4. We will date the letter a few days ahead to allow time for you to receive and sign it.

Thank you for all your good help and remember, we are going to get the job done because we are all working together.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Hugh A. Brimm
Executive Director

HAB:ms

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

April 4, 1955

Mr. Lee Coleman
Department of Sociology
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Coleman:

We are grateful for the wise planning which asked you to be at the Knoxville meeting, and we will appreciate your kindness in attending it at SRC expense.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

May 19, 1955

Dr. A. Lee Coleman
Department of Rural Sociology
University of Kentucky
Lexington 29, Kentucky

Dear Lee:

Thank you for your letter of May 16 regarding Margaret McCulloch. We have been in touch with her now for sometime and Grace Hamilton and I are going up and GH is coming down to Nashville this Saturday to talk with people of Tennessee about possibilities of organizing the state organization on a three-sectional basis -- Eastern, Central and Western Tennessee.

I am enclosing with this a copy of our April 15 NEWSLETTER in which are listed the offices of the state executives presently employed. Beyond this the other three states' chairmen are:

Florida: Dr. Paul F. Finner
930 W. Park
Tallahassee

Tennessee: Mr. F. Woods Beckman
5908 Magazine Road
Knoxville 20

Virginia: Rev. W. Carrol Brooke
Box 208
Staunton

It now looks as if these latter three states will have employed staff by June 1 and then the first big phase of the job is complete. The next phases are simultaneously to: strengthen the state boards and effectuate meaningful program.

Thanks a lot for the letter.

Warmly,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director for
State Organization

FBR:rnf

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

LEXINGTON 29, KY.

May 16, 1955

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Fred:

We have a letter from a person in Memphis stating that "a group of professional people" in that city are organizing an "integration service" to smooth the path of desegregation. I remember the discussion in Knoxville about the difficulty of getting something started in that city, so I'm thinking the Tennessee Council will want to know about this and perhaps tie in with it. The person who wrote did not identify herself, but she is

Margaret McCulloch
858 Whitford Place
Memphis, Tenn.

She was writing to inquire about our summer seminar.

Since I don't have the address of the Tennessee Council, I'm sending this information to you for whatever action you think best. Incidentally, it might be good if we had the addresses of each state Council office.

Sincerely yours,

Lee

A. Lee Coleman
Associate Professor of Sociology
and
Consultant to Kentucky Council
on Human Relations

ALC:lbm

May 24, 1955

Dr. Lee Coleman
Dept. of Rural Sociology
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Lee:

We certainly would appreciate your coming down to the Camp New Hope meeting for we believe that you could make a real contribution to the group. I think it would be of interest to you to meet the SRC folks who work in this field across the South.

I don't know what the situation is at the camp regarding facilities for families but one of our directors, Milton Vigo from Louisiana, is bringing his wife with him. There are swimming and other facilities at the camp and certainly we would welcome your family. I don't know what the financial arrangements would be. That would be up to the Kentucky Council but prices at the camp are extremely reasonable. I think that your wife and children would enjoy the opportunity for a rest at the camp and certainly it would be nice for you to have them there.

I look forward to seeing you in North Carolina with family for the meeting.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
State Organizations

FBR:rnf
airmail

MANAGING EDITOR:
A. LEE COLEMAN
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS EDITOR:
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BROADWAY AT 120TH STREET
NEW YORK 27, NEW YORK

EDITOR:
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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND
COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND

RURAL SOCIOLOGY

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T. LYNN SMITH

Mr. Fred Routh,
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

May 21, 1955

Dear Fred:

Mrs. Dagin has asked me to attend the Camp New Hope conference in her stead and I have tentatively accepted. I wanted very much to do this, from a purely personal standpoint, because of the opportunity to visit Chapel Hill and to meet the other Council personnel. However, my time commitments are such that I really can't afford to take out 2½ days.

Harding said I would try to attend, however, I am now considering adding a couple of days additional to the travel time and driving down with my family. Then I could rationalize it as in part a vacation. I never get vacations anyhow, except in conjunction with official trips somewhere.

This is to inquire whether there would be any objection to my bringing my wife and daughters (ages 6 and 9) and whether they could actually be housed and fed at the camp — and what the arrangement would be. If this wouldn't work, we would probably spend nights in Chapel Hill. I'll await word from you before we decide definitely to make it a family trip.

(over)

PRESIDENT OF THE RURAL SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY: WILLIAM H. SEWELL, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON, WIS.
SECRETARY-TREASURER OF THE RURAL SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY: WARD W. BAUDER, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, URBANA, ILL.

If I don't come with the family I will probably arrive by Piedmont airlines, about 3:30 p.m. Wednesday, and would need to be met. If I drive, of course I'll drive right to the camp and will need a little more detail as to location.

I received your letter about the Tennessee matter this morning. Thanks.

Sincerely,

Lee Coleman
Consultant
Kentucky

August 16, 1955

Dr. Lee Coleman
Sociology Department
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Lee:

Thanks for the long clipping which I am returning. It is gratifying news.

I enjoyed seeing you at the conference at Atlanta University.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

John Constable
Editorial Assista

JC/vc
Enc.

FILE COPY

September 20, 1955

Mr. Lee Cpleman
Dept. of Rural Sociology
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Lee;

We read with interest the newspaper reports on your comments made at the Kentucky School Board Association. The quotes read mighty well.

It is high time that we ran something in New South on the subject of Citizens Advisory Committee. I am very much hoping that you will be willing to do such an article for us. It should probably be pretty much along the lines of your remarks at last week's conference. Some obvious points are: the advantages of this approach in terms of process, sound principles of selection of Advisory Committee Members, proper interpretation to the community, dangers to be avoided, etc. Wherever specific precedents might be referred to, that would be most helpful, of course.

An optimum length would be about two thousand words, although they can be fairly flexible.

I know you have more to do already than you can manage. But this is a subject on which few other people are qualified to write, and an article on it would be uniquely useful at this time. I do hope that you will write me that you can turn out such an article within say, the next month.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming

HCF/ys

September 28, 1955

Professor A. Lee Coleman
Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Lee:

Thanks for the summary from the Courier-Journal. It is an interesting job of interpretation.

Naturally, I would like to pin you down to a definite commitment on the article, particularly since we are going to have to run something on the subject before too much longer. But of course I understand your problem of finding time to do it. Would it help to think in terms of something less than a new, full-blown treatment? I am thinking that you might be able to pull together the main points from speeches or notes that you have on hand. If you felt that additional editorial work was necessary, we could make a try at it and submit the final product for your approval or revision.

I don't want to press you unduly, but the subject is a very important and timely one and I know of nobody else who is equipped to deal with it as you are.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/ys

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

1319 HEYBURN BLDG.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

MRS. MARGARET W. DAGEN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MRS. IONE G. STANLEY
ASST. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

DR. HUGH A. BRIMM
CHAIRMAN

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DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

September 27, 1955

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I have never known to what extent the Louisville office is sending you newspaper clippings. If you don't already have it, the enclosed summary from the Courier-Journal of Sept. 18 will probably be of interest.

As to your request for an article on advisory councils I hesitate to make a positive commitment. Possibly it would not take me too long to prepare something, but finding even a half-day will be difficult. I'll try. But is that good enough, as far as you are concerned?

Sincerely yours,

A. Lee Coleman

A. Lee Coleman
Consultant

ALC:lbm

December 2, 1955

Mr. A. Lee Coleman
KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, Inc.
4435 Blenheim Road
Louisville 7, Kentucky

Dear Lee:

I am delighted that you have not abandoned the idea of an article on the advisory committee. We are still most eager to have it, and if you can push it through by the first of the year, we will be hugely grateful.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director.

HCF:mf

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

~~1819 HEYBURN BLDG.~~ 4435 Blenheim Road

LOUISVILLE ~~2~~, KENTUCKY
7,

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DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

November 29, 1955

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

Have you given up on me for the advisory committee article? I got an outline and a few paragraphs done but had to lay it aside. If you still want this I will try again to get it to you "before Christmas." When Miss Osborne was here she questioned me particularly on these committees and seemed to feel that my observations and comments were helpful. Perhaps you have talked with her about this since then.

Sincerely yours,

Lee

A. Lee Coleman
Consultant to Kentucky Council
on Human Relations

ALC:lbm

SRC AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Kentucky Council on Human Relations

Mr. W. H. Perry - Chairman
2230 West Chestnut Street
Louisville

Dr. R. B. Atwood - Vice-Chairman
Kentucky State College
Frankfort

Mr. J. Mansir Tydings - Sec'y-Treas.
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2

Mr. Hugh Brimm, Exec. Dir. (acting)
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2

Dr. Olaf Anderson
(Minister)
4213 Church Way St.
Matthews

Mr. Houston Baker
(Businessman)
608 West Walnut St.
Louisville

Mr. Norbert Blume
(A. F. of L.)
312 Armory Place
Louisville 2

Mr. Robert T. Burke, Jr.
(Lawyer)
Kentucky Home Life Bldg.
Louisville

Mr. James A. Cawood
(Educator)
Ivy Street
Harlan

Mr. James Crumlin
(Lawyer)
608 W. Walnut St.
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Rabbi Maurice Davis
(Minister)
124 N. Ashland Ave.
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Mr. K. J. Day
(Businessman)
Kentucky Wholesale Co.
Pikeville

Mr. Joseph S. Freeland
(Lawyer)
Citizens Bank and Trust
Paducah

Mrs. Nettie A. Green
(Business woman)
Route 3
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Buechel

Mrs. W. P. Heuser
(Housewife)
3318 Trinity Road
Louisville

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President
Bellarmine College
2000 Norris Place
Louisville

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(Educator)
Professor of Education
University of Kentucky
Lexington

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(Businessman)
Kentucky Trust Company
Fifth and Court Place
Louisville

Dr. C. H. Parrish, Jr.
(Educator)
Professor of Sociology
University of Louisville
Louisville

Mr. Estes Riffe
(C.I.O.)
International Representative of the United Steelworkers
Vaughn Building
Third & Main Sts.
Louisville

Mrs. Anita W. Robinson
(Teacher)
1925 West Madison St.
Louisville

Mrs. Cary Robertson
(Writer)
Anchorage

Miss Corcas Ruthenberg
(Business Woman)
Radio Station WHAS
Sixth & Broadway
Louisville

Dr. Irwin T. Sanders
(Educator)
Professor of Sociology
University of Kentucky
Lexington

Mr. Frank L. Stanley
(Editor-Publisher)
Louisville Defender
437 South 2nd St.
Louisville

Mrs. James Strauss
(Housewife)
1640 Richmond Road
Lexington

(Continued)

Mr. Sam Taylor
(Educator)
Division of Supervision
Bureau of Instruction
Department of Education
Frankfort

Dr. Herbert S. Waller
(Rabbi)
Adath Israel Temple
834 South 3rd St.
Louisville

Mr. Whitney M. Young
(Educator)
President
Lincoln Institute
Lincoln Ridge

Dr. Roscoe Giffin
(Educator)
Professor of Sociology
Berea College
Berea

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Mr. Charles T. Steele
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608 West Walnut St.
Louisville

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1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2

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Murray State College
Murray

Dr. G. D. Wilson
(Educator)
Professor of Education
Kentucky State College
Frankfort

eab/
9/29/55

EXCERPTS FROM LETTER BY CO-CHAIRMAN OF KENTUCKY COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE
RE CERTAIN PRINCIPLES OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS
March 17, 1955

* * *

1. The importance of the Education Committee. Anyone who has followed the story of the Southern Regional Council knows that the genius of the group has been its emphasis upon the educational approach. It has not been an action group in the sense of aggressively trying to force issues by legal means, controversy with newspaper editors or other dramatic attempts. Many of its members, sympathetic to the action approach, have worked through organizations set up to meet the need for action but not as members of the Southern Regional Council. I think that now, particularly since the law is on our side, we in the Kentucky Council of Human Relations should think of ourselves as educators rather than as agents of social action interested in getting quick results no matter what else may happen. If this be the proper interpretation, then the role of the Education Committee is of great importance.

2. Relation with the Committee on Community Consultants. Basically, the consultants in their conversations with people in various communities are educators who try to lead people into a clearer analysis of their local situation and to help them in their search for proposed measures. They have no magic formula which they are trying to sell as though it were toothpaste or no mandate which they are trying to force upon an unwilling populace. Thus the consultants should in one sense be looked upon as an era of the Education Committee and their program geared in with the overall plans of this Committee.

3. We should not become a Louisville-centered organization. In a sense, Louisville, through the Urban League, the NCCJ, and the NAACP, is already outfitted with groups which seek to work against racial discrimination. Both because we are later on the scene as a Council and are organized for state-wide service, I think that most of our energy should be devoted to helping communities where no local help is available. The Education Committee should keep this in mind in planning its work. This means that the Louisville office will have to overcompensate, in a sense, to work through consultants and others in areas outside Louisville.

4. Education should be a cooperative undertaking. No chosen or self-appointed group has all of the truth. Accordingly, wherever possible there should be an effort made to work with other groups which would be mutually interested in some projected workshop or other phase of our program. Our purpose is not to glorify, advertise, or aggressively publicize the Kentucky Council on Human Relations; we are working to increase interracial understanding. We must be careful not to bring about organizational misunderstanding with other groups or we set up roadblocks to our important objective of interracial understanding.

5. The involvement of the whole Council. The decisions of the Education Committee, it seems to me, should be circulated to the whole Council for comment and as little use as possible should be made of the small Executive Committee. If a decision has to be taken by the small Committee the whole Council should

be notified of it at once so that any person whose name appears on the letterhead can give adequate explanation to anyone making inquiries. Nothing would kill this whole undertaking more quickly than to have a few around the central office "in the know" and the rest "going along for the ride." Certain matters of tactics, as well as of strategy, should be discussed widely before the consultants or executive staff embark upon them. Whatever is done should be done in the spirit of the long history and general reputation of the Southern Regional Council.

6. Education is not gradualism in the outworn sense of the term. There are times in the history of interracial relations when action is most urgently needed, but it is hard for one organization to combine successfully in so touchy a field both the action and the educational functions. Education, which seems slow at first, just as sowing seed is slow, can result in cumulative, snow-ball results which are sometimes more dramatic than would have been a series of stubborn stands. Thus, in concentrating upon the educational aspects we are not defaulting but are rather doing the best job we can along the avenue open to us and in the faith that in time small efforts now put forth will be multiplied many-fold. The two races will be living in the South for centuries to come; we need to build bridges of understanding even more than drawing up battlefields. The Kentucky Council of Human Relations should specialize in bridge-building and get some of these bridges erected as quickly as possible in many Kentucky communities or help strengthen those in need of repair. The Education Committee has a noble task ahead.

rnf
4/5/55

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MINUTES

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

April 14, 1956

The Board of Directors of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations met at 2 P. M. upon call by the Chairman Mr. W. H. Perry, Jr. in the office of President R. B. Atwood, at Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Members present were:

Rev. Olof Anderson	Mr. William H. Perry, Jr.
Dr. R. B. Atwood	Mrs Priscilla Robertson
Dr. Roscoe Giffin	Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg
Dr. C. H. Parrish, Jr.	Mr. San B. Taylor
Miss Juliet J. Poynter	Dr. Whitney M. Young

Also present were Mr. Galen Martin, newly elected Executive Director of the Kentucky Council and Dr. Fred Routh, Asst. Executive Director of S. R. C. of Atlanta, Georgia.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman W. H. Perry. Upon request of the Chairman an account of the work of the Personel Committee was given by Dr. Atwood. The work of this Committee culminated in employment of Executive Director Galen Martin.

Motion was made by Mr. Taylor to welcome Mr. Martin as Executive Director of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, the motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Upon request of Chairman Perry, Dr. Routh gave the Council a brief account of progress by the Councils in the several southern states. At the outset he stated that he was accused around the Atlanta Office of SRC of being the optimistic staff member. He hastened to state, however, that he felt there were reasons for optimism. He recounted a discussion recently with a member of a Citizens Council, to the effect that the Citizens Council member was quite alarmed that the southern states were being won over to integration. After two years, he stated there are only about three or four states of the seventeen where complete segregation in schools existed that have made no effort to integrate. He pointed out that the Governor of North Carolina stated that he would take no action to offset integration. Two Citizens Councils in Alabama are split on the issue, New Orleans will begin some integration this fall, three schools have integrated in Arkansas, 64 in Texas and 41 in Kentucky.

Mr. Taylor was also optimistic relative to Kentucky and pointed out that a number of additional school systems plan to begin integration in the fall of 1956.

There next followed a general discussion covering the subject of desegregated employment of Negro teachers etc.

It seemed to be the opinion that pupul integration was coming to be accepted by the various school boards of Kentucky. Little or no progress however, is being made in the employment of Negro teachers in the integrated classrooms. As a matter of fact several cases were cited where school boards had informed qualified Negro teachers that their services would no longer be needed when pupils integration began. It was the concensus of those talking that the program of the Kentucky Council be directed toward solving this problem with the following information and suggestions.

1. State Supt. Robert R. Martin has indicated this very subject is on the agenda of the State Board of Education at its next meeting, having been placed there at the request of board member, Mrs. Murray A. Walls.

2. A document might be prepared by the Council, setting forth value to be derived from the use of integration faculties for integrated pupils.

3. Executive Director Galen Martin, is already at work gathering information on instances of successful integrated employment in Kentucky, in the hope that this information will be helpful in solving the present problem.

4. Close cooperation with the Professional Placement Unit of the Department of Economic Security, Division of Employment Service at Frankfort, to the end that the credentials of every qualified unemployed or displaced Negro teacher will be recorded in the pool. The supervisor of the Professional Placement Unit, Mrs. Frances Bouton, has indicated a desire to be helpful. No commission or fee is charged. The Council could very well secure from Mrs. Bouton the teacher applications for employment, and distribute such applications to those teachers who are qualified, yet are displaced or unemployed.

5. This pool referred to above should be made available to the State Board of Education at the point where Emergency Certificates are issued to persons not qualified to teach. So long as there are qualified persons in the pool, local school boards as well as the State Board will know that the required affidavit certifying the contrary is perjury. Furthermore, school boards will be compelled to face the decision, namely, which is better for the children; employment of unqualified white teachers or qualified Negro teachers?

The Council discussed ways to let the public know of its program and the following were suggested: Notification to superintendents of the state of the Council's program and its location, News letters, distribution of literature and use of radio.

There was a motion that Mrs. James Strauss serve the Council as Secretary and Dr. R. B. Atwood serve as Treasurer. The motion was seconded and passed. It was decided that all checks would be signed by two of the following; Mr. Perry, Mr. Galen Martin and Dr. R. B. Atwood.

The following names were suggested for election as Directors at some subsequent meeting. These names will be considered by the Nominating Committee to be named by the Council Chairman.

Mr. Jerry Miller----------State Department of Finance
Mr. Donald E. Lathrope --------Department of Economic Security
Mr. Robert Menefee----------Berea College
Miss Rossie Drummond----------Louisville Community Chest
Rev. Reginald Johnson--------- Lexington, Kentucky
Mr. Sam Caddy----------United Mine Workers of America
Mr. Paul Tafel----------Louisville, Kentucky

Dr. Giffin requested Mr. Galen Martin to contact the manager of the Woolworth Store of Lexington, Kentucky relative to membership in the Council.

Executive Director, Galen Martin, presented a Statement of Income and Expenditures and the Proposed Budget. The budget was read and discussed and no objections was expressed. A copy is attached. The budget pointed out that the Council needs to raise $2481.00 in Kentucky before October 1, 1956.

After considerable discussion on methods of raising funds Mr. Perry, Chairman, appointed Dr. Roscoe Giffin as chairman of the Finance Committee. Dr. Giffin Accepted chairmanship and is to pick other persons to work with him.

Various ideas were advanced as to organizations and individuals that might contribute to the Council.

Dr. Routh made known to the Council the very definite position of the SRC that fund raising is the responsibility of the Directors and program is the responsibility of the Executive Director and Staff.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:25 P. M.

Respectfully submitted

Galen Martin, Executive Director

William H. Perry, Chairman

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC

Statement of Income and Expenditures and Proposed Budget
(Excluding staff salaries which are paid from Atlanta)

INCOME

	For Year Ending Sept. 30, 1955	For Year Ending Sept. 30, 1956 1st 6 months	2nd 6 months (estimated)
Contributions: SCR (other than salaries)	$3,096.36		1,000 (but 750 is for emergency)
Organizations	120.00	25.00	
Individuals			(KCHR needs to raise $2,481 more)
Memberships	1,019.00	519.00	
Sale of Literature	141.76		
Consultants fees & travel	2,240.00	500.00	2,000
Miscellaneous		134.83	
Total Income	$6,617.12	1,178.83	5,481

EXPENSES

Travel and Conferences	1,717.01	389.35	800
Printing	263.61	155.75	240
Rent	572.31	121.13	270
Telephone and Telegraph	265.21	93.18	175
Postage	150.00	5.57	300
Books and Subscriptions (other than New South)	142.69		100
New South Subscriptions	313.15	62.00	300
Accounting fees	125.00	125.00	
Consultants fees & travel	2,240.00	220.00	2,280
Office Supplies	339.58	5.65	200
Office Equipment	562.87		275
Stenographer		51.90	50
Miscellaneous		12.30	
Total Expenses	$6,691.43	1,241.38	4,990

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.
~~1318 HEYBURN BLDG.~~
~~LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY~~
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

FILE COPY

May 9, 1956

Dear Director or Consultant:

I was much encouraged by the recent Directors meeting and we are moving ahead with the program discussed there. I am more convinced than ever that with the combined energies of our wonderful group of Directors and Consultants we can lead the way for further progress in human relations in Kentucky. I enclose a copy of the minutes of that meeting.

At the moment we would particularly like your help in locating instances in which Negroes have been employed in good jobs comparable to teaching. We want this information to compile a story and prepare a leaflet to encourage more such instances particularly in teaching but also in other jobs. We will secure approval before it is used.

Let me give one example of the type of information we are looking for. President Atwood of Kentucky State College has told us about two of his graduates who have good jobs in Lexington. They work as home demonstration agents for a firm interested in electrical appliances. They started out working just in Negro homes and schools but we are told they are no longer so restricted.

We hope to use this and other instances to prepare a picture leaflet which could be widely distributed to demonstrate Kentucky progress in employment and to encourage further advances. Would you please give us whatever suggestions you might have on the enclosed form and return it in the postage paid envelope.

I would greatly appreciate any suggestions you might have regarding the work of the Council.

Sincerely,

Galen A. Martin
Executive Director

P. S. We are still talking with John Hope of SCR about a Directors workshop but the dates are indefinite.

GAM/gr
Enclosures

FILE COPY

Here are instances that I have heard about or have observed in which Negroes have been employed in good jobs in Kentucky, which you might use in the proposed leaflet. I know you want this information to compile a story and prepare a leaflet to encourage progress in employment on merit particularly in teaching. I understand that you will check for details and clearance before using this information. (Use reverse side if needed).

Employer_____ Address_____

Name of Employee_____ Address_____

Job Title_____ Duties_____

Comments:

* * * * * * *

Employer_____ Address_____

Name of Employee_____ Address_____

Job Title_____ Duties_____

Comments:

* * * * * * *

Employer_____ Address_____

Name of Employee_____ Address_____

Job Title_____ Duties_____

Comments:

_____ _____

Signed Address

Please return in the enclosed postage paid envelope to
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

The

Kentucky Council

on

Human Relations

invites you

To

Work

For

A

Greater Kentucky

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

is an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, Georgia. A grant from the Ford Foundation made possible the initial work of the Kentucky Council but in order to qualify for additional grants from the Foundation it is necessary to enlist financial support within the State of Kentucky. The Council is a group of citizens, both white and Negro. They are parents, educators, clergymen, business men, people in the various professions, lawyers, doctors, labor representatives, in fact ANYBODY believing that,

"the Kentucky of the future toward which our efforts are directed is a Kentucky freed from the stultifying inheritances of the past. It is a Commonwealth where the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race; where a common citizenship will work in democratic understanding for the common good; where all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; where all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law; where there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education or other public services; where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit, and will no longer be imposed; where, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self-respect, in recognition of his creation in the image of God."

What Is Our Idea?

Our idea is that if you bring facts, plus reason, plus guidance to bear upon the specific problems of human relations then the people themselves will arrive at creative solutions to those problems.

How Are We Going About This?

The Council is now providing the services of professionally trained and qualified consultants who are able to assist any local community to find its own answers by intelligent planning and inter-group cooperation. By means of workshops, consultation with public officials, program planning, speakers, printed materials and other such methods we are trying to bring the calm light of reason and open mindedness to problem areas.

What Do We Hope To Accomplish?

With the implementation of our purpose we want to achieve certain specific objectives. Presently, Council emphasis is focused upon equality of job opportunity for all citizens without regard to race or religion. Our ultimate objective is to invigorate the cause of Democracy here at home and throughout the world and thus to set straight the millions who have been told that America does not practice what it preaches.

Does This Whole Idea Appeal To You?

If it does then we would like to have you as a member of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. Working together in a "fellowship of the concerned" we can achieve our purpose and objectives.

On the next page you will find the names of the officers, directors and consultants who are responsible for the program of the Council. They are citizens of Kentucky whose ability and positions of leadership are widely recognized and respected.

Men on both sides of the color line must admit their mistakes and commit themselves wholly to the task of positive world and community leadership. Racial bitterness and strife are only symptoms. The real and basic problem is moral and spiritual. To divide the world on color lines would be the greatest tragedy of modern times.

This is an earnest appeal to you for your active support in the program we have proposed. Let us have not only your name for membership but also send us the names of others whom you know to share the same convictions as to our purpose for a greater Kentucky.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

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DORCAS RUTHENBURG, MEMBER
CHARLES T. STEELE, MEMBER
WILLIS A. SUTTON, JR., SECRETARY

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OLOF ANDERSON
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OSCEOLA DAWSON
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G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

* * * * * * *

Believing in the aims and principles of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, I would like to become:

☐ **A Member** (Has full membership rights and receives all publications and reports of the Council) Dues $5.00

☐ **A Member jointly with husband or wife.** (Both have full membership rights and jointly receive a copy of all reports and publications of the Council) Dues $7.00

☐ **Student Member** (Receives the publications of the Council but does not have full membership privileges) Dues $2.00

☐ **Organizational Membership** (A supporting membership by clubs, civic groups, unions and churches) Dues $25.00

☐ **Contributing Member** (An individual who contributes more than membership fee) $10.00 or more

I am enclosing herewith my dues for one year.

NAME_____

STREET_____

CITY_____

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

P. O. BOX 338 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

The Kentucky Council on Human Relations

invites you

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Work

For

A

Greater Kentucky

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

is an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, Georgia. A grant from the Ford Foundation has made possible the initial work of the Kentucky Council but in order to qualify for additional grants from the Foundation it is necessary to enlist financial support within the State of Kentucky. The Council is a group of citizens, both white and Negro. They are parents, educators, clergymen, business men, people in the various professions, lawyers, doctors, labor representatives, in fact ANYBODY believing that,

> **"the Kentucky of the future toward which our efforts are directed is a Kentucky freed from the stultifying inheritances of the past. It is a Commonwealth where the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race; where a common citizenship will work in democratic understanding for the common good; where all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; where all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law; where there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education or other public services; where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit, and will no longer be imposed; where, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self-respect, in recognition of his creation in the image of God."**

What Is Our Idea?

Our idea is that if you bring facts, plus reason, plus guidance to bear upon the specific problems of human relations then the people themselves will arrive at creative solutions to those problems.

How Are We Going About This?

The Council is now providing the services of professionally trained and qualified consultants who are able to assist any local community to find its own answers by intelligent planning and inter-group cooperation. By means of workshops, consultation with public officials, program planning, speakers, printed materials and other such methods we are trying to bring the calm light of reason and open mindedness to problem areas.

What Do We Hope To Accomplish?

With the implementation of our purpose we want to achieve certain specific objectives. Our immediate goal is to demonstrate that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on public school integration can be achieved successfully by our State. Our ultimate objective is to invigorate the cause of Democracy here at home and throughout the world and thus to set straight the millions who have been told that America does not practice what it preaches.

Does This Whole Idea Appeal To You?

If it does then we would like to have you as a member of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. Working together in a "fellowship of the concerned" we can achieve our purpose and objectives.

On the next page you will find the names of the officers, directors and consultants who are responsible for the program of the Council. They are citizens of Kentucky whose ability and positions of leadership are widely recognized and respected.

The decision of the Supreme Court as legal action is not the complete answer to our problems. Together now, men on both sides of the color line must admit their mistakes and commit themselves wholly to the task of positive world and community leadership. Racial bitterness and strife are only symptoms. The real and basic problem is moral and spiritual. To divide the world on color lines would be the greatest tragedy of modern times.

This is an earnest appeal to you for your active support in the program we have proposed. Let us have not only your name for membership but also send us the names of others whom you know to share the same convictions as to our purpose for a greater Kentucky.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

WILLIAM H. PERRY, JR., CHAIRMAN
JULIET J. POYNTER, MEMBER
CHARLES T. STEELE, MEMBER
J. MANSIR TYDINGS, SECRETARY-TREASURER

DIRECTORS

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DR. R. B. ATWOOD
HOUSTON BAKER
NORBERT BLUME
ROBERT T. BURKE, JR.
JAMES A. CAWOOD
JAMES CRUMLIN
RABBI MAURICE DAVIS
KELLEY J. DAY
JOSEPH FREELAND
MRS. NETTIE A. GREEN
DR. ROSCOE GIFFIN
MRS. W. P. HEUSER
REV. ALFRED F. HORRIGAN
MRS. ABBIE CLEMENT JACKSON
DR. LEONARD E. MEECE
J. VAN DYKE NORMAN
ESTES RIFFE
ANITA W. ROBINSON
PRISCILLA ROBERTSON
DORCAS RUTHENBURG
DR. IRWIN T. SANDERS
FRANK STANLEY
CHARLES T. STEELE
MRS. JAMES STRAUSS
SAM B. TAYLOR
DR. HERBERT S. WALLER
WHITNEY M. YOUNG

CONSULTANTS

JOSEPH A. CARROLL
DR. LEE COLEMAN
DR. L. C. KESSELMAN
HOWITT C. MATHIS
MILBURN MAUPIN
MRS. JAMES G. SHEEHAN
C. V. SNAPP
DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. TOM C. VENABLE
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

STAFF

DR. HUGH A. BRIMM
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MRS. IONE G. STANLEY
ASST. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Believing in the aims and principles of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, I would like to become:

☐ **A Member** (Has full membership rights and receives all publications and reports of the Council) Dues $5.00

☐ **A Member jointly with husband or wife.** (Both have full membership rights and jointly receive a copy of all reports and publications of the Council) Dues $7.00

☐ **Student Member** (Receives the publications of the Council but does not have full membership privileges) Dues $2.00

☐ **Organizational Membership** (A supporting membership by clubs, civic groups, unions and churches) Dues $25.00

☐ **Contributing Member** (An individual who contributes more than membership fee) $10.00 or more

I am enclosing herewith my dues for one year.

NAME_____

STREET_____

CITY_____

Kentucky Council On Human Relations

1319 Heyburn Building **Louisville 2, Ky.**

FILE COPY

208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky
April 20, 1956

Dear Superintendent:

From time to time you have heard from the Kentucky Council on Human Relations about our work in the interest of Kentucky schools and our willingness to help you. As the new Executive Director, I again want to indicate our ability to assist school leaders and also to inform you of our new address which is given above.

We are anxious to see that Kentucky schools do not lose the services of qualified teachers as integration proceeds. We have heard many rumors about the number of Negro teachers who received notice by March 31 that they would not be needed after this year.

To establish the facts and to assist in keeping good teachers in Kentucky, would you help us by filling out and returning the enclosed questionnaire. We will use the information to mail the teachers application blanks to help them find employment elsewhere. A postage-paid envelope is enclosed for your use. The survey is designed to take only a few minutes of your time, so won't you please complete and return it now.

The Kentucky Council still has the same fine group of Consultants which has helped to bring smooth integration to many school districts of Kentucky. A list of Consultants is enclosed. These Consultants are particularly qualified because they have closely followed the progress of the many Kentucky school districts which have integrated. They are also well informed about developments in other states.

The assistance of the Consultants may be requested by writing directly to the Consultant nearest you or to:

Kentucky Council on Human Relations
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

We hope you will stop to visit us when you have occasion to be in Frankfort. Please let us know of any way we can help you.

Sincerely,

Galen A. Martin
Executive Director

FILE COPY

_____ (4-20-56) _____
District Signed

Have any Negro teachers in your district been notified that they will not be needed after the close of this school year?

____Yes ____No

If Yes, how many have been so notified?_____

Would you please give us the names, addresses and teahing fields or grades of Negro teachers in your schools who have been given notice? We will use such information to mail the teachers application blanks to help them find employment elsewhere. (If additional space is needed use reverse side of paper.)

Names	Addresses	Subjects or Grades Preferred

Please return at once in postage paid envelope to:
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

May 4, 1956

Dear Executive Committee Member:

Dr. Parrish, Fred Routh of SRC, John Hope of SRC and others have suggested that we have a Directors workshop in Kentucky similiar to those already held in other states. I have been in contact with John Hope who would give us help in setting up and conducting such a workshop.

Our principle problem so far has been to arrive at a date which would be suitable to the largest group of Directors. John recommended a program beginning on a Friday night and continuing through Saturday.

We talked about the weedend of May 18 and 19, but I have since heard several drawbacks to these dates. It would be good if we could meet at Kentucky State College in Frankfort and use the beautiful facilities which they have to offer.

In spite of the lack of a date it seems important to begin thinking, talking and writing about the plan or program we want to follow. John suggested that for the most meaningful program our Executive Committee should work out a statement of the problem we face in Kentucky including the major things or issues which should be discussed at such a meeting.

I wish you would write me a letter giving your ideas on the major problems in our state. If we can call the workshop meeting with some common statement of the problem the group should be able to make more rapid progress in developing its own statement of the problem and still have plenty of time to go on to develop a full program to meet the problem.

If you can give us any guidance regarding dates when you will or will not be available it would be helpful.

I hope you will excuse the form of this request but we need your thinking as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Galen A. Martin
Executive Director

GAM/gr

Information given below will remain confidential and is given to the Kentucky Council on Human Relations to encourage the employment of Kentucky teachers on the basis of merit. No name will be used in connection with it.

Have you been notified that you will not be employed for the next school year? ____Yes ____No

What reasons were given to you for the notification that you would not be rehired?

Did pupil integration cause your non-employment?

____Yes ____No. Please explain.

Do you have tenure? ____Yes ____No ____ Don't know.

Please explain how this is so.

Do you have a continuing contract? ___Yes ___No

____Don't know.

What are your plans?

Do you plan to leave the state?

Mail in postage paid envelope to:

Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

Information given below will remain confidential and is given to the Kentucky Council on Human Relations to encourage the employment of Kentucky teachers on the basis of merit

_____ _____
Name Address

Sex
M.___F.___ Race____. Teaching Certificate held_____

Subject or Grades
Preferred-1st Choice_____ 2nd Choice_____3rd Choice_____

Branch of Military Service_____Date Inducted_____Discharged_____

Membership in Professional & other Organizations_____

_____

College honors, Scholarships and Student Activities_____

_____

Education - Schools Attended Above High School

Name of school	Location	Dates Attended	Major	Degree or Credits Received

Teaching Experience

Where Employed	Years	Dates	Position-Grade Subjects Taught

Mail in enclosed envelope to Kentucky Council on Human Relations,Inc.
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

April 3, 1961

Mr. Galen Martin
Kentucky Commission on Human Relations
311 Capitol Building
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

The next Southern Inter-Agency meeting will be May 2 and 3, probably in New Orleans. We will be getting notices out definitely this week. We have, however, removed your name from the list of those attending the SIA meetings, in compliance with the traditional policy of inviting only representatives of regional agencies or of national agencies operating in the South. If you still carry a regional responsibility for the Unitarian Service Committee, you should, of course, continue to be involved.

The minutes of the last meeting have not yet gone out, because they have not yet been received from Charles Wittenstein who acted as secretary for the last meeting. I hope they too will go out this week.

There are some impending changes here. The enclosed has not as yet been released to the press and is sent for your information only.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
Enclosure

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

CHAIRMAN
THE REVEREND CANON ROBERT W. ESTILL,
LEXINGTON

MRS. DANN C. BYCK,
LOUISVILLE

PROFESSOR J. J. DUKEMINIER,
COLLEGE OF LAW,
UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON

J. T. HATCHER,
ELIZABETHTOWN

GILBERT W. KINGSBURY,
SOUTH FORT MITCHELL

MRS. ROBERT LOW,
PINEVILLE

JACK PAGE,
PIKEVILLE

WILLIAM J. SCHORM,
OWENSBORO

FRANK L. STANLEY, SR.,
LOUISVILLE

CHARLES T. STEELE,
LOUISVILLE

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
PADUCAH

March 27, 1961

Southern Regional Council
~~63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.~~
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Friends:

Please tell me when our next Southern Interagency meeting will be held, since I have not received any minutes of the last meeting. Would you also send us a copy of the list of people working in the South.

If there has been a change in office personnel at SRC, I would like to hear about that too.

Sincerely yours,

Galen

Galen Martin
Executive Director

GM:njj

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

CHAIRMAN
THE REVEREND CANON ROBERT W. ESTILL,
LEXINGTON

MRS. DANN C. BYCK,
LOUISVILLE

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WILLIAM J. SCHORM,
OWENSBORO

FRANK L. STANLEY, SR.,
LOUISVILLE

CHARLES T. STEELE,
LOUISVILLE

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
PADUCAH

April 12, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Brief reflection reminds me that you are right about only regional and national agencies being represented in the Southern Inter-Agency meeting. While my work previously was only in one metropolitan area, I now have no responsibilities broader than Kentucky.

Could someone there send me a copy of the memograph list of people working in this field in the south. I enclose a copy of our first newsletter which we would like to send to some of the southern workers. 4-20-61

Sincerely yours,

Galen

Galen Martin
Executive Director

GM:njj

Enclosure

August 25, 1961

Mr. Galen Martin
Executive Director
Commission on Human Rights
168 Capitol Annex Building
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Martin:

We have forwarded a copy of the job description sheet for your Assistant Director position to Mr. Matt Wohl, who seems to us to be highly qualified. His academic background includes a B.A. in Human Relations from the University of Miami and an M.A. from NYU, also in Human Relations. His present address is 1617 Brickell Ave., Miami, Florida. I should imagine that he will contact you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Sec.
Field Activities

Leslie

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

168 Capitol Annex
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY
PHONE 227-9661, EXT. 505

PR
PA

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Mrs. Robert Low,
Pineville

Jack Page,
Pikeville

Frank L. Stanley, Sr.,
Louisville

Charles Williams,
Paducah

Executive Director
Galen Martin

AUG 8 1961

Dear Friend:

We would be grateful for any assistance you mights provide in our efforts to obtain promising applicants for the position now open with our Commission, as indicated in the attached job description.

Sincerely yours,

Galen

Galen Martin

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
168 Capitol Annex Building
Frankfort, Kentucky

JOB TITLE - ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

JOB DESCRIPTION

Assist in the conduct of the overall program of the organization - Assist in carrying out the directives and decisions of the Commission and the Executive Director pertaining to programming and administration -

Give particular attention to the conduct of research projects, studies, and public reports on discrimination and desegregation in Kentucky -

Assists in the organization of committees to further the advancement and improvement in intergroup relations in the various communities throughout the State -

Write articles and reports on race relations, economic and social conditions of various State communities.

EDUCATION & EXPERIENCE REQUIREMENTS

Graduate study in social work or sociology desired - at least a college degree in social science, plus an acceptable combination of related training and experience in campus or community organizations or demonstrated evidence of ability to work smoothly and effectively in human relations groups.

SALARY

$5484 - $5760 (Grade 24-25)

TO APPLY

Send resume to

Galen Martin, Executive Director
Commission on Human Rights
168 Capitol Annex Building
Frankfort, Kentucky

November 27, 1961

Mr. Galen Martin
Executive Director
Commission on Human Rights
168 Capitol Annex Building
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

We were most impressed here with the professional and impressive newsletter that you are now getting out, complete with the seal of the state of Kentucky. Congratulations on the exciting work that you are carrying forward.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

168 Capitol Annex
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY
PHONE 227-9661, EXT. 505

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Livermore

Paul Oberst,
Lexington

Jack T. Page,
Pikeville

Timus G. Taylor, Jr.,
Paducah

Executive Director
Galen Martin

Assistant Director
L. Clayton Jones

TA

Harry Boyle

January, 1963

Dear Friend:

We would be grateful for any assistance you might provide in our efforts to obtain promising applicants for the position now open with our Commission, as indicated in the attached job description. Mr. Clayton Jones will be leaving the position February 28.

Sincerely yours,

Galen

Galen Martin

Enclosure

February 11, 1963

Mr. Galen Martin
Executive Director
Commission on Human Rights
168 Capitol Annex
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

We have discussed your request for applicants and have come up with one person whom you might want to consider.

Harry Boyte (1300 West Lake Drive, Greensboro, N.C.), whom you probably know, was for many years director of the Red Cross here, thereafter he was director of the Atlanta Council on Human Relations (sponsored by the Unitarian Service Committee), last year he did some special work for AFSC in Prince Edward County.

Harry has informed us he is anxious to get back in harness.

Thought you might like to know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

March 25, 1963

Mr. Galen Martin
Executive Director
Commission on Human Rights
168 Capitol Annex Building
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

Very hearty congratulations on the governor's code of fair practices. All of us here read with pleasure of this latest Kentucky accomplishment, which we feel certain is largely yours.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

168 Capitol Annex
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY
PHONE 227-9661, EXT. 534

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Bardstown

Hecht S. Lackey,
Henderson

Paul Oberst,
Lexington

Jack T. Page,
Pikeville

Executive Director
Galen Martin

April 15, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

As you may know, I am trying to serve as Mid-South Regional Chairman for the National Association of Intergroup Relations officials. The Mid-South region now includes Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. I have been trying to arrange a regional conference and some time ago I circulated a memo, of which a copy is enclosed, in an effort to reach some consensus on a possible meeting, time and place. The NAIRO elder statesman for the region, Herman Long, suggested the possibility of a meeting before or after the Southern Intergroup Agency meeting in Atlanta which I assume is still being held this week. This seemed like a good suggestion except that you are meeting in Atlanta.

I wonder if there would be any interest within the Southern Inter-Agency Group in holding a meeting a little farther North, perhaps in Nashville or even Louisville. We would then try to schedule a regional meeting before or after. I have not forgotten the preference of your group for Atlanta meetings, but I figure there is no harm in asking. I know there is strong interest in developments in Kentucky and in Louisville. Within a few weeks Louisville should have enacted a strong public accommodations ordinance. If there was more preference for Nashville, it is relevant that Governor Clement will be creating his State Intergroup Agency. Let me know if there is any interest in such a possible meeting arrangement.

Thanks for your letter regarding the Governor's Code. Recognition from outside the state won't hurt our program here and if you or other friends have occasion to commend Governor Combs directly, I wish you would send us a carbon of the letter.

Sincerely yours,

Galen

Galen Martin

GM/llt

April 25, 1963

Mr. Galen Martin
Executive Director
Commission on Human Rights
108 Capitol Annex
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

The matter of choosing a site for the next Interagency Conference meeting was referred to the Steering Committee with the request that locations in Tennessee and North Carolina be considered. The meeting will be held September 25 and 26. We will let you know when a decision is made.

Enclosed is a copy of a letter to Governor Combs.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

168 Capitol Annex
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY
PHONE 227-9661, EXT. 534

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Middlesboro

Mrs. Paul L. Kraus,
Bardstown

Hecht S. Lackey,
Henderson

Paul Oberst,
Lexington

Jack T. Page,
Pikeville

Executive Director
Galen Martin

April 26, 1963

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Marge:

To be certain that your state Councils are on our mailing list, I enclose a list of the eight whose names and addresses we have. Will you please make any necessary corrections on this list and give us any other names we should have? We sent the report to those listed and I enclose a few copies for your distribution.

Sincerely,

Galen

Galen Martin

GM/llt

Enclosure

April 29, 1963

Mr. Galen Martin
Executive Director
Commission on Human Rights
168 Capitol Annex
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen;

Thank you very much for the extra copies of your report on Municipal Recreation Desegregation. We are mailing them to those Councils which have not received them. Your list of state Councils on Human Relations is enclosed, with a few corrections, and additions are marked on a copy of our list. I checked the Houston Council because it has a professional staff, whereas the Texas Council does not, and a larger membership than the Texas Council. You may also want to include in your mailings the Atlanta Council and the New Orleans Council (although the latter is a new local Council without professional staff and not fully off the ground yet in regard to program).

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

Enclosures

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

168 Capitol Annex
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY
PHONE 227-9661, EXT. 534

LWD ✓
VJ ✓
PA ✓

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Glenn W. Denham,
Middlesboro

Mrs. Paul L. Kraus,
Bardstown

Hecht S. Lackey,
Henderson

Paul Oberst,
Lexington

Jack T. Page,
Pikeville

Executive Director
Galen Martin

June, 1963

Dear Friend:

We would be grateful for any assistance you might provide in our efforts to obtain promising applicants for the position open with our Commission, as outlined in the enclosed revised job description. As stated the salary will be based on the individual's qualifications.

Sincerely yours,

Galen Martin

Galen Martin

Enclosure

Send newsletter
Keep in touch

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

407 North Hite Avenue
Louisville 6 Ky

May 15,1963

Miss Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC
5Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Manderson:

Dr. Brimm has referred your letter of April 29th to me for reply.

We are in business and are so new in business that we don't have any stationery! However, encbsed is the list of the new members and officers. We will meet on Saturday, June 1st, at the Sheraton Hotel here in Louisville for the first meeting since electing a new chairman.

I suppose, for the time being, all communications can be sent to me at the above address. And, be sure and tell the gentleman who wants to join us, we shall be glad to have him!

We are crushed over losing Dr. Brimm but we're using him in as many ways as possible to keep in touch. Dr. Atwood has been made a consultant and since Cincinnati is close by, we shall see him occasionally.

We feel encouraged that we shall do more good things, and thanks much for your continued interest.

Cordially yours,

Renee Alice Green

Mrs. Thomas P. Green
Secretary

p.s. We shall send copies of minutes as you have requested.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Executive Committee

Mrs. Harry McAlpin, Chairman
Charles Stone, Treasurer
Mrs. Thomas P. Green, Secretary
Dr. Whitney M. Young, Member
Dr. Carl M. Hill, Member

Directors

Olaf Anderson
James A. Cronlin
Mrs. Houston K. Holt
William H. Perry, Jr
Juliet J. Poynter
Mrs. Cary Robertson
Dr. Henry S. Wilson
Doreen Rothenburg
Fred D. Sampson -new
Israel Munn, M.D. -new
Ken Shore - new
James T. Davis -new
A. D. Pinckney
Robert Munson -new
Mrs. L. K. Holder -new

Hal Thurmond

Consultants

Charles T. Steele, Chairman
A. Lee Coleman
Albert and Bernice Lett
Galen Martin
Milburn T. Memphis
Frank Simpson
Rufus S. Stout
Willis A. Sutton
J. Mennis Tydings
G. D. Wilson
William H. wood
C. H. Parrish, Jr
R. B. Atwood
Frank Stallings
~~[illegible]~~, Howitt Mathis

May 17, 1963

Mrs. Thomas P. Green
Secretary
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
407 North Hite Avenue
Louisville 6, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Green:

Thank you very much for your recent letter and for the listing of officers and directors of the Kentucky Council. This is a hurried note, written at a very rushed time, just to tell you that we are mailing you under separate cover 25 copies of the SRC newsletter, which is published monthly (or as nearly so as we can make it). Several months ago the chairmen of the state Councils expressed a desire to make copies of the newsletter--which had, until that time, been sent only to directors of the Councils--available to their executive committees and local council chairmen, so we are now sending each state group 25 copies for whatever distribution they care to make of it. It is, of course, essentially a household organ, with news from the state and local groups, program ideas, etc.. We will mail them to you each month, and if you have need for a greater quantity let us know.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

LWD - See p. 2 minutes
MM

407 North Hite Avenue
Louisville 6 Kentucky
27 May 1963

Miss Marge Manderson
Southern Regional Council, Inc
5 Forsyth Avenue, NW
Atlanta 5, Georgia

My dear Miss Manderson:

Thanks so much for the copies of SRC Newsletter. I included it in my notices of our meeting, June 1st.

Shall send minutes of that meeting when ready.

Hope our paths cross real soon. Until then, be well.

Cordially yours,

Anne Anne Green
Mrs. Thomas P. Green
Secretary
KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, inc

ps - Give my love to Mrs. Tilly and tell her I hope to see her at the Fellowship of the Concerned.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

MAY 22, 1963

TO: All Board Members

FROM: The Chairman

SUBJ: Regular Meeting

The Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Incorporated, will meet on Saturday, June 1, 1963 at 10:30 A.M. in the Oriental Room of the Sheraton Hotel.

Please return the enclosed reply card not later than Wednesday, May 29th.

Business of importance. Please be present.

Mrs. Harry S. McAlpin, Chairman

Louisville, Kentucky
April 27, 1963

***

Much discussion ensued relative to the present role of KCHR in relation to SRC. It was unanimously agreed that more emphasis should be given to projects for the state at large which would assure SRC that we really are a functioning group, worthy of their continued support. To that end, it was moved by Dr. Parrish and seconded by Mr. Perry that $300.00 be allocated to hold a workshop in Maysville which had been requested by board member, Mrs. Houston E. Holt. Motion carried.

Mr. Steele reported on the preliminary meetings held relative to the establishment of an Urban League in Lexington. No further action was taken by persons in Lexington, so nothing else has been done.

Mr. Martin expressed concern that nothing had been planned for localities other than Louisville. He feels the need for council activities to be expanded to include other Kentucky cities. Dr. Parrish concurred, stating there was need for strong support on a state-wide basis where the Council is concerned.

Regret was expressed at the transfer of Dr. Brimm to Atlanta. A rising vote of thanks was given him, and Dr. Atwood, who had retired and moved to Cincinnati.

The chairman then called for a report of the nominating committee (Charles T. Steele, Mansir Tydings and Nettie Alice Green). Report as follows:

Mrs. Harry S. McAlpin, Chairman
Mr. Charles Stone, Treasurer
Dr. Whitney M. Young, Member, Executive Committee
Dr. Carl M. Hill, Member, Executive Committee
Mrs. Thomas P. Green, Secretary

New Directors

James T. Davis	Pastor, Coke Methodist Church
Mrs. L. C. Holder	Veterans Administration Regional Office
Dr. Robert Munson	Asst. Chief, Psychology, VA Hospital
Dr. Fred D. Sampson	Pastor, Mt. Lebanon Baptist Church
Dr. Israel Muss	Chief, PM&R,Service, VA Hospital
Ken Short	Director, Southern Indiana Rehabilitation Center

Report of nominating committee accepted by majority vote.

Mrs. McAlpin, new chairman, was introduced and spoke briefly. Dr. Brimm gave a most stimulating and interesting report of his activities in his new position during the lunch hour.

No further business. Meeting adjourned.

R. B. Atwood, Chairman
Mrs. Thomas P. Green, Secy

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Executive Committee

Mrs. Harry W. McAlpin, Chm	Aiken Rd, Anchorage, Ky.
Charles Stone, Treasurer	Southern Press 131 W. Main Louisville 3, Kentucky
Mrs. Thomas P. Green, Secretary	407 N. Hite Ave., Lville 6, Ky.
Dr. Whitney M. Young, Member	Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge Lincoln Ridge, Ky.
Dr. Carl M. Hill, Member	Ky. State College, Frankfort, K

Directors

Olof Anderson	Lou. Presbytery, 109 E. Bwdy Louisville 3, Ky.
James A. Crumlin	608 W. Walnut, Louisville 3, Ky
James T. Davis	Coke Methodist Church 428 E. Breckinridge, Lville 3
Mrs. L. L. Holder	689 South Western Pkwy, Lville
Mrs. Houston E. Holt	356 E. 4th St. Mayesville, Ky.
Robert Munson, PhD	VA Hospital, NP Dept. Melwood & Zorn Aves. Lou 2
Israel Muss, M.D.	VA Hospital, PM&R Dept. Lou.
William H. Perry Jr.	H. C. Russell Jr. High School 17th & Madison Sts., Lou 3
Aurelius D. Pinckney	3033 Grand Ave., Louisville 1
Juliet J. Poynter	Shelbyville, Ky.
Mrs. Cary Robertson	Box 218, Rte 3, Anchorage, Ky.
Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg	2215 Bonnycastle, Lville 5
Fred D. Sampson	Mt. Lebanon Baptist Church 2224 W. Chestnut Lville 11

Ken Shore	Southeastern Indiana Rehabilitation Center, Inc. 231 E. Market, Jeffersonville Ind.
Henry S. Wilson	7318 Verona Way, Lville 18

Consultants

Charles T. Steele, Chm.	Lou. Urban League, 209 W. Marke Lville 2
R. B. Atwood	3609 Eaton Lane Cincinnati 29, Ohio
A. Lee Coleman	Univ. of Ky., Lexington, Ky.
Albert & Bernice Lott, Ph.D	Univ. of Ky., Lexington, Ky.
Galen Martin	Ky. Comm. on Human Rights State Office Bldg., Frankfort
Howitt Mathis	W. Ky. Voc. School, Pudadah
Milburn T. Maupin	Jackson Jr. High School 824 S. Jackson, Lville 3
C. H. Parrish, Jr.	926 S. Sixth Street,Lville 3
Frank Simpson	Attucks High School Hopkinsville
Frank Stallings	Univ. of Louisville, Lville 8
Rufus S. Stout	2112 1/2 W. Jefferson St. Lville 3
Willis A. Sutton	Univ. of Ky., Lexington, Ky.
J. Mansir Tydings	Lou. Comm, on Human Rels. City Hall, Lville 2
George D. Wilson	Ky. State College, Frankfort
William M. Wood	Rosenwald High School Harlan, Ky.

December 2, 1963

Mrs. Thomas P. Green
407 North Hite Avenue
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Green:

The Lillian Smith film Paul Anthony recommended to you for showing to Kentucky Council members is Miss Smith of Georgia, available from Time-Life Broadcast, Inc., (c/o Miss Joan Titus), Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York 20, N.Y.. It runs about 25 minutes, I believe, and there is no charge for showing it, other than shipping costs for its return to New York. We've seen it here, and it's quite good.

Another film we have seen and can recommend (although I'm unsure whether its content would be suitable for your program use in more civilized Kentucky) is about the activities of SNCC in Mississippi: "We'll Never Turn Back," available free of charge except for shipping costs from the SNCC office, 6 Raymond Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia.

We've recently received word that The Priest and the Politician, an hour long CBS documentary dealing with Leander Perez (Plaquemines Parish, La.) and his segregationist activities, is available from the Anti-Defamation League Southcentral Regional Office, 535 Gravier Street, Suite 806, New Orleans, La. Rental charge is $10.00. We haven't seen this one; in fact, we don't too often have the opportunity to see films in the area of human relations, unfortunately, and it's difficult for us to make informed recommendations to you. Two bibliographies of films are enclosed--one an old one (1959) done here and another compiled by the Department of Race Relations at Fisk in 1962. Some of these listings might be more suitable for your purposes.

Thanks again for delivering the message for me last week.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

May 10, 1961

Mr. Galen Martin
Executive Director
Commission on Human Rights
311 Capitol Building
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Martin:

John Constable asked me to reply to your letter of May 8, due to the fact that he had to go out of the city.

As requested, we are mailing you, under separate cover, a copy of Virginia's Massive Resistance; the materials on the sit-ins; and six copies of Racial Violence and Law Enforcement.

I have asked our New South clerk to check the New South mailing list, and enter subscriptions for the members of your Commission who are not already receiving New South; and send the invoice to the Commission. I am placing the Commissioners on the "L" list.

If we can be of any additional aid, please let us know.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Luel E. Cummings
Secretary to Mr. Constable

/lec
Encl. - official receipt

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

CHAIRMAN
THE REVEREND CANON ROBERT W. ESTILL,
LEXINGTON

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LOUISVILLE

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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON

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OWENSBORO

FRANK L. STANLEY, SR.,
LOUISVILLE

CHARLES T. STEELE,
LOUISVILLE

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
PADUCAH

May 8, 1961

Mr. John Constable
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear John:

Enclosed is a check for $2.50 for which please send us one copy of Virginia's Massive Resistance, by Benjamin Muse.

Would you please check your New South mailing list, and enter two year subscriptions for the members of our Commission listed on the enclosed sheet that are not already receiving New South. Please send the invoice for this direct to the Commission, preferably in amounts totaling $10.00 or less on one invoice. Please add all our Commissioners to the SRC "L" list.

Would you also send us six copies of all material you have duplicated on the sit-ins.

Sincerely yours,

Galen Martin
Executive Director

GM:njj

Enclosure

P. S. Also please send us about six copies of Racial Violence and Law Enforcement

put on list

COMMISSIONERS

The Reverend Canon Robert W. Estill, Christ Church Episcopal, 217 Church St. Lexington, Kentucky, Chairman

Mr. Charles Williams, 100 Fountain Avenue, Paducah, Kentucky

Mrs. Dann C. Byck, 3321 Greenhill, Louisville, Kentucky

Mr. Gilbert W. Kingsbury, 210 Edgewood, South Forth Mitchell, Kentucky

Professor J. J. Dukeminier, College of Law, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky

Mr. Jack Page, Pikeville, Kentucky

Mrs. Robert Low, Pineville, Kentucky

Mr. Frank L. Stanley, Sr., 714 West Chestnut St., Louisville, Kentucky

Mr. Charles T. Steele, 608 West Walnut Street, Louisville, Kentucky on board list

June 7, 1961

Mr. Hal Thurmond, Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
Post Office Box 319
Hopkinsville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Thurmond:

We are mailing you, under separate cover, twenty-five copies of Dr. Hill's article. The cost is two cents each which represents our printing cost.

We appreciate your interest in the Council's work.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

Post Office Box 319

Dial TUxedo 6-1661

BLUE LAKE BLOCK COMPANY

INCORPORATED

"You Can See the Difference"

HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY

June 4, 1961

Mr. John Constable,
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Constable,

In the April issue of "New South" there was a Sunday School address by Dr. Haywood Hill. His "This I Believe" is indeed a masterpiece of clear Christian thinking.

Would it be possible for me to have twenty-five copies of the April issue for distribution to interested persons here in Hopkinsville.

Your cooperation in this matter is appreciated.

Please bill me for the cost involved.

Sincerly,

Hal Thurmond

Hal Thurmond - Director,
Ky. Council on Human Relations

HT/tm

ASSOCIATE MEMBER WEST KENTUCKY CHAMBER
AGC

June 9, 1961

Mr. Galen Martin
Executive Director
Commission on Human Rights
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

Enclosed is a material listing and sent under separate cover is one copy of "Second Look."

Sorry, but the Community Self Survey Manual is out of print, and I do not know of the other pamphlet you mentioned.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

CHAIRMAN
THE REVEREND CANON ROBERT W. ESTILL,
LEXINGTON

MRS. DANN C. BYCK,
LOUISVILLE

PROFESSOR J. J. DUKEMINIER,
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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY, LEXINGTON

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WILLIAM J. SCHORM,
OWENSBORO

FRANK L. STANLEY, SR.,
LOUISVILLE

CHARLES T. STEELE,
LOUISVILLE

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
PADUCAH

June 6, 1961

Mr. John Constable
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear John:

Would you please send us the following:

(1) 6 copies of the Manual for a Community Service Survey

(2) One copy of "Negro Significance in Atlanta" ? and "Second Look", or send address where they might be obtained.

(3) The most resent list of publications from SRC

Sincerely yours,

Galen (njj)

Galen Martin
Executive Director

GM:njj

June 16, 1961

Mr. Galen Martin
Commission on Human Rights
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

We are mailing you, under separate cover, the copies of the material you requested including the books. All of the materials are free of charge with the exception of "Racial Violence and Law Enforcement," for which we are billing you.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

Fill please and send net. ltr. LEC
Thanks

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

CHAIRMAN
THE REVEREND CANON ROBERT W. ESTILL,
LEXINGTON

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JACK PAGE,
PIKEVILLE

WILLIAM J. SCHORM,
OWENSBORO

FRANK L. STANLEY, SR.,
LOUISVILLE

CHARLES T. STEELE,
LOUISVILLE

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
PADUCAH

June 14, 1961

Dear John:

Thanks for the publication list. Please send us:

50 copies of Racial Violence and Law Enforcement
I want to send these to Kentucky Chiefs of Police

1 copy each of L reports, 8, 13, 15, 16, and 17

Please consider our request for about 6 or so copies each of Action Patterns in School Desegregation and The Louisville Story. School desegregation is by no means complete in Kentucky. We need to round out a little library here and if you have any other books such as The Negro Potential let me know. We'll take what we can get for free or at reduced rates, but we need to pay invoices by June 30, at the latest.

Sincerely yours,

Galen

Galen Martin

Completed 6-16-61
WS

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ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
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JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

APR 1 4 1964

Dear Subscriber:

NEW SOUTH subscription renewal time is here!

We hope you have found our monthly publication worthwhile and will want to continue reading it. If so, please fill in the form below and return it with your check in the enclosed envelope. If you have become a member of one of the state councils on human relations which includes a NEW SOUTH subscription in its membership, please DO NOT send us your renewal but continue to subscribe through your state council office.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth House Alexander

Ruth House Alexander
Secretary-Treasurer

RHA/js

* * * * * * * *

Please renew my subscription to NEW SOUTH for one year. Enclosed is my check or money order for $2.00 (made payable to Southern Regional Council, Inc.).

Date May 5, 1964 to Southern Regional Council: Yes, I do wish to continue receiving NEW SOUTH. In view of your statement above, I sent to the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Box 310, Frankfort, Ky, my check for $5.00, dated March 18, 1964. To date this check has not cleared the bank, and I am wondering if there is no longer a Ky. Council on Human Relations. I sent my check with an earlier copy of this same reminder from you, and sent it to the address which I had used last year. I would appreciate any information you have about the Ky. chapter.

~~Name~~

~~Street~~

~~City and State~~ (Miss) Adelaide Gundlach ~~Zip Code~~

214 Prospect St., Berea, Ky. 40403

once sent disc on home NS for a while!

June 15, 1964

Miss Adelaide Gundback
214 Prospect Street
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Miss Gundback:

I have been unforgivably slow in replying to your note of May 5 concerning the check you sent to the Kentukky Council on Human Relationa on March 18, which had not, at the time of your note, cleared the bank. The Kentucky Council does still exist and I have forwarded your query on to its secretary, Mrs. Thomas P. Green, 407 North Hite Avenue, Louisville. I'm sure you will hear from her soon.

Your subscription to New South will, of course, continue.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

June 15, 1964

Mrs. Thomas P. Green
Secretary
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
407 North Hite Avenue
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Green:

We received the enclosed note upon notifying Miss Adelaide Gundlach that her NEW SOUTH subscription (and her Kentucky Council membership) for the previous year was expiring. I'm sure you can straighten the matter out.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

Enc.

October 14, 1960

The Rev. A. D. Pinckney
Plymouth Congregational Church
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Pinckney:

Congratulations on your election as chairman of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations for the coming year. As you know, the Kentucky Council has a cooperative arrangement with the Southern Regional Council, and I am anxious to meet you as soon as possible so that we can consider together ways in which SRC may be of maximum help to the Kentucky Council.

Although our smallest group, the Kentucky Council has a solid record of constructive achievement and leadership in the field of human relations in Kentucky. I am sure that we can build on this record in the future and I look forward to working with you as closely as possible.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

P. S. I am including some information on recent experiences of the director of the Alabama Council. I have just sent a set to Dr. Atwood also. I am sorry these did not get to you earlier.

PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Aurelius D. Pinckney, Minister

Louis J. Harper, Church Clerk

1626 WEST CHESTNUT STREET
LOUISVILLE 3, KENTUCKY

October 19, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Thank you for your kind letter of congratulations. One accepts such an assignment with "fear and trembling" in these crucial days. There is work to be done in our area and we would be less than men were we to fail to face up to our task.

I shall be happy to meet you as soon as we can get our goals set for the year here in Kentucky. There is, I am sure, much wisdom you can give as we seek to accomplish these goals.

Sincerely yours,

Aurelius D. Pinckney

Aurelius D. Pinckney

ADP/h

January 6, 1966

The Rev. Aurelius Pinckney
Plymouth Congregational Church
1626 West Chestnut Street
Louisville 3, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Pinckney:

It was good to have your note of December 30. We are looking forward to your report. As Dr. Atwood has undoubtedly told you, we do request quarterly reports from state Councils on Human Relations as part of the arrangement under which we provide financial assistance to state groups.

I think it is time that you and I talked together about the good work you and the Kentucky Council are doing. I apologize for not having tried to meet with you before now. I would be happy to come to Louisville during the week of January 23 if this would be convenient for you. I could come most any time during that week, but just to have a date to talk about, would Tuesday the 24th be suitable? If that particular week would be difficult for you, I would suggest Monday, February 6.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

P.O. BOX 955 PHONES: JUniper 3-5265 — JUniper 4-4624 LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

December 30, 1960

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Aurelius D. Pinckney, Chairman
Hugh A. Brimm, Treasurer
Nettie Alice Green, Secretary
Rufus B. Atwood, Member
Joseph Rosenbloom, Member

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Milburn T. Maupin
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Rufus S. Stout
Willis A. Sutton, Jr.
J. Mansir Tydings
G. D. Wilson
William M. Wood

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsythe St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Our mechanical preparation of the outreach of the Council for 1961 is complete. I shall, in collaboration with Dr. Atwood and the Executive Committee, round out the year in report to you.

It is my hope to meet you personally and talk over the work for 1961 here in Kentucky.

Best regards to you.

Sincerely yours,

Aurelius D. Pinckney

Aurelius D. Pinckney

ADP/h

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

P.O. BOX 955 PHONES: JUniper 3-5265 — JUniper 4-4624 LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

January 12, 1961

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Aurelius D. Pinckney, Chairman
Hugh A. Brimm, Treasurer
Nettie Alice Green, Secretary
Rufus B. Atwood, Member
Joseph Rosenbloom, Member

DIRECTORS
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William M. Wood

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsythe St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Sir:

Tuesday, January 24th is o.k. with me. We are calling an executive meeting Saturday, February 4th, but I can manage to have you see most of the members personally that day.

Keep up the good works in Georgia.

Sincerely yours,

Aurelius D. Pinckney

Aurelius D. Pinckney

ADP/h

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

P.O. BOX 955 PHONES: JUniper 3-5265 — JUniper 4-4624 LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Aurelius D. Pinckney, Chairman
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Joseph Rosenbloom, Member

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Milburn T. Maupin
Mrs. James G. Sheehan
Rufus S. Stout
Willis A. Sutton, Jr.
J. Mansir Tydings
G. D. Wilson
William M. Wood

February 14, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsythe St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Reports for both the chairman and treasurer have been sent to the council ending December, 1960.

It was good to meet you and get some directions for 1961. As you saw in our meeting we so often get off into the realm of words that it is hard to come to the point. There are so many points we need to touch this year that the prospect scares me. Much good results can come from running scared sometimes.

We will get the consultant meeting on foot in March as you suggested. Much good can come from that I think. Maysville and Paducah and Hopkinsville will be touched also.

We will keep you informed of everything.

Respectfully yours,

Aurelius D. Pinckney

Aurelius D. Pinckney

ADP/h

February 21, 1961

The Rev. A. D. Pinckney
Plymouth Congregational Church
1626 West Chestnut
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Pinckney:

Thank you very much for your program and financial reports of the last quarter of 1960. I am enclosing the Kentucky Council's check for that period.

I am not sure that I reminded you that the Southern Regional Council is now requiring an annual audit of each state Council. We follow this procedure ourselves and feel that it is good protection for the Council as well as good business sense. A copy of this audit will be required before any of the 1961 allotments are mailed, or else a statement from each Council that such an audit is in progress.

I enjoyed very much getting acquainted with you on my recent visit to Kentucky. I hope you will find it possible to have your workshop for consultants on merit employment fairly soon. Let me know whenever we can be of help to you.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
Enclosure

May 17, 1961

The Rev. Aurelius Pinckney
Plymouth Congregational Church
1626 West Chestnut Street
Louisville 3, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Pinckney:

Thank you for your quarterly report which we found quite helpful. I hope you will let me know in somewhat more detail how the Council has been helpful to the students in Louisville. Your experience there might be helpful to other groups.

I think the Kentucky Council is right in line with the current emphasis with its special programming to deal with the merit employment problem. Do let us know whether local communities have responded to the offer of consultative assistance in merit employment by the Kentucky Council.

How is your membership campaign coming? How many members do you now have? Is there any way we can be of service?

We await Mr. Brimm's treasurer's report and will forward your quarterly grant when it is received.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

Ky - A. Pinckney

PR-67
PAV

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

P.O. BOX 955 PHONES: JUniper 3-5265 — JUniper 4-4624 LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

November 8, 1961

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Aurelius D. Pinckney, Chairman
Hugh A. Brimm, Treasurer
Nettie Alice Green, Secretary
Rufus B. Atwood, Member
Joseph Rosenbloom, Member

DIRECTORS
Olaf Anderson
James A. Crumlin
Osceola Dawson
Joseph Freeland
Mrs. J. E. Hankins
Mrs. Houston E. Holt
Frank McGrath
C. H. Parrish Jr.
W. H. Perry, Jr.
Juliet Poynter
Mrs. Cary Robertson
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Whitney M. Young

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Mrs. James G. Sheehan
Rufus S. Stout
Willis A. Sutton, Jr.
J. Mansir Tydings
G. D. Wilson
William M. Wood

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

It is with extreme regret that I am unable to attend the Annual Meeting of the Council held in Atlanta. It is also with regrets that I haven't been able to function during the past year as I have wished. But at our meeting held October 28th President Atwood again assumed the Presidency to give, because of his contacts and time a wider scope to the outreach of the Council. I am sure this will be most satisfactory.

Reports are being sent to Mr. Paul Rilling under separate mailing.

Respectfully yours,

Aurelius D. Pinckney

Aurelius D. Pinckney

ADP/h

1579 Parsons Place Apt. #5
Louisville 5, Kentucky
Feb. 6, 1955

Dr. George Mitchell, Exec. Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

FEB 8 1955

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you so much for reprint of Alan Paton's report on The Negro in America Today and for the Ashmore and Williams books.

Things are moving along here, even though we are minus office, letterhead, and the like. We are planning for such details and putting in work on same. I've written the report of the Mammouth Cave meeting and sent copies around for a look-over before mimeographing for the Board, SRC, Consultants, etc. Been working on other projects and details too.

I don't know what you've got in Oklahoma City, Okla., but we have a friend there who has been very active with League of Women Voters, YWCA, State Legislature, etc. whose husband is a business man (oil). They are [redacted] well rooted and of good standing in the city and area and she writes she is a resource person for a committee that is going to try to help "ward off the unpleasantness that other states have had in de-segregation." She is Mrs. J.H. Dalton
729 Northeast 18th St.
Oklahoma City 5, Oklahoma
She might be useful to you there.

See other in "general corres" "D" file

I'll hope to see you when you're in Louisville though it's difficult to think in terms of lunch when I'm still in the public schools. Perhaps you can call me.

It was a real pleasure to meet and work with Grace Hamilton and I'm looking forward to many pleasant associations with her - and you and the SRC.

Sincerely,

Margaret

Margaret Dagen

February 25, 1955

Mrs. Margaret Dagen
1579 Parsons Place, N. W.
Apartment 5
Louisville 5, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Dagen:

I am just back from a day at one of the schools currently going in the South: the Southern Police Institute at Louisville, Kentucky. This is an excellent agency, cordially disposed toward us and established with the advice of many of our friends. It trains police officials, mainly Southern, in normal police skills with good dashes of human relations put in. The head of it is Colonel David A. McCandless, and they are quartered at the University of Louisville. Mr. C. H. Parrish of our staff is in close touch with the Southern Police Institute.

I am the more encouraged from the conversations with the various police officials to write you and ask that you make it your business and the business of your agency to build a cordial working relationship with senior police officials in the principal cities in your state.

The notion of a working relationship between police officials and human relations agencies is in some spots novel. One of the things we all agreed on was that it is wise for friendships to be made before trouble comes.

Also, we agreed that whoever, being private citizen or police official, first perceives a problem coming up has the duty to be in touch with the other.

I think in most states we are the ones who will first perceive opportunities and needs coming ahead, so the bee is on us to go and see some Chiefs in our areas and simply tell them who and what we are and swap telephone numbers and make friends.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

March 10, 1955

Mrs. Margaret Dagen
1579 Parsons Place, N. W.
Apartment 5
Louisville 5, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Dagen:

I notice that your February finance report has not yet come in.

I know you are busy, and I am sure that there has been some uncertainty as to whose business it was to do it, but it will have to be a rule that the report does come in in the first two or three days of each new month.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

FBR ✓
Return to EAB

March 14, 1955

MAR 17 1955

National Asso. Interracial Organizations
Mr. John G.Feild, Sec. Treasurer
Board of Community Relations
565 N. Erie Street
Toledo, Ohio

Dear Mr. Feild:

Dr. George Mitchell has called to our attention the good work of NAIBO, and we are enclosing check herewith for a membership in the name of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations.

We shall be glad to receive any materials and information from you from time to time at the above address.

Our good wishes in your fine work.

Sincerely,

(Mrs) Margaret Dagen,
Executive Director

MD/bm
encl.

Copy: Dr. George Mitchell

March 15, 1955

Mrs. Margaret Dagen
1579 Parsons Place, N. W.
Apartment 5
Louisville 5, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Dagen:

We have been working out a plan to bring together the staff in the states early in June.

Partly for the felt need of further conference on all our joint problems, and partly to give an opportunity for the new state staff to get acquainted with W. W. Alexander. Dr. Will started in 1919 the work which preceeded the Southern Regional Council. He farms now in retirement near Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Harry Jones has arranged for accomodation for us at a point about four miles from Chapel Hill. Time proposed: from before supper Wednesday, June 1st, till the afternoon of Friday, June 3rd. Details later on travel, but in general by train one would go to Raleigh or by plane to Raleigh-Durham.

Travel into and from and maintenance at the spot (quite reasonable) for state staff would be at the expense of state organizations.

We would warmly expect you, and any one regularly-serving professional staff of the other race. Please begin the process of clearing the travel with your Executive Committee, and let us know if you can come.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

March 16, 1955

Mrs. Margaret Dagen
1579 Parsons Place, N. W.
Apartment 5
Louisville 5, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Dagen:

Please take some time over this one.

I send you with the letter a pamphlet called, How to Organize a Freedom Agenda Project. We will send you separately the six related study pamphlets.

One of our good friends is working hard to get the Freedom Agenda Project going. I would like us to help. That really means finding some people in this or that community who would be a discussion group and go through the program.

Admitted that it is not exactly our business. Admitted that we have got our hands full. Still, it is good freedom-loving material, and all of us have some friends who would know ways of putting this sound underpinning beneath local freedom.

I carefully do not urge that helping with this be in any way an official project of your group. But I do ask that you try privately to find ways to spread the project -- if you agree.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

March 21, 1955

GSM ✓
HCF ✓
GTH ✓
FBR ✓
AH ✓
KS ✓
RNF ✓
RA ✓
MET ✓
JC ✓
EAB ✓

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.
1319 HEYBURN BLDG.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

MAR 21 1955

MRS. MARGARET W. DAGEN
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MRS. IONE G. STANLEY
ASST. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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DR. TOM C. VENABLE
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

March 19, 1955

Staff

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you so much for your letter of March 15, about a staff conference early in June. I talked yesterday to Dr. Parrish and Mansir Tydings about this. They suggested that we discuss this at an Executive Committee meeting on Monday, March 28, and get their approval for me to go. We all agreed that it would be very worth while for me to be there. The next step for me will be to get an O.K. from the Board of Education, as schools here are in session until June 10.

I have also received your letter and the pamphlet called How To Organize A Freedom Agenda Project. We shall bear this in mind and will try to find ways to spread the project.

Just today we got the membership card for NAIRO, so we are affiliated and will be getting materials and information from them.

Next Saturday, March 26, I shall meet with our Education Program Committee in Lexington to get it activated and look forward to an excellent meeting. This week I met with the Publications Committee and work is going forward on our brochure. We think we have been usefully busy!

Thank you for the checks for which Mrs. Stanley and I were grateful.

Sincerely,

Margaret

Mrs. Margaret W. Dagen/og

P.S. Several of us have been getting to a good many meetings - not the big, spectacular kind, but the kind where sincere thinking, some planning, and genuine interest combine to make a thoughtful atmosphere.

March 22, 1955

Dictated March 21

Mrs. Margaret Dagen
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Maggie:

You and I will have a chance to be together come August, or whenever the Kentucky Labor School is. I have promised to be there for its second week. Meanwhile, here's hoping we get many earlier chances.

I have asked Fred Routh to conjure up a solution to intra-staff letters.

I signed you a lot of checks the other day; hope they are the right ones.

I trust our Kentucky people. Good eggs make good omelets.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.
1319 HEYBURN BLDG.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

March 14, 1955

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Dr. George S. Mitchell, Exec. Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MAR 16 1955

Dear George:

Thank you for your brief letter of 3/10.

The February finance report is being mailed today. Mansir Tydings was out of town and was training Mrs. Stanley to make out this report as one of her duties. We are sorry it has been delayed and I am showing your letter to him and especially to her so that from now on this report will go out punctually the first of each new month.

I wrote to Mrs. Stoney Saturday, 3/12 and among other things mentioned that we have not received checks for disbursement to the Consultants for two months now. I hope they will come soon so we can mail them what they should receive.

Could we devise some system or form for intra-organization correspondence? It seems like a waste of time to write a formal letter each time for writing within the SRC family. If you are interested, I'll try to invent or borrow some system, submit it to you and let's see if it would work. Let me know.

I am meeting with the Publications Committee today to try to activate it to coordinate some of its work with that of the Membership Committee. Then I'll do the same (activate) the Education Program Committee so that by the time we have a Board meeting in April all the Committees will be functioning and under way.

It would be good to talk to you someday about several things. Perhaps this opportunity will offer itself.

Sincerely,

Margaret Dagen

This letter was sent to the members of the Governor's Commission on Desegregation

Mrs. Simeon Willis
The Rev. Homer Nutter
Mr Earnest Pittman
Mr. Pryor Sutherland
Mr. Walter Wells
Dr. Wade Weldon
Mr Earl Pruitt
Mr. Wendell Butler

May G.T.A. have for Prog. file? G.T.A.

March 30, 1955

The Reverend Homer Nutter
407 North Upper
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Reverend Nutter:

Kentucky will shortly be meeting the challenge of integration in its public schools. Already many Kentucky communities are seeking aid from the established agencies within the state with the view of making plans for this new program. Because of your official responsibility as a member of the Governor's Commission on Desegregation you will, no doubt, be interested in the program of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. Our major concern is that, as plans are made in various communities, all our citizens who are involved should be consulted and should participate in implementing them. To that end we are offering consultant service to communities as may request such service.

The Kentucky Council on Human Relations is an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council which for so many years has been active in the field of human relations throughout the southern region. Under separate cover, with our compliments, you will receive a packet of literature pertinent to the desegregation issue and for the next year you will be sent The New South, which is the publication of the Southern Regional Council. We hope you will find these materials valuable in your work with the Commission. Please feel free to call on us for any other service we may be able to render.

On Friday, April 15, 1955 we will have a meeting of our Board of Directors and Consultants. It will be held at the Y.M.C.A., Dining Room B. We would like for you to be our guests for the luncheon.

A self-addressed reply card is enclosed for your convenience.

Very cordially yours,

(Mrs) Margaret W. Dagen,
Executive Director.

MWD/bm

Copies: Drs. Mitchell, Parrish and Sanders

April 5, 1955

TO: GTH

If you will give me some memo that the packet end of this is understood and is to go through, I will write Mrs. Dagen praisingly.

GSM

GSM/eab

April 5, 1955

Mrs. Margaret Dagen
Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Dagen:

Mrs. Hamilton wrote out as enclosed. Fine idea all around. Warm praises for it, and for check, and for KCHR and MWD and the works.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

April 5, 1955

TO: GTH

If you will give me some memo that the packet end of this is understood and is to go through, I will write Mrs. Dagen praisingly.

GSM

GM.

GSM/eab

R 7 — Please give G.S.M. copy 7 letter re - [illegible]

noted FBR

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Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

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WILLIAM M. WOOD

March 30, 1955

APR 2 1955

enclosure to GTH.

Dr. George Mitchell,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Enclosed is copy of a letter which we have sent to the members of the Governor's Commission on Desegregation. This letter was developed through the cooperation of Drs. Parrish and Sanders.

It is our understanding that you will forward to the Members of the Commission the packet of literature from the Atlanta Office. Attached is subscription to The New South for one year, including the names and addresses of the Governor's Commission, and our check for $16.00, so that the Commission can receive a one year subscription.

I hope you will like our letter, and that all goes well with the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret W. Dagen

(Mrs) Margaret W. Dagen,
Executive Director.

JMT/bm
enclosure 3

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

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1319 HEYBURN BLDG.

LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

April 9, 1955

Clip to A.N.

MRS. MARGARET W. DAGEN
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MRS. IONE G. STANLEY
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WILLIAM M. WOOD

APR 11 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you so much for your copies of the the letter you sent to the members of the Governor's Commission on Desegregation and for sending such a good packet of materials to them. We have received several acceptances from them for attendance at the luncheon part of our Board Meeting this Friday, April 15 at noon, YMCA and we hope to have a good session with them.

Mansir Tydings and I went to Frankfort yesterday, filed and paid for our papers of Incorporation and that is now done. Then we stopped by and handed a press release to the Courier-Journal (Allan Trout). I had prepared a release with rather complete information and we left copies of our letterhead, roster, ANSWERS FOR ACTION, PATTERNS FOR INTEGRATION (prepared by the Eastern Council on Moral and Spiritual Values as a report of two large meetings they have had on the subject). The enclosed clip from today's COURIER-JOURNAL is what they did with the release. There was also an article on the front page of the TIMES, which I do not have at hand at the moment, and we made the news broadcasts in the early evening yesterday.

I had a long distance call this morning from Dr. Sutton to inform me that he and Dr. Coleman had been at Georgetown, where a little difficulty is brewing - and that is why I left that article attached to the one about the setting up of the Council.

I am appearing on a panel at the KTA (Negro Teachers organization) this coming Thursday morning, and before all the Superintendents of Schools at 4 p.m. Wednesday, 4/13 at the Brown Hotel.

While in Frankfort yesterday, we stopped by the Governor's office and saw him (leaving the above materials with him); the Attorney General's office, seeing one of his assistants and leaving materials; the Secretary of State; the State Superintendent of Schools, where we talked to him (Mr. Wendell Butler) and to some of his assistants.

Best to you. We don't do the best job of keeping you (or our Board and Consultants) informed about our activities and hope as soon as the problems of time and lack of office help are solved, we can do much better on that - and other things.

Sincerely,

Margaret W. Dagen

Margaret W. Dagen

Key file

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

Apr 12

GTH ✓
FR
KS
HCF
DT
AH
JC
et als

GSM.

After reading please return to G.T.H. for "guests".

April 11, 1955

Mrs. Margaret Dagen
1579 Parsons Place, N. W.
Apartment 5
Louisville 5, Kentucky

Dear Margaret:

The man at the head of the Department of the Rural Church at Drew Seminary in Madison, New Jersey, is a devoted and informed person, of Southern background. He has put out three excellent pamphlets, copies of which I am sending to you.

We can play a part in strengthening the rural churches, and in firming their purposes. I hope that reading the booklets will strike sparks in your mind, and give you hints as to helpful things to do.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Under separate cover
These My Brethren
Go Down, Moses
A New Gospel of the Soil

April 12, 1955

Mrs. Margaret Dagen
1579 Parsons Place
Louisville 5, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Dagen:

We have a good many useful links with the National Council of Negro Women.

In your state we have the following members of its National Committee and Board: Mrs. Ida M. Ross, Minerva.

When opportunity offers, I think you will find it helpful to be in touch with these ladies.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

April 19, 1955

Mrs. Margaret Dagen
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
1319 Heyburn Bldg.
Fourth and Broadway
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Margaret:

We have sent to each of the consultants the same packet of materials which you will receive in a day or two. This represents some new resources in this office which may be useful to them.

As you know we've sent quite a large collection of material to the panel participants on the Moral Side of the News - WHAS. Copies also were sent to Miss Ruthenberg.

Parrish sent us the news clip announcing the filing of papers of incorporation of the KCOHR. Excellent story. Shows such a clear purpose as is reflected in the plan of work. Congratulations to all of you.

With my best wishes,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH:rnf
under separate cover:
Now is the Time
It Can Be Done
St. Louis Integrates its Schools
NCLCH Memo on Desegregation
ADL Program Material

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

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DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. TOM C. VENABLE
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

April 20, 1955

Executive Committee
Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Friends:

At the time you employed me as Executive Director of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, it was understood that I would work on a part-time basis until July 1, 1955, and that you would review my status about the first of April, at which time it would be decided whether I would be employed on a full-time basis after July 1st. It was also understood that about April 1st, I would also have an opportunity to decide whether to continue to work for the organization.

In the few months I have worked on a part-time basis, I have given to the organization all the time, thought, and energy I possibly could, including afternoons, evenings, and full weekends whenever needed. I have spoken for the organization, have attended meetings, and have done the numerous tasks necessary for getting things rolling. I have also done a great deal of clerical work.

It is, therefore, with great regret that I must now inform you that I will not be able to continue to work for the Kentucky Council on Human Relations after my present term expires. In order that there be no misunderstanding as to my reasons for leaving, and in order to help the organization even beyond my employment, I would like to state some of the factors which have led me to make this most difficult decision.

At the time of my employment, I was given to understand that I would have full-time clerical assistance, and that I would have the power to help select such personnel. The very contrary was the case. I had nothing to say about the other staff employed, and there was no full-time clerical employee to take care of the many details of getting an organization into motion.

The job of promoting and publicizing a new organization requires a disproportionate amount of correspondence, circularizing, and other methods of reaching old friends and making new ones. It has been impossible to carry on a regular contact with our consultants, board members, outside organizations and interested individuals both in and outside our organization. I have discussed my concern over this matter with various members of the Executive

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
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1319 HEYBURN BLDG.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

MRS. MARGARET W. DAGEN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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ASST. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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WILLIAM M. WOOD

Committee but, for a variety of reasons which I will not go into at this point, no basic change has been suggested or seems to be forthcoming about this basic flaw in our organizational set-up.

It would seem to me that the organization, as now constituted, is top-heavy with executive personnel, and inadequate as to clerical and other technical help. To do justice to such a staff, a budget far beyond the size of the sums so far allotted or conceived would be necessary. I cannot see a sound future, with a three-year period in mind, for this kind of structure.

In order not to harm the Kentucky Council on Human Relations in any way, I am not going into other matters, in writing, which have influenced my decision to resign. If you are interested in these other matters, I would be very happy to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee to give my views orally. Some of these other problems I did raise on April 13 at a meeting of the Executive Committee.

My interest and active concern with problems of human relations and integration will surely continue, and if there is any way in which I can help the organization, please feel free to call on me. I should like, specifically, for you to outline what you would most like me to accomplish between now and July 1st.

I am very sorry, for reasons I feel beyond my control or remedying, that it will be impossible for me to continue to work in an executive capacity for you. Perhaps, however, this will make it more possible for you to re-evaluate the entire situation and arrive at a happy solution for the problems and needs of the organization.

Sincerely,

Margaret W. Dagen

(Mrs.) Margaret W. Dagen

May 6, 1955

Mrs. Margaret W. Dagen, Ex. Dir.
Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Margaret:

Thanks for your good letter of April 30th.

We have all been glad to know about the St. Louis Board of Education report. We have ordered copies. If you would like to have copies of Lillian Smith's Now is the Time for distribution and/or sal, we can make them available to you. Let us know the quantity you would like to have.

I am distressed at the report that reached this office a few days ago about your resignation. I am still in hopes that some of the difficulties of the working arrangements can be resolved. The position in which you find yourself is very clear and I can understand your feelings about it. I am concentrating on the hope that there can be some correction and you will find it possible to continue. Thanks also for the copies of consultants report forms. They May be useful elsewhere.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH:rmf
Sent to Home Address

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

1319 HEYBURN BLDG.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

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DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

April 30, 1955

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Grace:

Thanks so much for your letter of 4/19 and the packet of materials. I have talked to several consultants and they received theirs and are finding them of value. Any and all resources are gladly received. I am also glad that you have sent so much to WHAS and Dorcas Ruthenberg. Those are being well-used and she is grateful for them, too.

Last night I spoke to the group meeting here for the Ky. Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers - at their banquet. I found Lilian Smith's little book very useful in that speech, could have sold 50 if I'd had them, and did sell about that many ANSWERS FOR ACTION. Instead of taking personal payment, I asked them to buy a $25 organization membership, which they did, and I learned a good many things about here and there in the State. One of our consultants, Mr. Wood from Harlan, Ky., invited me

Please tell George I am way behind in my typewriter pounding - was to have had help today but she called and could not come. So tell him thanks for his of 4/12 about Mrs. Ida M. Ross of the National Council of Negro Women and his of 4/11 referring to pamphlets he sent on the Rural Church (These My Brethren; Go Down, Moses; A New Gospel of the Soil).

The St. Louis Board of Education has put out its own account of the job of integration in the St. Louis Schools. It is asked for under the title of THE ST. LOUIS STORY, and at my request, 50 copies were sent free of charge. You might like to write for some C/O James A. Scott; Director of Education; Board of Education of the City of St. Louis; St. Louis 11.

I am enclosing copies of forms asked for at the Mammoth Cave meeting for use by the Consultants. Thought you might like a set for your central file as they might be helpful elsewhere.

Best to you and good greetings to George.

Sincerely,

Margaret

(Mrs.) Margaret W. Dagen
Executive Director

May 24, 1955

Mrs. Margaret W. Dagen
Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Dagen:

Thank you for your letter of May 21st and I have written to Dr. Coleman inviting him to Camp New Hope. I am enclosing a copy of the letter to him and will send him a copy of this so that the lines of communication are open all the way round.

I am more sorry than I can say to hear that you are moving back to St. Louis for from what Dr. Parrish tells me you have been the ideal person as Executive Director of the Kentucky Council and your services and talents there shall be sadly missed. I am sorry that I did not get to know you for I have heard so many good things about you from so many different sources including Myron Schwartz from St. Louis. I know he and the other folks out there will rejoice at your return but we shall miss you nevertheless.

My best regards to my many friends there in Kentucky, and once more, sorry that we shall not see you at Camp New Hope.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
for
StateOrganization

FBR:rnf
cc: L. Coleman

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

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WILLIAM M. WOOD

May 21, 1955

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director for State Organizations
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

Thank you so much for your letter of May 16 and for the sets of information about the meeting. It sounds like a splendid program, one which will take under consideration some of the most important items facing the affiliated state organizations.

Unfortunately, due to it being examination time and the end of the school year, I cannot possibly attend. Dr. Parrish and I discussed this and decided that a consultant from our organization would do a fine job, since this part of our program is somewhat unique. Of course, Dr. Parrish will also be there, and although he would not be representing Kentucky solely, he could make comment on what has been happening here from knowing about this state first-hand.

Many of our consultants are facing the very same thing I am, in terms of it being the end of the school year, but just yesterday Dr. Lee Coleman from the University of Kentucky gave me his answer that he felt quite sure he could arrange to be there for us. I believe he intends to write you about some of the details regarding his coming. In the meantime, I've sent him a set of meeting information, with the attached postal, so he would have this information at hand.

I shall send some comments with Dr. Parrish, which he can either insert or read to the group, whichever is most appropriate. You have my good wishes for a splendid meeting and I am certainly sorry I cannot be with you.

Sincerely,

Margaret W. Dagen

(Mrs.) Margaret W. Dagen

May 25, 1955

Mrs. Margaret Dagen, Ex. Sec.
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
1319 Heyburn Bldg.
Fourth and Broadway
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Margaret:

It was good to have your letter of May 21st. I am sorry that you are not going to be in Louisville after the first of July. There a lot of wheels that need pushing in St. Louis nevertheless and I'm sure that you will continue your useful efforts to help create the kind of society we are all working for.

We are awaiting a reorder on Now is the Time and the few copies we now have in the office are being sent to the Kentucky list which you enclosed in your letter. I would suggest that you order about 100 copies for the Kentucky Council directly from the Dell Publishing Company, 261 Fifth Avenue, New York 16, N.Y. They cost in quantity lots 16¢ a copy and it would be possible to sell them for 20¢ a copy and thus increase their distribution. (I have one friend who told me that she bought the entire supply of one bookstore in Nashville so that she could give a copy to everyone who came to her house if they had not already seen it.)

Also "The Right of Every Child" Friends Service Committee Wash DC

We are getting off the packets of materials to the list you enclosed. In the main, the materials are free and there will be no charge for those. The packets will include Now is the Time, Changing Patterns in the New South, It Can Be Done! (NAACP), St. Louis Integrates its Schools (League of Women Voters, January 1955), A Memo on School Integration (National Civil Liberties Clearing House).

Subscriptions to New South are $2.00 a year and it is a splendid idea to have it sent to all superintendents of schools in the state complements of the Kentucky Council. If you willget the list to us we will make sure that they begin their subscription with the current issue.

I don't know when there will be an opportunity for us to get together again but I am sure that such a time will come. Isn't it strange how many handicapping factors there are which need not be!

With my best always.

Yours cordially,

GTH:rnf

(Mrs.)Grace T. Hamilton

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
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WILLIAM M. WOOD

June 4, 1955

Mrs. Rae N. Fiszman
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Fiszman:

Thank you for your letter of June 2 enclosing the copy of the letter you wrote to the list of names of Board of Education people (Louisville, Jefferson County, and the State of Kentucky).

We appreciate the listing of the materials you sent out to them on May 27 and their first copy of NEW SOUTH.

In the future, would it be possible in your letter to such people to mention the full address of the Kentucky Council and perhaps a sentence or two on what it is? We shall, of course, follow up on your letter and the materials they are to receive - and perhaps that is the best way to do it.

Thank you for your cooperation and we shall take care of the charges when you bill us.

Sincerely,

Margaret W. Dagen

(Mrs.) Margaret W. Dagen,
Executive Director

June 7, 1955

Mrs. Margaret Dagen
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Margaret:

The Kentucky Labor School puts me in Lexington this year from the afternoon of Sunday, June 26th through Friday July 1st.

I expect that they will as usual keep me busy each morning, but I ought to be able to get over to Louisville some one afternoon. If it should be any particular one, let me know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: Mr. Brimm
Mr. Parrish
Mr. Tydings

June 9, 1955

Mrs. Margaret Dagen
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Margaret:

At the recent staff conference at Camp New Hope various of you asked to be enlightened on the matter of Fellows of the Southern Regional Council. The appointment of Fellows began in 1945 and 1946, and has been little altered since then. It fulfilled a purpose of Dr. Howard W. Odum's to give recognition to and stimulate interest from young persons likely to increase in stature in this field. Under the by-laws these were to be honorary Fellows not exceeding 100 in number "to Southerners who have demonstrated exceptional talent for constructive leadership." The Fellows were to cooperate with the Council as observers, advisers, correspondents and special representatives. They were to receive such honoraria or reimbursement of expenses incurred at the request of the Executive Committee as the Council might direct. The terms were to be for two years unless otherwise provided by the Council, and were renewable or withdrawable at the discretion of the Council. This language continues as Article III in our present by-laws.

Some few of the Fellows have faithfully all these years sent us clippings and an occasional letter telling about special circumstances in their areas. But for most of them the honor, if remembered, has been empty.

Technically, as the fellowships were not specifically renewed they may be thought of as having lapsed. But it should be said that they have not been specifically withdrawn.

The matter of having Fellows is a program from which we have not as yet contrived to extract anything like a full benefit.

One practical result has been that Fellows were exempt from dues and except as a matter of courtesy I think few of the Fellows have in practice paid dues to SRC. I know no reason why they should not be billed for dues in the appropriate state organizations.

Inactivity in this office does not signify failure to appreciate the possibilities of a live program with Fellows.

The Fellow still carried on our rolls and believed when last the list was compiled to be resident in your state is: G. D. Wilson, 3344 Grand Avenue, Louisville.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

June 9, 1955

Mrs. Margaret Dagen
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Margaret:

The following are the members of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council residing in your state.

R. B. Atwood
Kentucky State College
Frankfort

Hugh Brimm*
Carver School of Missions and Social Work
Louisville

Bishop Charles Clingman
421 South Second St
Louisville

Irwin T. Sanders*
1350 Fontaine Rd
Lexington

J. M. Tydings
1319 Heyburn Bldg
Louisville

We are dependent upon you and all connected with your state movement to bring these people into full knowledge and participation in the general program.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

*Ex-officio

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
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1319 HEYBURN BLDG.
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JUN 13 1955

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WILLIAM M. WOOD

June 9, 1955

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Thank you for your letter of June 7. I am so sorry we are not to be at the Kentucky Labor School at the same time, but I shall be there the first week.

Do you come through Louisville to get to Lexington? If so, I was about to suggest that we see each other sometime that Sunday, June 26. We are moving the middle of that week and my time will be so involved in that, I cannot see a clear time that next week at all.

If this is possible for you, I'd be glad to meet you at the airport or train and return you there for your last lap to Lexington. If it is not, aren't you to be at the Arizona Labor School in August? I am under the impression that you will be there. So shall I, so we could see each other there very easily and conveniently for both of us.

Best to you.

Sincerely,

Margaret

(Mrs.) Margaret W. Dagen,
ExecutiveDirector

June 20, 1955

Mrs. Margaret W. Dagen
Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Margaret:

I am sorry we don't lap over at the Kentucky Labor School. What a pity! But let's hope that it does work out in Arizona. I am supposed to be there August 21st - 27th.

Much appreciation for the subscription to New South duly entered.

You have been a good egg and we are all grateful to you. More grateful than you know.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.
1319 HEYBURN BLDG.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

June 16, 1955

MRS. MARGARET W. DAGEN
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MRS. IONE G. STANLEY
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WILLIAM M. WOOD

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

JUN 20 1955

Dear George:

We have your two letters of June 9 - the one about the matter of Fellows, the other a list of the members of the Southern Regional Council Board of Directors residing in Kentucky. Thank you for all of this information which is being put in the hands of Dr. Hugh A. Brimm and thence to any others who need to know and utilize these things.

Should you want to contact me from June 19 - 25, you could do so c/o Kentucky Labor School, Donovan Hall, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

One thing I hope to do while in Lexington is to get the full story of a Citizens Advisory Committee to the Lexington Board of Education and Superintendent of Schools on Integration of the Schools. Dr. Coleman has been in touch with this group and I feel that a story of its origins, work, program, etc. would be of great value to our consultants as the Lexington area has prestige and status in the State.

My best to you and I shall hope to see you.

Sincerely,

Margaret

(Mrs.) Margaret W. Dagen
Executive Director

Mrs. Margaret Dagen,
114, South Bemiston,
Clayton 5,
MISSOURI.

November 30th, 1955.

Dear Maggie,

Two items.

Your advice about Oberlin grew on me. Thanksgiving week-end I took Charlotte and her Mother up there, via Lexington, and we looked at UK and Oberlin. I had a comfortable loyal Southern hope that Charlotte would like UK the most, but she saw at most that Oberlin would do better by her, and she by Oberlin, so her mild hopes are set that way. Hard for her to get in because she knows and says that she's a one-year gal, with Scotland after the freshman year. I agree that 'tis a daggone good college, and I hope she will get in and I hope I can foot the bill.

You said at Flagstaff that along about now you would explore again getting Gibbons and the Teamsters to find us a thousand or two. If you will raise the edge and look under and then tell me how and to whom to write, I'll aim for the upper edge.

Brim is running both things - School and Ky. Council, but I think January 1st. or so they will put it in full-time hands. Our treasure guy has faded into the remoter background.

Everybody's jumping on SRC, calling us names, but we think it means we are doing good.

Sincerely yours,

GSM:rl.
2 Encls.

(Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director.).

C O P Y

2810 West Chestnut
Louisville, Kentucky
August 4, 1954

Mr. J. Mansir Tydings,

Dear Mr. Tydings:

I should like to apply for the position of Administrative Assistant in the Kentucky branch office of the Southern Regional Council which I understand is soon to be opened.

My educational qualifications are:

A. B. Degree - University of Louisville
Major - Economics; Minor - Sociology

I have attended Louisville Municipal College and Indiana University. I also hold a secondary teachers certificate.

For a number of years I have served as corporation secretary of the Louisville Defender. In this capacity I have assisted in the direction of many community projects. On occasion I have done special reporting.

Among the civic organizations I have worked with are: The Louisville Urban League, N.A.A.C.P., The Women's League of Voters, the Y.W.C.A., the National Links, the Girl Friends,Inc., the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, the West End Day Care Center, the Red Cross Hospital Auxilliary and the Mother Dears.

I enjoy working with people and have sought to do whatever possible to improve race relations. It appears that the expanded work of the council in Kentucky will afford a unique opportunity to render even greater service.

Any consideration that you or your committee will give my application will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

IGS:db

Ione G. Stanley

1579 Parsons Place Apt. #5
Louisville 5, Kentucky
November 8, 1954

Dear Dr. Parrish:

Following is the information about me which you requested:

Education: Stephens College, Columbia, Mo.; A.A. Degree University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; A. B. Degree Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; M.A.Degree Cornell University, Ithaca, New York; work on PhD Degree Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.; work on PhD Degree.

My fields of concentration are Psychology, Sociology, Education. Work on my PhD is in Economics and Sociology with specialization in Industrial Relations.

Experience: Camp Counselor - Three Summers
Personnel and Industrial Relations Work at McDonnel Aircraft Corp., St. Louis, Mo. - 2½ years Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia, Pa - 1½ years

Teaching:
Kirkwood High School, Kirkwood, Mo. - 1 year
Clayton High School, Clayton, Mo. - 8½ years
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York - 1 year
Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.- 9 years

Adult Education:
Kentucky Labor School - 8 summers (Morehead; Eastern; U. of Louisville; U. of Kentucky)
Wisconsin School for Workers, Madison, Wis. - 1 summer
University of Alabama School for Workers - 1 summer

Institutes: Economic Education Workshop - Washington University, St. Louis, Mo.
Workers Education Weekend and short Institutes - various places in Missouri, Illinois, etc.
Human Relations Workshops - Consultant

Consultant and teacher for development of adult education programs in various unions in and near St. Louis. In these I have frequently dealt with human relation problems and subjects.

Community Organizations:
Consultant and speaker at numerous P.T.A., business, fraternal, church, women's organizations institutes and programs in the field of Human Relations.
Consultant, organizer, resource advisor for 8 years in a very active program in the St. Louis area for the Nat ional Conference of Christians and Jews. This was for high school youth in the area (included city and county schools, Negro and white schools, all religious, economic and social groups). This was a year-round program (summers included) called Intergroup Youth. Space does not permit a real description of the evolution

Community Organizations (Con't)

of the activities with this group, but they included helping youth and adults prepare panels on many aspects of better human relations; participating in many such programs - school assemblies, TV, Radio, PTA, etc: acting as liason to various adult and community groups to prepare for integration in schools and community life. For further details and an evaluation of my part in this, you could write the area director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Mr. Virgil Border, Chemical Building, 8th and Olive, St. Louis 1, Mo.

At Clayton High School, I developed a program for community-teacher-student preparation for integration (including a large and active Human Relations Club, P.T.A. program, faculty discussions, etc.) Integration of students has now taken place in the entire Clayton, Mo. school system with public acceptance and complete success. You could contact: Mr. Carl Burris, Principal of Clayton High School, #1 Mark Twain Circle, Clayton 5, Mo. and Mr. John L. Bracken, Supt. of Schools, 7500 Maryland, Clayton 5, Mo. for further comment on my work there.

Awards: 1953 - Annual Award of B'nai B'rith for Outstanding Contribution to Better Human Relations in the St. Louis, Missouri area. Details of the reasons for this award could be obtained from Judge Robert L. Aronson, Circuit Court of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.

1954 - Annual Award of the Urban League for Most Significant Contribution in the Field of Race Relations in the St. Louis Area for that year. Details about this award could be secured from the Director of the Urban League, Mr. Leo Bohanon, or from Mr. Chester Stovall, Ass't Director, St. Louis Urban League, 3017 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri.

Present Work: I am presently working as a Social Studies teacher at Highland Junior High School in Louisville, Ky. At this school, I have also started a Human Relations Club and hope to be able to do an effective job in preparing students, teachers, and parents for integration in the schools

I am teaching a course "Human Problems in Industrial Relations at Bellarmine College in the adult education program. At the University of Louisville, I am teaching an adult education course in labor problems.

If there are additional details you want about any of the above, or about any of my other community activities, please feel free to call upon me.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs) Irvin Dagen
Pnone: Highland 4248

C O P Y

JEWISH COMMUNITY RELATIONS COUNCIL
602 Fullerton Building
St. Louis 1, Missouri

MEMTO TO: George Mitchel
FROM: Helen F. Schwartz
DATE: November 22, 1954

Thanks for having me at the ACE (American Council on Education) meeting on behalf of the SRC. * * *

* * *

The good friend who was here for the conference was Margaret Dagen, representing two colleges in Louisville. She told me she had had some conversations with Mr. Rarrish in Louisville about the SRC's state set up in Kentucky. She's interested, very interested, in the job and I think it would be difficult to find a better qualified person.

I don't know how much you know about Maggie's background and activities, even I hadn't a clear picture until she and her husband were about to leave for Louisville and a few of us got up a small testimonial luncheon. She's taught on the university and high school levels, labor relations, human relations, and some other high school subjects. She was, I think I'm safe in saying, the outstanding teacher in the St. Louis area, working with young people through Human Relations Clubs in the schools and our local Intergroup Youth Project. She has given real leadership to CORE's program here, resulting in its being one of the most successful (and respectable) in the country. Her work in labor education here and for many years in the summer in Kentucky has given her all kinds of experiences with all kinds of people, rural, lower socio-economic groups, etc.

She seems to build rapport with people very easily and rapidly, and incidently has a sort of fifth sense about Communists. CORE has had problems elsewhere with infiltration but not here. Maggie is familiar enough with their tactics to spot them fast. She's also familiar with most of the literature and materials in the field of human relations and has done some creative thinking in devising usable techniques in our field.

I had no intention of writing at such length, but even so I have the feeling there are probably qualifying factors I've forgotten to mention about her. You can see I'm really enthusiastic about her abilities. I think she's a good enough person to carry out the program of what I think is the best organization south of the Mason* Dixon line.

rnf
12/15/54

12/54

Kentucky

State Chairman -- Dr. Hugh A. Brimm (Minister Southern Baptist; Carver School of Missions and Social Work, Louisville.)

Consultant -- Dr. C.H. Parrish (University of Louisville sociologist)

The Kentucky group has come up with a rather unique plan under its new set of bylaws approved by the SRC. Rather than hire an Executive Secretary the group is hiring a high-type secretarial-clerical person who will run the central office. The actual field work will be done by ten consultants, five of them Negro and five of them white, who are located on various college campuses in the state of Kentucky and all of whom have special competencies in the field of human relations. The central office considers the Kentucky plan as a sort of "pilot" project which may be of considerable significance for the other states in strengthening their program and broadening the contacts and abilities of the state staff. The state Board of Directors consider themselves to be a working group as well as a policy making body. Most of the members of the Board [illegible]

[illegible] transition to an integrated school system. The Governor of Kentucky at the Southern Governors' Conference refused to sign the pro-segregation stand of some Southern governors. There is a spirit of cooperation between Negroes and whites and desire to work out solutions to the social problems raised by the Court decision.

The Kentucky group has adopted the name of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations.

January 11, 1955

TO MEMBERS OF THE BOARD
of the
KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Executive Committee has agreed upon the selection of Mrs. Margaret Dagen as part-time director of the Council. Mrs. Dagen is now a teacher in the Louisville Public Schools and teaches extra courses at the University of Louisville and Bellarmine College. It will be necessary for her to discontinue teaching the latter courses during the second semester if she is to be employed by the Council.

Since the second semester begins early in February, and proper notices should be given to the colleges of Mrs. Dagen's plans, we must resort to obtaining your approval of this action by mail.

The plan is that Mrs. Dagen will be tentatively employed as part-time director of the Council until July 1, 1955 at one-half the salary approved for a director, or $5000. per year, she will therefore receive one-half of six months of the salary, or a total of $1250.

In addition to the above, Mrs. Frank L. Stanley has been selected as an assistant director for the same period at a salary of $3600. per year, or $1800. for the six months period ending July 1, 1955.

The total of the above salaries, if later extended to September 30, the end of the fiscal year, is $4484., an amount within the budget for the year.

It is also recommended that Mrs. James G. Sheehan be appointed as a consultant for special projects with PTA groups in Kentucky on a basis of $20. per day, plus travel expenses, which arrangement is to be applicable for payment for the services of consultants for all projects.

Please mail the enclosed card AT ONCE.

If you do not approve the above method of voting, a collect call or telegram would be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Tydings,
Secretary-Treasurer.

JMT/bm

EXCERPTS FROM LETTER BY CO-CHAIRMAN OF KENTUCKY COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE
RE CERTAIN PRINCIPLES OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS
March 17, 1955

* * *

1. The importance of the Education Committee. Anyone who has followed the story of the Southern Regional Council knows that the genius of the group has been its emphasis upon the educational approach. It has not been an action group in the sense of aggressively trying to force issues by legal means, controversy with newspaper editors or other dramatic attempts. Many of its members, sympathetic to the action approach, have worked through organizations set up to meet the need for action but not as members of the Southern Regional Council. I think that now, particularly since the law is on our side, we in the Kentucky Council of Human Relations should think of ourselves as educators rather than as agents of social action interested in getting quick results no matter what else may happen. If this be the proper interpretation, then the role of the Education Committee is of great importance.

2. Relation with the Committee on Community Consultants. Basically, the consultants in their conversations with people in various communities are educators who try to lead people into a clearer analysis of their local situation and to help them in their search for proposed measures. They have no magic formula which they are trying to sell as though it were toothpaste or no mandate which they are trying to force upon an unwilling populace. Thus the consultants should in one sense be looked upon as an era of the Education Committee and their program geared in with the overall plans of this Committee.

3. We should not become a Louisville-centered organization. In a sense, Louisville, through the Urban League, the NCCJ, and the NAACP, is already outfitted with groups which seek to work against racial discrimination. Both because we are later on the scene as a Council and are organized for state-wide service, I think that most of our energy should be devoted to helping communities where no local help is available. The Education Committee should keep this in mind in planning its work. This means that the Louisville office will have to overcompensate, in a sense, to work through consultants and others in areas outside Louisville.

4. Education should be a cooperative undertaking. No chosen or self-appointed group has all of the truth. Accordingly, wherever possible there should be an effort made to work with other groups which would be mutually interested in some projected workshop or other phase of our program. Our purpose is not to glorify, advertise, or aggressively publicize the Kentucky Council on Human Relations; we are working to increase interracial understanding. We must be careful not to bring about organizational misunderstanding with other groups or we set up roadblocks to our important objective of interracial understanding.

5. The involvement of the whole Council. The decisions of the Education Committee, it seems to me, should be circulated to the whole Council for comment and as little use as possible should be made of the small Executive Committee. If a decision has to be taken by the small Committee the whole Council should

be notified of it at once so that any person whose name appears on the letterhead can give adequate explanation to anyone making inquiries. Nothing would kill this whole undertaking more quickly than to have a few around the central office "in the know" and the rest "going along for the ride." Certain matters of tactics, as well as of strategy, should be discussed widely before the consultants or executive staff embark upon them. Whatever is done should be done in the spirit of the long history and general reputation of the Southern Regional Council.

6. Education is not gradualism in the outworn sense of the term. There are times in the history of interracial relations when action is most urgently needed, but it is hard for one organization to combine successfully in so touchy a field both the action and the educational functions. Education, which seems slow at first, just as sowing seed is slow, can result in cumulative, snow-ball results which are sometimes more dramatic than would have been a series of stubborn stands. Thus, in concentrating upon the educational aspects we are not defaulting but are rather doing the best job we can along the avenue open to us and in the faith that in time small efforts now put forth will be multiplied many-fold. The two races will be living in the South for centuries to come; we need to build bridges of understanding even more than drawing up battlefields. The Kentucky Council of Human Relations should specialize in bridge-building and get some of these bridges erected as quickly as possible in many Kentucky communities or help strengthen those in need of repair. The Education Committee has a noble task ahead.

rnf
4/5/55

Dyce file

May 23, 1955

MEMORANDUM

TO: STAFF

FROM: GSM

From letters received from Kentucky, I gather that the following is the position as to central office staff and voluntary officers there:

Mrs. Dagen remains in her present position until July 1, 1955, when she removes with her husband to St. Louis. She may leave her present duties with the Kentucky Council sooner if she desires.

Mrs. Stanley continues, working particularly on matter of membership, until July 1, 1955.

Brimm resigned as Chairman effective apparently July 1, 1955. But possibly May 9, 1955.

C. H. Parrish was elected Chairman pro tem May 9, 1955, but the records do not reveal when he assumes this office.

Miss Juliet Poynter was elected vice-president pro tem for the unexpired term of Mr. Parrish as vice-president to October 1, 1955.

Brimm becomes acting Executive Director for the period June 1 - October 1, 1955, at a salary rate of $5,000.

Confirmation has been received that Dr. Irwin T. Sanders was elected ex-officio member of the Board of SRC October 12, 1954.

Technically, Mr. Brimm loses his ex-officio place on the Board of SRC for the period June 1 - October 1, 1955. But as he is expected to return to his normal voluntary status and to cease to be acting Executive Director October 1st, I see no present need to delete his name from the list as ex-officio Board member.

COPY TO: HCF
GTH
FBR
JC
KS
MET

October 19, 1955

TO: GSM

FROM: FBR

RE: Kentucky

The table below shows proportional monetary efforts of Central and State organizations:

Time	We Pay	They Raise
12 Mos.	$13,200	$1,800
11 Mos.	12,100	1,650
10 Mos.	11,000	1,500
9 Mos.	9,900	1,350

In the case of Kentucky they have received from the Central office a total of $10,780.00 (all inclusive), and from Hugh Brimm's report they have raised a total of $1,572.

Therefore proportionately, they are over their required quota. They didn't get 11 mos. $ They shouldn't have to raise 11 mos. $.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MEMBERSHIP

List # 1 June 1959

K. S. C.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
JUL 2 1959

List of Members of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations Who Are Eligible To Receive One Year's Subscription to NEW SOUTH.

Misses Juliett Harriet Poynter

ONE

1. Poynter, Miss Juliet
   Shelbyville, Kentucky

2. Poynter, Miss Harriet
   Shelbyville, Kentucky

3. Dawson, Miss Osceola
   West Kentucky Vocational School
   Paducah, Kentucky

4. Brooks, Dr. P. C.
   201 South Virginia Street
   Hopkinsville, Kentucky

5. Alexander, Dr. Lloyd E.
   Kentucky State College
   Frankfort, Kentucky

6. Warner, Dr. Robert A., Head
   Division of Social Sciences
   University of Louisville
   Louisville, Kentucky

7. Porter, Mrs. Maude Brown
   817 West Chestnut Street
   Louisville, Kentucky

8. Carmicheal, Mr. Omer
   506 West Hill Street
   Louisville, Kentucky

9. Barbour, Carl J., Principal
   Paul Dunbar High School
   908 Magazine
   Louisville, Kentucky

10. Simpson, Miss Pattye
    Kentucky State College
    Frankfort, Kentucky

11. McDaniel, Miss Minerva B.
    110 North Church Street
    Cynthiana, Kentucky

12. Sutton, Dr. Willis A., Jr.
    Bureau of Community Sciences
    University of Kentucky
    Lexington, Kentucky

13. Skonberg, Elmer A.
    1705 Clayton Road
    Louisville, Kentucky

14. Coleman, Dr. A. Lee
    Professor of Sociology
    University of Kentucky
    Lexington, Kentucky

15. Thurmond, Hal H.
    Box 319
    Hopkinsville, Kentucky

16. Massie, Mr.&Mrs. William K.
    108 Irvin Drive
    Lexington, Kentucky

17. Heller, Mr.&Mrs. J. E.
    711 Cannon's Lane
    Louisville, Kentucky

18. Cowan, Thomas B.
    Union Church
    Berea College
    Berea, Kentucky

19. Claster, Daniel S.
    Department of Sociology
    University of Kentucky
    Lexington, Kentucky

20. Crumlin, Atty. James A.
    608 West Walnut Street
    Louisville, Kentucky

21. Podoll, Mrs. Elliott
    711 Circle Hill Road
    Louisville 7, Kentucky

22. Bateman, Miss Mildred E.
    4300 Winchester Road
    Louisville, Kentucky

23. Christopherson, Mrs. Katheryn D.
    4317 Donnywood Road
    Louisville 5, Kentucky

24. Eblen, Mrs. Marvin B.
425 South Elm
Henderson, Kentucky

25. Robertson, Priscilla (Mrs.)
Box 426
Route 1
Anchorage, Kentucky

26. Tydings, J. Mansir
The Lincoln Foundation
230 Heyburn Building
Louisville, Kentucky

27. Dixon, Mr. & Mrs. William L.
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

28. Tachau, Miss Louise
3917 Elfin Avenue
Louisville, Kentucky

29. Saulsberry, Mrs. Blonnie S.
P. O. Box 335
Greenville, Kentucky

30. Anderson, Rev. Donald
261 Albany Road
Lexington, Kentucky

31. Meece, Dr. Leonard C.
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

32. Cole, Mr. & Mrs. Lewis D.
564 Garden Drive
Louisville 6, Kentucky

33. House, Walter C. (Rev.)
308 McDowell Building
Third and Walnut Streets
Louisville, Kentucky

34. Norman, J. Van Dyke, Jr.
Kentucky Trust Company
5th and Court Place
Louisville, Kentucky

35. Lang, Mrs. Elsie Ahrens
11-B Dartmouth Apts.
Louisville 4, Kentucky

36. Lott, Dr. and Mrs. Albert
617 Freeman Drive
Lexington, Kentucky

37. Magrath, Frank J.
Director NCCJ
Republic Building
Louisville, Kentucky

38. Oglesby, Mrs. Effie
Box 47C
Prospect, Kentucky

39. Heuser, Mrs. William P.
3318 Trinity Road
Louisville 6, Kentucky

40. Love, Dr. Julian P.
2119 Napoleon Boulevard
Louisville, Kentucky

41. Green, Rev. Thomas P.
417 North Hite Avenue
Louisville 6, Kentucky

42. Johnson, Mrs. Lucian L.
800 Alden Road
Louisville, Kentucky

43. Seeman, Mrs. Lena M.
Y. W. C. A.
161 North Mill Street
Lexington, Kentucky

44. Weston, Rev. Robert T.
2315 Bonnycastle
Louisville, Kentucky

45. Dupont, Mrs. Ethel P.
1418 St. James Court
Louisville 8, Kentucky

46. Hutchins, Francis S. (Pres.)
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

47. Atwood, Rufus B. (Pres.)
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

48. Oglesby, Mr. & Mrs. Robert
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

49. Richardson, Rev. C. C.
125 Murray Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

50. United Church Women of Kentucky
Miss Elizabeth A. Hartsfield, Treas
435 Clifton Avenue
Lexington, Ky

Feb. 10, 1961

LWD & HCF pr

Kentucky Council on Human Relations

I attended a meeting of the executive committee of the Kentucky in Louisville Feb. 4 and spent several hours in consultation with the new president, the Rev. A. D. Pinckney. To put it mildly, the outlook for this group is not auspicious.

During the last two years, Dr. Atwood has pretty much let the group go downhill without initiating much activity or raising much money or holding the membership of the group. Dr. Atwood is now chairman of membership and finance. He announced at the board meeting last October that a membership drive was then in progress. He got around to sending out renewal letters to old members in January of this year. The Council now has approximately 30 members who are paid up. Dr. Atwood indicates that the only way he feels he can legitimately raise money is to write letters to members and friends asking for some and letting it go at that. The group cannot meet our matching funds condition for the second half of the $1,500 grant unless they raise over twice as much as they have been bringing in annually. There is little sign that this may be possible.

The KCHr is carrying on several research type efforts in Louisville and Lexington. Some interesting studies have come out of these efforts, but they actually represent the labors of some three or four people rather than the on-going activities of an organization. There has been much drum-beating about a proposal to use the consultants of the Council as consultants to local communities in the area of merit employment. The plan has been for the CSP of SRC to sponsor a training session for the consultants who would then be available. There have been requests from two or three communities in this direction. The only problem is that last spring they were going to have the training workshop. They then decided to hold it last fall. It has not yet been held. I am afraid that this if fairly typical.

Mr. Pinckney is a Negro Congregational minister who has a record of achievement and efficiency in civic work. He is going to try very

hard to shake up and rejuvenate the organization. The task may well be beyond him. At the board meeting which I attended, he had considerable difficulty controlling some of the members who were reflecting strong personal and institutional sensitivities. This was particularly true of Dr. Atwood and Mr. Charles Steele of the Louisville Urban League.

The group is quite optimistic about the future of the official state commission which Galen Martin is now staffing. They expect to have close cooperation with Galen's office and have overlapping board membership with the state commission and with the advisory civil rights committee.

Unless there is a substantial change in this situation, we should again drastically reduce our assistance to them next year and consider cutting them off altoghther.

Liz - FBR says put both addresses on Mimeo list, + send 2 cc's of mail that goes to Ky

HCF
JC
PA
RHA
FBI
BC

MEMO TO THE STAFF

Hugh Brimm has been selected by the Kentucky Council as part-time Executive Director. His address is:

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm
2801 Lexington Road
Louisville 6, Kentucky

Phone: TWinbrook 6-8311 or
TWinbrook 5-1558.

A new card should be made out for the card file and New South list.

Ky Dope file

American Friends Service Committee Inc.

Dayton Regional Office

915 Salem Ave. • Dayton 6, Ohio • CRestview 8-4225

LOUISVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM
230 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2, Ky. Phone JU 5-4733

National Office
160 North 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

July 8, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Let me thank you for your call of last Friday. I want you to know that I greatly appreciate all that you are doing to see that I do not join the ranks of the unemployed.

Saturday I attended a meeting of the Board of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. I thought I would give you a report of the business that transpired. A Brochure Committee was appointed (actually I think it was appointed at the June meeting) with Dorcas Ruthenberg as chairman and Nettie Alice Green and two other persons, Munson & Stone, as members of this committee.

A News and Publicity Committee was appointed and it is co-chaired by F. G. Sampson (one of the persons who is to write you a note about me) and Olof Anderson. I assume you know Olof who is Secretary of the Louisville Presbytery, US. In addition to news and publicity, this committee will also do some public relations work and release periodic reports to Atlanta and check with other groups and persons who might be interested in joining KCHR.

Three program areas were mentioned. First, Alicia McAlpin pointed out that the newspapers were not integrated in their news service, i.e., the names of Negroes are not included in the vital statistics, e.g., births, deaths, etc. Everyone was surprised at this. Dorcas said that she would talk with someone at the Courier-Journal. (On the positive side, Alicia mentioned that she had been to three public accommodations in the County and had yet to be refused. Perhaps Combs' Executive Order is already producing good fruit.)

Mention was made of the fact that certain tax-supported institutions were not serving the total public and that KCHR might address itself to this problem, which might include working for the changing of a state statute.

The third program area dealt with creating city and county commissions on human relations. In connection with this, Alicia reported on the trip that she and Dorcas had taken to Maysville and the tremendous success that they had had there in setting up a commission. (Needless to say, this program possibility was the one which received, by far, the most interest.) In trying to establish new commissions, the group would work through local people, and in order to help facilitate this approach, a Strategy Committee was formed. Jim Davis, a local minister is the chairman of this committee, and Dr. Carl Hill (President of Kentucky State), Olof Anderson and Whitney Young will serve on this committee, which will work very closely with Galen Martin. The idea was brought up of establishing commissions, in the various geographical areas, around commissioners of KCHR. Areas mentioned for the development of commissions were Bardstown, Bowling Green and Shelbyville. These suggestions, of course, do not preclude

many other sections of the state.

The business meeting was then closed and we heard a very interesting account of Hugh Brimm's work.

From the tone of Saturday's meeting, I feel that KCHR is on the edge of a new frontier. Alicia is a person who will either get things done or know the reason why. I also have the feeling that the others who were present (18-25) were very anxious to "get with it."

Concerning the possibility of my working full time with the Commission, I talked with three people, Alicia, A. D. Pinckney and Nettie Alice Green. Perhaps it was unfortunate that I did not talk with Dorcas, but I assume she would have almost the same feelings as the others, i.e., while the baby may soon be a man, he is now too undernourished to support any extra weight. In eight to twelve months, the picture may be vastly different. Therefore, I would conclude that a trip to Louisville this weekend--Alicia would also be out of town--could not be justified.

No doubt you will, at some point, receive other reports of the meeting. I hope that my account of what happened jives with other accounts.

Again, let me thank you for your interest in my future and your efforts to see that it is a profitable one.

Most sincerely,

Paul

Paul A. Laprad

Memo Ky

MEMORANDUM

TO: G.S.M.

FROM: FBR

Have just talked with C. H. The situation in Kentucky is changing rapidly and he and Atwood Steele of the Urban League and Perry met last night and discussed the future of the Kentucky Council. They are going to push for state employment of a team of their Consultants to assist with the process of desegregation on the state level and in specific communities.

The Board of the Kentucky Council is going to review the entire program and determine whether they will continue with an Executive Director as well as the Consultant Program. He will inform us more fully of the details when he comes down Wednesday for the Conference with Marion Wright.

Telephone conversation - Thursday morning, February 16

GSM from W.H. Perry
Ky C H R Chairman

GALEN MARTIN under consideration for Executive Director for Ky C H R

29 years old

West Virginia

Recommended by Roscoe (?) Giffin

Berea-trained.

Assistant Coordinator, Electrical Consumers Information Committee (REA co-op) Washington office

Salary - not known

Wife from Tennessee

Start 3-1-56 ?

GSM asked that letter be sent. To be confirmed.

Mr. Perry said that meeting was held Saturday morning. He received Fred Routh's call Saturday night. (Mr. Routh had been trying to get in touch with Perry since previous Thursday).

August 20, 1957

Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg
Courier Journal, WHAS
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Dorcas:

I have just returned from vacation to find, to my dismay, that our machinery broke down in some inexplicable way and you failed to receive word of the Executive Committee's action on your request for the coming fiscal year. I am terribly sorry about this lapse.

Enclosed is the letter you should have received about a month ago. I do hope that the amount allocated will enable the Kentucky Council to carry on its fine work. We only wish the amount could have been larger.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1
cc: Mr. Hugh Brimm

August 20, 1957

Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg
Courier Journal, WHAS
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Dorcas:

I am pleased to inform you that our Executive Committee, at its meeting just concluded, approved a grant-in-aid to the Kentucky Council on Human Relations for the fiscal year 1957-58, in the amount of $3,000. Final approval of this sum is contingent on a mutually satisfactory agreement as to the matters discussed below.

The Executive Committee regretted that it was unable to grant an amount as large as that requested. As you know, the total available was $40,000, and eleven state organizations had to be considered.

This means that the average figure is about $3,600. The fact that the amount allocated to Kentucky is slightly below the average does not in the least indicate any lack of regard for the effectiveness and leadership shown by the Kentucky Council. On the contrary, it was felt that the much more favorable climate in Kentucky and the quality of leadership of the Kentucky Council should make it possible for your organization to obtain somewhat more local support for its activities.

Obviously, in view of the curtailed amount granted, it will be necessary for your program and budget to be reconsidered. Will you advise us at your earliest opportunity what modifications the Arkansas Council feels it must make in the proposal as submitted?

Once the terms of the grant are satisfactorily worked out, the following conditions, as set by the Executive Committee, will apply:

(1) The grant will be distributed on a quarterly basis effective October 1, 1957.

(2) Succeeding quarterly distribution will be contingent on adequacy of performance, in terms of the agreement under which the grant is made. To this end, you will be requested to submit brief quarterly progress reports on program activities and fund-raising.

(3) The grant-in-aid is not earmarked for any specific expense, but may be applied against the total budgetary needs of the organization.

(4) Since the grant is not earmarked, and since our affiliate relationship expires on October 1st, your organization will handle its own payroll, including the withholding of income taxes and social security after that date.

(5) As has been true during the subsidy period, these funds are granted on the condition that your organization not engage in political activity or other activity inconsistent with tax-exempt status.

We shall look forward to receiving your revised proposal and to a mutually sustaining relationship in the months ahead.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
cc: Mr. Hugh Brimm

RECEIVED SEP 12 1957

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE CAPITAL 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

GALEN A. MARTIN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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J. VAN DYKE NORMAN
DR. C. H. PARRISH, JR.
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MILBURN MAUPIN
MRS. JAMES G. SHEEHAN
C. V. SNAPP
DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

September 10, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

Forgive my tardiness in answering your good letter of August 20. It came while I was away on vacation, and the day I got back to my desk (probably in protest, though they say now it's a virus!) I came down with a Class A production of shingles. I'm back today, but in the meantime, have missed out at a meeting which set up several alternate programs for the Kentucky Council, depending on the response to the letters which Tom Graham is sending out.

I've asked Hugh Brimm to write you in detail concerning our plans, which will be cut to fit our budget. Obviously, we're going to have much less difficulty in Kentucky than perhaps any of the other southern States, and it is only reasonable that we should rely more heavily on our own efforts. Memberships alone won't do it, but if we can interest one or more industries in underwriting what after all is a pretty modest budget, we can keep going I hope full speed ahead.

Meanwhile, power to you!

With best regards to yourself and Fred, I'm

Cordially yours,

Dorcas

cc: Hugh Brimm

Dorcas Ruthenburg

September 11, 1957

Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg
The Courier Journal
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Dorcas:

This is a reminder, probably unnecessary, that the time rapidly approaches for our new fiscal relationship with the state groups to go into effect. So that there won't be any delay on October 1st, I hope I will be hearing from you soon about the matters dealt with in my letter of August 20th.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

cc: Mr. Hugh Brimm

Key P

October 18, 1957

Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg
Courier Journal, WHAS
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Dorcas:

I was glad to have your recent letter setting forth the Kentucky Council's plans for the new fiscal year. As you may know, on the basis of that, the first quarterly check was sent to the state office on October 1.

It is good to know that you have set your sights high. Let us know how we can help the Kentucky Council achieve its fine goals.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Dear Dorcas:

I was glad to have your recent letter setting forth the Kentucky Council's plans for the new fiscal year. As you may know, on the basis of that, the first quarterly check was sent to the state office on October 1.

It is good to know that you have set your sights high. Let us know how we can help the Kentucky Council achieve its fine goals.

Sincerely,

HCT

RECEIVED SEP 30 1957

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE CAPITAL 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

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MRS. JAMES G. SHEEHAN
C. V. SNAPP
DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

September 27, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

It was good to talk to you just now. As I mentioned, the current campaign for financing the Kentucky Council is under way, so far without notable result, but a follow-up letter is planned which we hope will serve as a reminder, and we are stepping up individual memberships.

Meanwhile, we are launching our employment opportunities program with a workshop tomorrow at the Seelbach-Sheraton, with a representative from industry talking over with consultants and committee members the best approach 1) for upgrading Negro employes and increasing opportunities for more lucrative and satisfying jobs; and 2) increasing openings for training and vocational guidance for Negroes.

Such a program calls for continuing the employment of a full or part-time director, office and secretary, with consultant fees and travel expense which will mean a budget of about $16,000 a year. If we fail to make this amount, we plan to substitute volunteers where feasible, and otherwise to scale down expense where it will mean the least interference with our activity.

Hopefully yours,

Dorcas

Dorcas Ruthenburg

cc: Dr. Hugh Brimm

BARRY BINGHAM
President

MARK F. ETHRIDGE
Vice-President

LISLE BAKER, JR.
Vice-President and Treasurer

WHAS INC.

LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY
TEL. JUNIPER 5-2211

VICTOR A. SHOLIS
Vice-President and Director

NC
EV
File

April 30, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you very much for the revealing article from the WALL STREET JOURNAL.

The Kentucky Council has felt that, since job competition is growing more intense and may lead to greater racial friction in industrial areas especially, that our Employment Opportunities project might do well to stress training opportunities as much as, or more than, the jobs themselves. In that way it's our hope that they may move into a somewhat less competitive bracket, though it also has its chance of greater frustration!

Sincerely,

Dorcas Ruthenburg

Dorcas Ruthenburg
Chairman Kentucky
Council on Human
Relations

Thank you for your good advice re Fred. We'll try to follow through. ind.
D

May 21, 1958

Mr. Fred Routh
Assistant Director, Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Routh:

We are most grateful to SRC for the Lexington Workshop Saturday. Everyone seemed to agree that it was stimulating, concrete and eventful.

One of the Maysville people invited who was unable to come, wired that there was great need for a Council in Maysville, and hoped we might be able to help organize one there. It points up the need you saw for a full-time director to follow up, and I've talked to Mansir Tydings, chairman of the nominating committee, about the possibility of State funds through an approach by Dr. Atwood.

You'll be sorry to know that Hugh Brimm was operated on this morning. He's had a grim week.

Please thank Emory Via, whom I was delighted to meet.

Best wishes,

cc: Harold Fleming

Dorcas

Dorcas Rudhenburg

File

BARRY BINGHAM
President

MARK F. ETHRIDGE
Vice-President

LISLE BAKER, JR.
Vice-President

WHAS INC.

LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY
TEL. JUNIPER 5-2211

VICTOR A. SHOLIS
Vice-President and Director

May 24, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executige Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

Thank you for your good letter of the 21st. By now you know the Workshop was a most rewarding one. Even a certain amount of improvisation due to Hugh's absence gave it an added fillip, I thought, thanks to the gifts of people like Fred and John Hope and Emory Via, and the excellent and genial keynote speaker. Kentucky is most grateful to you, and I think has a renewed vigor as a result.

As I intimated to Fred, I think if we could elect somebody like Dr. Atwood for our new chairman, he and Whitney Young could wangle perhaps some money from the Governor. Another possibility might be the American Unitarian Service Committee, though I'd rather get it some place else so we'd feel free to try to re-hire Galen Martin!

As far as I know, no organization has undertaken the poll of convention-holding organizations, nor a list of available Southern sites. It was thrown out as a suggestion at Highlander, and I'll write Miles Horton today, and suggest that he write you direct.

Again, many thanks as always!

Yours,

Dorcas

Dorcas Ruthenburg
Kentucky Chairman

FBR - 7.Y.I.

BARRY BINGHAM
President

MARK F. ETHRIDGE
Vice-President

HCF

LISLE BAKER, JR.
Vice-President and Treasurer

WHAS INC.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY
TEL. JUNIPER 5-2211

VICTOR A. SHOLIS
Vice-President and Director

K.C.N.R

May 26, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Ex.Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

Thank you for your cheering memorandum in regard to SRC support.

Continuation of our current budget until 1958 will give us time to put into effect the plan I mentioned yesterday, of approaching the Governor. I talked to Charlie Steele about that today, by the way, and he thinks we may be able to get it with no strings attached. Apparently he just succeeded in such an arrangement with regard to the hospital of which he is chairman.

Thanks and best wishes...

Cordially yours,

Dorcas

Dorcas Ruthenburg

BARRY BINGHAM
President

MARK F. ETHRIDGE
Vice-President

LISLE BAKER, JR.
Vice-President and Treasurer

WHAS INC.
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TEL. JUNIPER 5-2211

VICTOR A. SHOLIS
Vice-President and Director

June 12, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

I'm as much mystified as you are by the anonymous letters. However, I'll bring the thing up at our next board meeting June 17, and see whether anybody has any inkling as to our "white Kentuckian."

Meanwhile, I'll do a little checking on Mr. Reynolds' attitudes. I seem to remember him as a loquacious writer of Point of View letters in the Courier-Journal, and I gather that he is something of a rightist.

I'm taking off for a week, but will write you as soon as I get back to the office.

Cordially,

Dorcas

Dorcas Ruthenburg

Via Air Mail

July 2, 1958

Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg
Director - Public Affairs Programs
Radio Station WHAS
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Dorcas:

Thanks for your good letter bringing me up-to-date on recent developments in the Kentucky Council. The leadership is obviously in good hands, and I am delighted that you are continuing as chairman during Dr. Atwood's absence.

I hope I can look forward to receiving, shortly, a report on the finances of the Kentucky Council for the past quarter. This will complete our records for the last period of aid and open the way to the next one.

With all best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

BARRY BINGHAM
President

MARK F. ETHRIDGE
Vice-President

LISLE BAKER, JR.
Vice-President and Treasurer

WHAS INC.

LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY
Tel. WAbash 2211

VICTOR A. SHOLIS
Vice-President and Director

June 26, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thank you for your reminder concerning the quarterly report due July 1. Nor do I think I have ever thanked you for letting us know that assistance might be available from SRC for the fourth quarter of this calendar year. This I'm sure reflects a great amount of diligence as well as desert on the part of the Atlanta office!

You'll be glad to know that Hugh Brimm is recovering from his spinal operation and hopes to be back in full swing by fall, though not as our executive director. He has, however, agreed to act as treasurer on the board.

In line with the suggestion I made to Fred when he was here, we held election of officers and new board members last week. Rufus Atwood is our new chairman, Rabbi Rosenbloom vice-chairman. Because of his close connection with the employment project, we elected Dr. Willis Sutton to the board and are asking him to be its secretary, with Hugh as treasurer. Mansir Tydings is chairman of a committee on grants, and will explore the possibility of funds from the American Friends and similar sources where we will not conflict with SRC. Before approaching any of them, he'd better check with you.

Dr. Atwood will ask the consultants to visit Hopkinsville and Maysville, Ky., both of which have indicated interest in setting up local councils.

The results of the Lexington survey show 1) that there are a rather wide range of job opportunities open to Negroes on equal footing; 2) that there is a discouraging lack of preparation on the part of high school graduates in both skills and incentive. As soon as the recorders complete their Workshop reports, these will be processed and distributed,

along with the summary and recommendations of the Lexington project, to the membership.

Beginning in September, we will issue a monthly newsletter which will brief Ky Council and related activities in the State. My sister, Mrs. E.F. Horine, who has been intensely interested in race relations since the early 20's, and who has just resigned as editor of the Louisville Churchwomen's newsletter, has agreed to compile and edit it for us.

Both Dr. Atwood and Rabbi Rosenbloom will be out of the country this summer. I've agreed to carry on in Dr. Atwood's absence, but I look forward to his getting back the first of October. Although he's skeptical about our wangling any of the Governor's emergency funds, he's immensely capable, and will lend a lot of drive to the Council.

With best wishes as always, I'm

Cordially yours,

Dcar

Dorcas Ruthenburg

cc: Dr, Atwood
Hugh Brimm

July 23, 1958

Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg
WHAS, Inc.
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Miss Ruthenburg:

Thank you for your letter of July 21 regarding the booklet, INDUSTRIALIZATION: ACCENT ON THE SOUTH.

Mr. Via is on vacation at this time, but in his absence we are happy to mail copies of this work to the persons whose names and addresses you included in your letter.

Your letter will be called to Mr. Via's attention upon his return to the office.

Sincerely,

Luleen Sandefur
Secretary to Mr. Via

BARRY BINGHAM
President

MARK F. ETHRIDGE
Vice-President

LISLE BAKER, JR.
Vice-President

WHAS INC.

LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY
TEL. JUNIPER 5-2211

VICTOR A. SHOLIS
Vice-President and Director

July 21, 1958

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Emory:

Thank you for the excellent pamphlet, "Accent on the South." I'd like to recommend that copies be sent to the following:

done

Weldon James, editorial writer THE COURIER JOURNAL

Sol Schulman, business editor " " "

Sam Ezelle, Secy.-Treas. AFL, 312 Armory Place

Joseph Krislov, Dir. Research, AFL " " "

Harper Gatton, exec dir. Ky Chamber of Commerce, Fincastle Bldg, Louisville

William Billingsley, Sec. CIO, Vaughan Bldg., "

and from the board of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations:

Dr. Rufus Atwood, Pres. Ky State College, Frankfort, (our new chairman)

Charles Steele, Ex.Dir. Urban League, 606 W. Walnut

Mansir Tydings, secy Lincoln Foundation, Heyburn Bldg

JamesCrumlin, Secy N AACP, 608 W. Walnut

Dr. Roseoe Giffin, Berea College, Berea

Whitney M. Young, Pres. Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Ky

Thanks, and best wishes!

Yours,

Dorcas Ruthenburg

September 12, 1958

Miss Dorcas Ruthenberg, Acting Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
WHAS, Inc.
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Dorcas:

Forgive this tardy reply to your recent letters. They were both welcome and appreciated.

I am embarrassed to admit that I have The Wall Between but haven't found time even to begin reading it. Thanks for giving me added incentive.

I'm not quite sure what guide you referred to in your second letter. My guess is that it is a lengthy outline prepared by John Hope. Unfortunately, he wanted to polish or revise it before any distribution of it was made; so it is not yet readily available. I am sending John a copy of this letter, so that he may transmit to you what he can.

The Fall plans sound most promising.

I'll be writing you again soon about the work of the Nominating Committee. Meanwhile, warm regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF:ls
c.c. John Hope

BARRY BINGHAM
President

MARK F. ETHRIDGE
Vice-President

LISLE BAKER, JR.
Vice-President

WHAS INC.

LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY
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VICTOR A. SHOLIS
Vice-President and Director

August 29, 1958

Mr. Harold A. Fleming
Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

Thank you for the interesting reprints that came today. I'm glad that if Virginius Dabney can't see eye to eye with us, he is discriminating in his disagreement. That, of course, you would expect. I wish he could bring himself to go farther.

Talking over our fall plans with Charlie Steele and Mansir Tydings at lunch the other day, one thing that was brought up was a survey of Kentucky's picture on integrated employment. This is something we've kicked around at intervals. A first step might be made through the newsletter which will start in September.

JH

SRC has a suggested format for such a survey, I believe, hasn't it? If so, could you have one sent to me to serve as a guide?

We plan to repeat the Lexington pilot experiment on employment opportunities here in Louisville and one in Ashland, Ky. this fall. A survey of attitudes and possible openings in other Kentucky areas might serve as further stimulus to students at the undergraduate level, where incentive seems to be a large part of the problem.

Best wishes to the staff and to your good self,

As always,

Dorcas Ruthenburg
Acting Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations

BARRY BINGHAM
President

MARK F. ETHRIDGE
Vice-President

LISLE BAKER, JR.
Vice-President

WHAS INC.

LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY
TEL. JUNIPER 5-2211

VICTOR A. SHOLIS
Vice-President and Director

August 21, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Street N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

Some time after the event, I've just finished reading Anne Braden's THE WALL BETWEEN. Have you read it? I wasn't prepared for anything so luminous, so full of clarity and charity, such magnanimity toward people like Scott Hamilton. I wish more people hereabouts were reading it. It would do a great deal, I think, in spite of Carl's continuing involvement with the Unamerican Activities Committee, to disentangle purity of motive from Communist accusation.

I assume it's already been, or being reviewed, for THE NEW SOUTH.

It's unfortunate that both the Bradens are working for the SCEF, some of whose tactics have made me uncomfortable. I've known Carl for years, and believe him to be stubborn, aggressive, belligerent, and occasionally muddle-headed, none of them especially appealing as characteristics, but not jailworthy. As a matter of fact, I like him. Anne is a very different type, as you know if you've read the book. I wish there were more like her. And I hope the smearing they got in Louisville won't destroy its value in the South.

Cordially,

Dorcas

Dorcas Ruthenburg

October 24, 1958

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Miss Dorcas Ruthenberg
Courier Journal, WHAS
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Dorcas:

We have discussed the requests-for-aid from all the state organizations and we feel we need more specific information about the program plans of the Kentucky Council for 1959.

Could you please elaborate on your recent letter to Harold; or, if possible could you meet with a small group - say Dr. Atwood, Hugh Brimm, C. H. Parrish, Mansir Tydings, and Charlie Steele - to hammer out such a proposal.

We feel that the following points are important:

1) What is the current situation in Kentucky? Likely developments in 1959.

2) What is the proposed program of the Kentucky Council? How does it relate to the above?

3) How do you plan to finance this effort? What part of the budget do you expect from SRC?

Could we please have this in our office by Monday, November 3rd. I recognize the time is short but we need the information a week prior to SRC's Annual Meeting.

All good regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh

FBR:ls
cc Dr. Rufus Atwood
Enclosure - 1 (Memorandum)

BARRY BINGHAM
President

MARK F. ETHRIDGE
Vice-President

LISLE BAKER, JR.
Vice-President and Treasurer

VICTOR A. SHOLIS
Vice-President and Director

WHAS INC.

LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY
TEL. JUNIPER 5-2211

January 7, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director, Southern
Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

What bracing news, the extra thousand dollars to each of the regional councils! We'll certainly try to put it to the best possible use. It should enable us to send somebody to organize some subsidiary councils in different parts of Kentucky - at least I'd imagine that would be one of the ways it might be spent to most advantage; at any rate it will be a happy topic of discussion at our next board meeting.

Thank you for the colorful Christmas card. I know this has added to a happy new year for all of you!

Cordially,

Dorcas Ruthenburg

S.C.H.W.

October 16, 1947

Committee for Kentucky
506 S. Third St.
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Gentlemen:

You are kind enough to send me from time to time your report of progress which I appreciate and read with interest.

Your addressograph plate carries an insufficient address for me which causes each such letter to travel about considerably before it reaches me. See inclosed.

Correct address: Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

encl - 1

GSM:s

September 14, 1953

Professor Lewis S. C. Smythe
Professor of Christian Community
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Professor Smythe:

Many thahks for your letter of September 11th. I could be in Lexington, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 27th and 28th, if those dates would be all right with you.

I imagine Preston Montgomery mainly wanted from me my "Map Speech" in some class room or Seminar discussion about issues and races.

I know some of the people at Koinonia, but have no especially close relationship with it, and to my sorrow have not as yet been there.

I hope that the College can find some way to cover the expenses of the trip to Lexington. It won't be enormous, because I am to be on Thursday, at Richmond, Virginia, and the people there will bear their part of the cost of the trip.

Do let me know if these dates are suitable.

Here is a new leaflet we have just got out on the schools and the courts. We want it to be used by local bi-racial groups, in order to get everyday citizens informed on the controversy.

Sincerely

George W. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GWM/allo
enclosure

The College of the Bible
Lexington, Kentucky

LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE
PROFESSOR OF CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY

RECEIVED
SEP 14
Southern Regional Council

September 11, 1953

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Dr. Riley B. Montgomery, President of The College of the Bible, has told me about the excellent project in building a Christian community at Koinonia, and the interest that you have in that work. He has also suggested that he would like to have you come to The College of the Bible for a couple of days this fall and discuss the whole matter with our students.

Could you let me know what time you would be free on Tuesday through Friday during the latter half of October and the month of November? I might add what time it would also be convenient for you to come this far.

Our fall quarter opens September 28 and closes December 19. That is the reason for suggesting the time limits that I do.

Hoping that you can come this fall and thanking you for letting me know about your schedule, I am

Cordially yours,

Lewis Smythe

LSCS/jt

September 14, 1953

Professor Irvin Saunders
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Professor Saunders:

Professor S. C. Smythe, at the College of the Bible at Lexington across the street from you, has written and asked me to come to his College sometine this Fall, and I have told him that I could be there October 27th and 28th.

If you, or any of your good supporters want me to do a class or "what have you," I think dates could be worked out with Smythe.

Meanwhile, I am anxious to push the enclosed brand-new pamphlet for use of local discussion groups. Object: to bring the controversy to everyday citizens as a means of avoiding confusion later on.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Secretary

GSM/allo
enclosure

September 14, 1953

Professor Irvin Saunders
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Professor Saunders:

Professor Lewis S. C. Smythe, at the College of the barbers at Lexington across the street from you, has written and asked me to come to his College sometime this Fall, and I have told him that I could be there October 27th and 28th.

If you, or any of your good supporters want me to do a class or "what have you?" One of those studies, I think, could be worked out with Smythe.

Meanwhile, I am anxious to push the enclosed brand new pamphlet for use of local discussion groups. Object: to bring the controversy to everyday citizens as a means of avoiding confusion later on.

Sincerely,

George W. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GWM/allo
enclosure

Officers of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations:

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm - Chairman
Dr. C. H. Parrish - First Vice-Chairman
Mr. W. H. Perry, Jr.-2nd Vice Chairman
Mr. J. M. Tydings - Sec'y-Treas.
Dr. Irwin T. Sanders - Member and Representative to the Board of the SRC

See letter from Tydings - dated 10/20/54

September 27, 1954

Mrs. Cary Robertson
Box 218
Route 3
Anchorage, Kentucky

Dear Priscilla:

I can't quite make out what Mansir Tydings proposed. Evidently neither can you. Here's a release that gives some idea of what we are about in general.

In Kentucky they have set up a Kentucky Council of Human Relations. Unlike that in most states, it is not to employ full-time professional staff, but intends to have merely a high type office secretary who, at the insistence of the Kentucky Council, will place in this direction and that various temporary jobs to be done by local people.

I will remember your letter as the job proceeds. Meanwhile,

Affectionately,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Encl.

Mrs. Cary Robertson Box 218 Route 3 Anchorage, Kentucky

Sept. 22, 1954

9/24/54

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George:

Mansir Tydings accosted me at a PTA meeting Monday night, and said, "Would you like to help Geroge Mitchell and his work?" Naturally I said yes, sight unseen, and then Mansir said, "I put the question in the way I thought was most likely to get a favorable answer!"

He was talking, as you probably guess, about a Ford Foundation project to study integration as it will occur in Kentucky. They will begin with a battery of sociologists, and then want me to help in the writing up. He was glad I said I would like this work, and said he would get in touch with me soon.

I do not know exactly what he is going to propose, but I thought I might as well tell you what I would like, since you have a big voice in proposing or endorsing personnel in such a business. Some small job to help research or social welfare I would do happily for love of the cause, but if there was going to be a big job, I would want to be paid.

And if there is a big job to be done in writing this project up, and if it would result in a book which people would read (say on the order of Harry Ashmore's, which I just reviewed for the American Scholar)-- then may I modestly say I think I would be pretty well suited for this task. For some years I have read, studied, cogitated, and reviewed books on, the social sciences -- so as to be fairly familiar with the field. And my children are now getting big enough to give me more mobility.

Mrs. Cary Robertson Box 218 Route 3 Anchorage, Kentucky

If however, the job were to consist in being merely a minor member of a writing team, or to prepare research papers just for the profession-- then I would not be interested, regardless of money. Because there two books I want to write on my own hook, and I would prefer to concent rate on them. I want eventually to write the sort of history that uses all the techniques of the other social sciences. If this Ford Foundation project were of the right sort for me, it would carry me right along my alley. It would be wonderful if that could happen-- and probably you will be able to assess the possibilities.

We had two wonderful visits at Putney, with Morris and his family-- both going and coming this summer. He showed me the newspaper clipping which said you were the man Talmadge was most afraid of, and talked at length of how proud he was of you. So are we all.

Very best to Alice and the big girls--

Affectionately,

Priscilla

BARRY BINGHAM, *President*

MARK F. ETHRIDGE, *Publisher* LISLE BAKER, JR., *Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.*

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES
LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

HSF

April 12, 1954

RECEIVED
APR 13 1954
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

We just got in today a study of the de-segregation problem in Kentucky, which we are going to run the Sunday following a Supreme Court decision. I will try to remember to send you a copy as soon as it is available.

Sincerely yours,

Cary

Cary Robertson

'sr

October 28, 1953

Mr Cary Robertson
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Mr Robertson:

Most kind of you and I really appreciate it.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

BARRY BINGHAM, *President*

MARK F. ETHRIDGE, *Publisher*

LISLE BAKER, JR., *Vice Pres. & Gen. Mgr.*

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES
LOUISVILLE 2, KY.

October 20, 1953

RECEIVED
OCT 22
Southern Regional Council

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I called Bishop Clingman, and he agreed to be the 50th Board member without any argument.

It was good to hear from you and get all the news.

Sincerely,

Cary Robertson

Cary Robertson

sr

Christian Churches of Kentucky

Kentucky Christian Missionary Society ❦ Kentucky Christian Bible School Association

FORREST L. KING, SECRETARY-DIRECTOR

641 SOUTH LIMESTONE
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

FORREST L. KING,
DIRECTOR OF ADULT WORK

DONALD LEE SCOTT,
DIRECTOR OF CHILDREN'S WORK

DAVID P. CHEVERTON,
DIRECTOR OF YOUTH WORK

ORVILLE SKEEN,
DIRECTOR OF EVANGELISM

DAN WALKER,
DIRECTOR OF MEN'S WORK

MISS LUCILLE MILLION,
OFFICE DIRECTOR AND TREASURER

October 12, 1954

RECEIVED
10/14/54
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I appreciate very much the report of the Ashmore findings on The Negro and the Schools. I shall do everything I can to help promote the use of this book through our state.

I think, however, that the best method of trying to get this before our people would be for you to write to Mr. Barton Hunter, Department of Social Welfare, 222 S. Downey Ave. Indianapolis, Indiana. This department is responsible for the kind of work in our Brotherhood which could use the Ashmore report on The Negro and the Schools. I believe if you would write to him and give him a copy of this book, along with the prices that you quoted me; he would be in a position through the national mailing and contacts which he has to enable many of our churches to make the proper use of it.

If I can use additional copies or can encourage others to order them directly from you, I shall be glad to do so. I am very much concerned with the situation which is developing and I am anxious to do everything possible to help arrive at the Christian solution.

Thank you so much.

Very sincerely yours,

Forrest L. King

FORREST L. KING

FLK:gf

October 26, 1954

Charles T. Steele, Ex. Sec.
Louisville Urban League
608 West Walnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Charlie:

I certainly enjoyed meeting you and spending the time with you when I was up in Kentucky. From the professional point of view, as well as personally, you're my kind of guy and I am looking forward to seeing you and working with you when I'm next in Kentucky.

Thanks very much for sending the list of the Board of Directors of the Kentucky group.

Give my good regards to C.H. if you see him.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/rf

Louisville Urban League

AN INTERRACIAL AGENCY FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

~~418 S. Fifth St.~~ ■ Louisville 2, Ky. ■ Telephone: CLay 4835 - 36

608 West Walnut Street
Suite 509

CHARLES T. STEELE
Executive Secretary

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Paul C. Tafel, Sr.
William Taylor
James Wolfe

October 20, 1954

Mr. Fred Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

I enjoyed very much my conversations with you and Tuesday, the day that we spent in organizing the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. I am looking forward to the occasion when you will return to our fair state.

I am enclosing a copy of the list of Directors with the names and addresses being corrected.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Charlie

Charles T. Steele
Executive Secretary

CTS:c
1-Enc.

December 14, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Community Services Committee and Consultants
Kentucky Council on Human Relations

FROM: Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, Assistant for Program, SRC

We are mailing to you under separate cover the following materials which we hope will be useful as you make community contacts in the weeks ahead:

5 copies Answers for Action
5 " New South -- August 1954
The Churches Speak
5 " " -- September 1954
A Legal View - Segregation in the Schools
5 " " -- October 1954
The Supreme Court Decision and the Appalachian South
5 " " -- November 1954
Integration in the Armed Services
5 " SRC - Toward the South of the Future

It is our thought that in some cases you may wish to leave copies of SRC materials with the people with whom you talk.

We enclose for your personal use a memorandum on "Development of State Programs" and Mr. Menafee's suggestions of tactics.

A copy of "The Negro and the Schools" for your personal use is enclosed with the materials sent under separate cover.

It was a pleasure to meet with you and to know that you are participating in the development of these important services in Kentucky.

rmf

March 15, 1955

Mrs. Ione G. Stanley
2810 West Chestnut
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Stanley:

We have been working out a plan to bring together the staff in the states early in June.

Partly for the felt need of further conference on all our joint problems, and partly to give an opportunity for the new state staff to get acquainted with W. W. Alexander. Dr. Will started in 1919 the work which preceeded the Southern Regional Council. He farms now in retirement near Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

Harry Jones has arranged for accomodation for us at a point about four miles from Chapel Hill. Time proposed: from before supper Wednesday, June 1st, till the afternoon of Friday, June 3rd. Details later on travel, but in general by train one would go to Raleigh or by plane to Raleigh-Durham.

Travel into and from and maintenance at the spot (quite reasonable) for state staff would be at the expense of state organizations.

We would warmly expect you, and any one regularly-serving professional staff of the other race. Please begin the process of clearing the travel with your Executive Committee, and let us know if you can come.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

EXCERPTS FROM LETTER BY CO-CHAIRMAN OF KENTUCKY COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE
RE CERTAIN PRINCIPLES OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS
March 17, 1955

* * *

1. The importance of the Education Committee. Anyone who has followed the story of the Southern Regional Council knows that the genius of the group has been its emphasis upon the educational approach. It has not been an action group in the sense of aggressively trying to force issues by legal means, controversy with newspaper editors or other dramatic attempts. Many of its members, sympathetic to the action approach, have worked through organizations set up to meet the need for action but not as members of the Southern Regional Council. I think that now, particularly since the law is on our side, we in the Kentucky Council of Human Relations should think of ourselves as educators rather than as agents of social action interested in getting quick results no matter what else may happen. If this be the proper interpretation, then the role of the Education Committee is of great importance.

2. Relation with the Committee on Community Consultants. Basically, the consultants in their conversations with people in various communities are educators who try to lead people into a clearer analysis of their local situation and to help them in their search for proposed measures. They have no magic formula which they are trying to sell as though it were toothpaste or no mandate which they are trying to force upon an unwilling populace. Thus the consultants should in one sense be looked upon as an era of the Education Committee and their program geared in with the overall plans of this Committee.

3. We should not become a Louisville-centered organization. In a sense, Louisville, through the Urban League, the NCCJ, and the NAACP, is already outfitted with groups which seek to work against racial discrimination. Both because we are later on the scene as a Council and are organized for state-wide service, I think that most of our energy should be devoted to helping communities where no local help is available. The Education Committee should keep this in mind in planning its work. This means that the Louisville office will have to overcompensate, in a sense, to work through consultants and others in areas outside Louisville.

4. Education should be a cooperative undertaking. No chosen or self-appointed group has all of the truth. Accordingly, wherever possible there should be an effort made to work with other groups which would be mutually interested in some projected workshop or other phase of our program. Our purpose is not to glorify, advertise, or aggressively publicize the Kentucky Council on Human Relations; we are working to increase interracial understanding. We must be careful not to bring about organizational misunderstanding with other groups or we set up roadblocks to our important objective of interracial understanding.

5. The involvement of the whole Council. The decisions of the Education Committee, it seems to me, should be circulated to the whole Council for comment and as little use as possible should be made of the small Executive Committee. If a decision has to be taken by the small Committee the whole Council should

be notified of it at once so that any person whose name appears on the letterhead can give adequate explanation to anyone making inquiries. Nothing would kill this whole undertaking more quickly than to have a few around the central office "in the know" and the rest "going along for the ride." Certain matters of tactics, as well as of strategy, should be discussed widely before the consultants or executive staff embark upon them. Whatever is done should be done in the spirit of the long history and general reputation of the Southern Regional Council.

6. Education is not gradualism in the outworn sense of the term. There are times in the history of interracial relations when action is most urgently needed, but it is hard for one organization to combine successfully in so touchy a field both the action and the educational functions. Education, which seems slow at first, just as sowing seed is slow, can result in cumulative, snow-ball results which are sometimes more dramatic than would have been a series of stubborn stands. Thus, in concentrating upon the educational aspects we are not defaulting but are rather doing the best job we can along the avenue open to us and in the faith that in time small efforts now put forth will be multiplied many-fold. The two races will be living in the South for centuries to come; we need to build bridges of understanding even more than drawing up battlefields. The Kentucky Council of Human Relations should specialize in bridge-building and get some of these bridges erected as quickly as possible in many Kentucky communities or help strengthen those in need of repair. The Education Committee has a noble task ahead.

rnf
4/5/55

C
O
P
Y
4/7/55

This letter was sent to the members of the Governor's Commission on Desegregation: Mrs. Simeon Willis, The Rev. Homer Nutter, Mr. Earnest Pittman, Mr. Pryor Sutherland, Mr. Walter Wells, Dr. Wade Weldon, Mr. Earl Pruitt, Mr. Wendell Butler

March 30, 1955

The Reverend Homer Nutter
407 North Upper
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Reverend Nutter:

Kentucky will shortly be meeting the challenge of integration in its public schools. Already many Kentucky communities are seeking aid from the established agencies within the state with the view of making plans for this new program. Because of your official responsibility as a member of the Governor's Commission on Desegregation you will, no doubt, be interested in the program of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. Our major concern is that, as plans are made in various communities, all our citizens who are involved should be consulted and should participate in implementing them. To that end we are offering consultant service to communities as may request such service.

The Kentucky Council on Human Relations is an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council which for so many years has been active in the field of human relations throughout the southern region. Under separate cover, with our compliments, you will receive a packet of literature pertinent to the desegregation issue and for the next year you will be sent The New South which is the publication of the Southern Regional Council. We hope you will find these materials valuable in your work with the Commission. Please feel free to call on us for any other service we may be able to render.

On Friday, April 15, 1955 we will have a meeting of our Board of Directors and Consultants. It will be held at the Y.M.C.A., Dining Room B. We would like for you to be our guests for the luncheon.

A self-addressed reply card is enclosed for your convenience.

Very cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Margaret W. Dagen
Executive Director

MWD/bm
cc: Drs. Mitchell, Parrish, Sanders

rnf

April 5, 1955

Mr. Walter Wells
Pikeville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Wells:

At the request of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, we are sending under separate cover a packet of materials which we believe will be of interest to you as you help to meet the challenge of planning for integration in the public schools.

You are already receiving, compliments of the Kentucky Council, monthly issues of New South, the publication of the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH:rnf
Under separate cover:
Changing Patterns
Now is the Time
It Can Be Done!
St. Louis Integrates its Schools
A Memo on School Integration
Program Service (ADL)

April 5, 1955

Mr. Pryor Sutherlin, Pres.
Bennett Coal Company
Mayfield, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Sutherlin:

At the request of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, we are sending under separate cover a packet of materials which we believe will be of interest to you as you help to meet the challenge of planning for integration in the public schools.

You are already receiving, compliments of the Kentucky Council, monthly issues of New South, the publication of the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
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It Can Be Done!
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Program Service (ADL)

April 5, 1955

Mr. Ernest E. Pittman
Elizabethtown, Ky.

Dear Mr. Pittman:

At the request of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, we are sending under separate cover a packet of materials which we believe will be of interest to you as you help to meet the challenge of planning for integration in the public schools.

You are already receiving, compliments of the Kentucky Council, monthly issues of New South, the publication of the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

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Program Service (ADL)

Schools
gration
DL)

April 5, 1955

Mrs. Simeon Willis
Ashland, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Willis:

At the request of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, we are sending under separate cover a packet of materials which we believe will be of interest to you as you help to meet the challenge of planning for integration in the public schools.

You are already receiving, compliments of the Kentucky Council, monthly issues of New South, the publication of the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
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St. Louis Integrates its Schools
A Memo on School Integration
Program Service (ADL)

April 5, 1955

Rev. Homer E. Nutter
563 N. Upper
Lexington, Ky.

Dear Rev. Nutter:

At the request of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, we are sending under separate cover a packet of materials which we believe will be of interest to you as you help to meet the challenge of planning for integration in the public schools.

You are already receiving, compliments of the Kentucky Council, monthly issues of New South, the publication of the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH:rnf
Under separate cover:
Changing Patterns
Now is the Time
It Can Be Done!
St. Louis Integrates its Schools
A Memo on School Integration
Program Service (ADL)

April 5, 1955

Mr. E.E. Pruitt
Beecher Terrace Housing Project
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Pruitt:

At the request of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, we are sending under separate cover a packet of materials which we believe will be of interest to you as you help to meet the challenge of planning for integration in the public schools.

You are already receiving, compliments of the Kentucky Council, monthly issues of New South, the publication of the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH:rnf
Under separate cover:
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Now is the Time
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Program Service (ADL)

GTH:rnf
Under separate cover:
Changing Patterns
Now is the Time
It Can Be Done!
St. Louis Integrates its Schools
A Memo on School Integration
Program Service (ADL)

April 5, 1955

Dr. Wade Weldon
Owensboro, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Weldon:

At the request of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, we are sending under separate cover a packet of materials which we believe will be of interest to you as you help to meet the challenge of planning for integration in the public schools.

You are already receiving, compliments of the Kentucky Council, monthly issues of New South, the publication of the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH:rnf
Under separate cover:
Changing Patterns
Now is the Time
It Can Be Done!
St. Louis Integrates its Schools
A Memo on School Integration
Program Service (ADL)

June 2, 1955

Mr. Morton Walker
418 W. Ormsby
Louisville 3, Ky.

Dear Mr. Walker:

At the request of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, we have sent under separate cover a packet of materials which we believe will be of interest to you as you help to meet the challenge of planning for integration in the public schools.

You will also receive, compliments of the Kentucky Council, monthly issues of New South, the publication of the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant for Program

GTH:rnf
Under Separate Cover:
- Now is the Time
- Changing Patterns (SRC)
- School Integration (NCCW)
- It Can Be Done (NAACP)
- The Right of Every Child (AFSC)
- The St. Louis Story
- Bibliography (SRC)
- Program Service (ADL)
- A Memo on School Integration (NCLCH)

June 2, 1955

Mrs. Margaret Dagen, Ex. Dir.
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
1319 Heyburn Building
Fourth and Broadway
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Dagen:

Enclosed for your information and files is a copy of the letter we have written to your list of Kentucky Board of Education people.

The materials were sent out to them last week (May 27) and their first complimentary copy of New South will be mailed today.

We are charging the Kentucky Council for 19 subscriptions to New South, 19 copies each of How is the Time and Changing Patterns. All other materials sent are without cost.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Rae N. Fisaman
Secretary

rnf

The attached letter sent to:

Mr. Morton Walker
418 W. Ormsby
Louisville 3, Ky.

Mr. Keith C. Spears
2326 Longest Avenue
Louisville 3, Ky.

Mr. Wm. C. Embry
2564 Woodbourne Avenue
Louisville 5, Ky.

Mr. Yancey Altsheler
1578 Cherokee Road - Apt. 2
Louisville 5, Ky.

Mr. Dann C. Byck
3321 Greenhill
Louisville, Ky.

((Above are members of
((Louisville Bd. of Ed.

Mr. Richard Van Haase
318 Folburn Lane
Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Arliss Cook
Pleasureridge Park, Ky.

Mr. Albert Bowen
3934 Elmwood
Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Paxton Wilt
1130 Dove Rd.
Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Harry Doss
Fairdale, Ky.

Mr. Garland Cockrane
Kirby Lane, Rt. 3
Jeffersontown, Ky.

((Above are members of
((Jefferson County Bd.
((of Ed.

Mr. Wendell P. Butler
Supt. of Public Instruction
Frankfort, Ky.

Mrs. J.K. Grannis
Flemingsburg, Ky.

Mr. Charles Haydon, Jr.
Springfield, Ky.

Mr. A.E. Mayselk
1701 W. Chestnut
Louisville, Ky.

Mr. Virgil D. Pichlesimer
Whitesburg, Ky.

Mr. Charles B. Stacy
Pineville, Ky.

Rumsey Taylor
Princeton, Ky.

Mr. C.T. Ward
4565 Knapp Ave.
Louisville, Ky.

((Above are members of
((Kentucky State Bd. of Ed.

Attention RA:

All of above are to be mailed complementary subscription to New South beginning May 1955.

Charge N.S. subscriptions to Kentucky Council.

Charge 19 Now is the Time and 19 Changing Patterns to Kentucky Council.

November 10, 1955

Mr. Joe S. Caudill
Superintendent
Jackson City Schools
Jackson, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Caudill:

I am sorry we haven't got much ourselves directly on Kentucky. Hugh Brimm at the Carver School of Missions and Social Work, 2801 Lexington Road, Louisville, is Director of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, which is affiliated with us. And they keep up with Kentucky especially.

But we have done some good things helpful to any part of the South. I send you a pamphlet called Answers for Action and some recent issues of our magazine, New South. You would find particularly helpful an issue of New South for October, 1954, called "The Supreme Court Decision and the Appalachian South." If you can find a dollar, you ought to send it to us for these pamphlets.

Do get in touch with Hugh Brimm; he could be helpful. So, also, could Roscoe Giffen who teaches sociology at Berea.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Under separate cover:
Answers for Action
New South, May-September, 1955
SRC Promotion Leaflet
SRC Publications List
New South, October, 1954

Jackson City Schools
JOE S. CAUDILL, SUPERINTENDENT
Jackson, Kentucky

November 9, 1955

Southern Regional Council on Education
Atlanta
Georgia

Gentlemen

Please send all the material that you have on the subject "Integration in Kentucky Schools".

Thank you very much.

Yours truly

Joe S. Caudill

Joe S. Caudill
Superintendent

JSC:vm

February 22, 1956

Mr. W.H. Perry, Chairman
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
2320 West Chesnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Perry:

This is to express the Council's formal approval of employment by the Kentucky Council on Human Relations of Mr. Galen A. Martin, concerning whom you wrote February 18.

We are much impressed with his record, friends, and prospects.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

P.S. We return the file material which you so kindly sent us.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

20 Apr 56

To: GSM

On the basis of what we now know, I see no reason to reject the selection of Galen A. Martin by the Ky. Council; indeed everything indicates the selection a good one.

1. There was a personnel committee which sought out candidates, interviewed them, and evaluated their qualifications

2. An extensive and impressive number of letters of recommendation are enclosed.

3. The Ky Council wants him.

4. He sounds anxious to the job, and on the basis of experience as listed, should do a good one.

B.R.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.
1319 HEYBURN BLDG.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

February 18, 1956

RECEIVED FEB 21 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director, S R C
63 Auburn Avenue, N E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I am sending you information we secured concerning Mr. Galen A. Martin, to whom, with your telephoned approval, we have offered the position of Executive Director of our Council. He was one of several persons we considered, and one of the two we interviewed. He was recommended by Dr. Roscoe Giffin, of Berea, and we believe Mr. Martin will cope well with the Kentucky situation. He gives promise of the ability to grow on the job. He will arrive in the state about March 1.

The headquarters of the Kentucky Council has been changed from Louisville to Frankfort, subject to final approval by the directors. I am sorry we did not know of the Reverend Harry M. Wilson earlier, but a decision had been made on Mr. Martin before we knew of the availability of Mr. Wilson.

Yours very sincerely,

William H. Perry, Jr.
Chairman, Kentucky Council

M E M O

February 22, 1956

TO: RHA

FROM: GSM

RE: Employment of Galen A. Martin as Exec. Dir. of Ky CHR

We have heard from Kentucky that they propose to employ about March 1 Galen A. Martin as Executive Director at a salary of $5,000 per year.

Consult Fred as to whether does actually come to work on March 1 or not.

February 27, 1956

Mr. Galen A. Martin, Executive Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
2320 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Martin:

A good many evidences have appeared in the national press that the Communist Party would like to worm its way into the current civil rights issue in the South.

That being the case it may be expected that here and there they will try to gain a foothold in our State organizations.

This is an alert to be watchful. And to exclude from any influence in our organizations people not primarily devoted to the protection of American freedoms.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

March 1, 1956

Mr. Calen A. Martin, Executive Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Martin:

Recently in Washington I went to see the man who runs the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice.

I wanted to tie us and you into his work.

He gave me a few copies of a talk he did a year or so ago, which tells just what his show can and cannot do. You should read it. And thereafter feel free (and invited) to let us or him know of suitable occasions for the concern of his Department and Section.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

March 19, 1956

Mr. Galen A. Martin, Executive Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
2 Carey Avenue
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Martin:

Delighted you are up yonder.

All here have noted your home address and your telephone number. Let us know when you get an office and its telephone number.

We will want you here as soon as will be suitable with you. Work with Fred Routh of this office on setting the time.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Circulate Staff

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

1319 HEYBURN BLDG.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

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DR. TOM C. VENABLE
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

Home: 2 Carey Avenue
Frankfort, Kentucky
March 22, 1956

RECEIVED MAR 24 1956

Dear Friends:

The office of the Kentucky Council will be at:

208 W. Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

I won't get moved in until near the end of the month but I will receive mail sent to the office address. I'll send the phone number when it is available.

Sincerely,

Galen Martin

Galen A. Martin

GSM ✓
HCF ✓
FBR ✓
GSA ✓
CHP
MET ✓
RHA ✓
JC ✓
FI ✓
YS ✓
RH ✓
BF ✓

March 22, 1956

Mr. Galen A. Martin, Executive Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
2 Carey Avenue
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Martin:

I like the people who do this Southern Project of the National Scholarship Service Fund for Negro Students. They could only send us six copies of the report. GSM would like each State office to look through. Mr. Martin is asked to send the booklet on to Mr. Woods Beckman when he is through with it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Encl.

cc: Mr. Woods Beckman

March 27, 1956

Mr. Galen A. Martin, Executive Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Martin:

In the last month or two there has been occasion for swapping letters back and forth with Mr. Lewis S. C. Smythe at the College of the Bible at Lexington.

In his last letter he sent in ten dollars to put him into SRC.

We wrote him that there isn't any way to get into blessed SRC, but we are assuming he wanted to join the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, which we thought was about five dollars. And we told him we guessed he wanted to give five dollars to SRC.

We also told him he ought to busy himself scaring you up some more members. Many would help you at his College and among his friends. If you will cultivate him or Dr. Montgomery, there you will find a rich vein of friends.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Encl.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

1319 HEYBURN BLDG.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky
April 10, 1956

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DR. TOM C. VENABLE
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

To all my new friends in the Southern Regional Council office I say thank you. I appreciate all your help and I know it will be of great assistance in getting things rolling again in Kentucky.

We now have a phone at the office. The number is 3 - 1409.

Sincerely,
Galen Martin
Galen Martin

JSM
HCF
RHA
JC
FBI
JSA
BF

MEMORANDUM

April 11, 1956

TO: Mr. Galen A. Martin, Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Frankfurt, Ky.

FROM: Harold C. Fleming

Attached is a brief outline of five progressive steps which might be taken by groups of persons who consider themselves "moderates" but are not yet prepared to commit themselves to positive program of desegregation. It resulted from discussions with staff members of ADL's Southeastern Office and is intended as an aid to key people working with such groups rather than as a document for general distribution. It is also applicable mainly to the larger towns and cities.

I pass this outline along to you not as an official program suggestion but as a matter of interest and possible usefulness to you.

HCF:o
enc.

April 20, 1956

Mr. Galen A. Martin, Executive Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

Thanks for your letter of the 18th. You mention that Sam Taylor wanted a copy of the minutes so he could refer to my report at some meeting. This is perfectly O.K., of course, but I don't recall saying anything significant or worth repeating.

As to your letterhead, that is primarily a local concern, but so that you might see what other States have that is different from that which Kentucky now has, I send three samples. Please return them for the correspondence is important and we don't have blank copies of State letterheads sitting about the place. I personally prefer a simple form such as Tennessee or North Carolina has, but find the Arkansas copy attractive too.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

P.S. Did you help the telephone man with his problem?

May 8, 1956

Mr. Galen A. Martin, Executive Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
208 W. Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

I don't think I have yet expressed our thanks for the items you contributed to our desegregation survey. I quite understand why you could not have done more sooner. Any further items that come your way will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:e

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.
1319 HEYBURN BLDG.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

208 W. MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

April 27, 1956

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

On an enclosed sheet I have listed instances on segregation in three areas. I wish I could have been of more help to you sooner on this project but I have not been here long enough to know this information from personal knowledge. I have not been able to get much information from others.

I will still send you anything we can locate.

Sincerely,

Galen

Galen A. Martin
Ececutive Director

GAM/gr

May 14, 1956

Mr. Galen A. Martin, Executive Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

I have received your letter on your new official stationery and all of us here think it is neat, clear copy. Also received the mass of mimeographed material. Like very much what you are doing. Keep up the good work and keep in touch with us.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mef

June 5, 1956

Mr. Galen A. Martin, Executive Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

Thank you for your note of June 1 regarding the problems of tax exemption in Kentucky. We are mailing you this day the memo from AJC which arrived only this morning. Regarding the question of extension of time for your federal income tax exemption, I would suggest that you contact the same people who obtained the original exemption for the Kentucky Council and seek their advice.

We also received a packet of materials from you - mimeographed letters, etc. - that were sent your Board members. When we said we wanted ten copies of materials sent out we did not mean to include mimeographed letters, but certainly any mimeographed pamphlets or workbooks or printed materials we would certainly hope to receive ten copies of.

Best regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mmf

FILE COPY

June 5, 1956

Mr. Galen A. Martin
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Martin:

Sometime back I accepted an invitation to be part of the Kentucky Labor School in its second week. I pull into Lexington in the evening of Sunday, June 17th and I am in Lexington through Friday the 22nd.

The head man of the Labor School is Jimmy Wolfe out of Louisville. He will be in Lexington about the time you get this letter.

I am also obligated to do this or that for Willis Sutton at some Institute at the University of Kentucky along about the same time.

I will cherish some opportunity to be with you.

Left alone I would call your office about noon the 20th and find out when I can see you. If you know any better way to work it out, let me know. I expect I will be staying at Donovan Hall at the University of Kentucky.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

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WILLIAM M. WOOD

FILE COPY

June 12, 1956

RECEIVED JUN 14 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I look forward to your visit to Kentucky and I am anxious to talk with you. I could easily talk with you on the 20th or any other time you suggest. I had wanted to go on a brief trip to the area east and south of Lexington to visit with school superintendents who notified Negro teachers that they will not be needed next year. I had thought about going Monday and Tuesday, June 18 and 19. This can be delayed, or it can fit into your schedule, so if you will let me know when I might see you, we will plan accordingly. The afternoon of Wednesday the 20th will be fine by me. We should be glad to have you come for dinner at our home that day. I have discussed this with my wife, so the invitation is authorized. It is only 23 miles to Lexington, and I could come and get you.

I am also supposed to help Willis Sutton at the University of Kentucky Intergroup Relations Seminar, but that remains indefinite. I will also like to hit some licks with the many fine people who will be at the Kentucky Labor School.

I talked with your friend Mr. Lewis S. C. Smythe of the College of the Bible last week. He seemed to be a very nice person and suggested that we meet early in July to discuss our mutual interest. He also said that he had talked with you in Atlanta but that he did not now expect to be here while you are.

Sincerely,

Galen

Galen A. Martin

GAM:vs

FILE COPY

June 14, 1956

VIA AIR MAIL

Mr. Galen A. Martin
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Martin:

Wednesday afternoon the 20th to come to Frankfort is tempting, and let us hope something I can agree to. Which includes supper emphatically.

The problem is that I have no power to sign away an afternoon or evening when command of my time still belongs to Jimmy Wolfe in Louisville and Willis Sutton in Lexington.

Jimmy WolFe customarily fixes it so that I am through with teaching by lunchtime. But sometimes he cannot so arrange it. And my first obligation is to be there and teach for him. I daresay if you telephone to him or somebody close under him at Lexington (where the school is now in session) you could find out about the schedule.

Same problem with Willis Sutton. If he isn't using me on Wednesday, I am your man on Wednesday. But if he is, I am his! So you would also have to call Willis and see about Wednesday.

Sorry, but that is the miserable way it is.

Meanwhile, I will do nothing further to complicate the Wednesday possibility, and will hope that it will work out.

You had best get a note over to me at the Kentucky Labor school (probably being held at Donovan Hall) against Monday, June 18th, telling me what happened. And if the afternoon is clear I will hope that you will show for lunch in Lexington on the Wednesday and then we could drive on off.

By the way, how about showing on Monday morning at my class? Bring thy lady wife. I will on the Monday make my one good speech, and the two of you will be instructed.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

FILE COPY

June 15, 1956

Mr. Galen A. Martin
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Martin:

I went to a meeting at Junaluska, in early June, of an Ecumenical Institute for the Southeast, organized by the National Council of Churches. Among those present was:

Mrs. John Meloy
210 YMCA Building
Louisville, Kentucky

If she doesn't belong to your show, maybe she will join.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

June 19, 1956

Mr. Galen A. Martin, Executive Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

I was most impressed by the good publicity and editorial comment on your statement concerning the status of Negro teachers in Kentucky. That is a good job you are doing and the notice it is receiving should do a lot to boost the morale of your state people. I plan to send copies of the clippings to some of our key people and contributors. Keep me posted.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
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208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

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DR. TOM C. VENABLE
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

Dear Harold and Fred:

Enclosed are some clips which need not be returned.

We had wanted to emphasize the superior preparation of the Negro teachers but when the Courier-Journal reporter got the figures on the number of teachers notified, the bad aspects got more coverage than the good. Only the Louisville papers used the stuff about the 60 teachers though. Other papers such as the Frankfort, State Journal didn't have that and gave more play to the better preparation angle.

Now we have the bigger job of following this up in some of the districts where the 60 were notified. It is not too late for them to be rehired.

Galen

June 28, 1956

Mr. Galen A. Martin, Executive Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

We have reviewed Form 1023 and the enclosures which you prepared for tax-exemption. We believe that the answers you give are adequate, and that they meet the requirements laid down by our legal counsel.

Your statement on consultants' membership in the Kentucky Council is forthright and honest and indicates that membership is only incidental and not required.

We feel that the application, the enclosures and the covering letter are all set to go. They are returned herewith for that purpose.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

Encls.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

July 5, 1956

Dr. Mitchell: The enclosed list came in today, and as per instructions I checked the sheet. I noted while checking the list that some of the students were from Indiana and some (one) from Tennessee. These I eradicated, as your letter to Mr. Martin states that you are checking those who were from Kentucky.

July 5, 1956

Mr. Galen A. Martin
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

The names ticked-marked here are those who were both my students at the recent Kentucky Labor School, and Kentucky residents.

I suggest that with two, three, or four exceptions, they were suitable persons to be cultivated for membership in the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. And I don't know the names of the exceptions, so I think you should feel free to cultivate all of them.

I had a few more students than those marked, but they didn't live in Kentucky.

Please do thank thy lady wife for a mighty nice supper, which I enjoyed.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl. Checked list of Kentucky
Labor School students.

GROUP B

Mrs. BERNICE ARVIN

WILLIAM A. BARBER

LUCY BEGLEY

NANCY BROWN

JOHN CECIL — Indiana

MARGARET COOPER

L.J. DAME

J.L. DANIELS

ADA DEMPSEY

LOLA FISHER

GARDNER HALE — Indiana

MRS. GENEVA HUFFMAN

VIRGINIA MARISCHEN

EUGENE MAYMON — Indiana

LUCILLE MCGREW

BLOSSIE MILLER

MISS MARY LEE PELLE

MADALINE PENN

V. B. PERRYMAN — Tennessee

GEORGE SMITH

JOHN T. STENGEL — Indiana

NANCY STEVENSON

ERNIE WALLACE

WILLIAM YOUNG

July 10, 1956

Mr. Galen Martin
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

I think I sent you a copy of Jimmy Wolfe's pamphlet, Let George Do It, with the nice pictures. But, precautionarily, I send you another. Jimmy Wolfe has a Cornell trained girl assistant who does the fancy pictures.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Mr. Mitchell/signed in his absence
Encl:

July 16, 1956

Mr. Galen A. Martin
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

You can write to the others in Kentucky. They weren't in my class this year, but some of them were in my class last year, or the year before.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

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DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

July 10, 1956

RECEIVED JUL 12 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

We were very glad to see the article appearing in the June 24 Courier-Journal, where you suggested that Kentucky would be rewarded with new industries for having behaved on school integration. We sent a copy of this article to the office and I assume you have seen it. We will try to put the article and the ideas to good use.

Thanks also for the list of participants in the Kentucky Labor School. You checked 18 of them as being members of your class and Kentucky residents. We will write to all of them. I also noticed that there were many others on the list from Kentucky, but who were not apparently in your class. Is there some reason why we should not also write to them?

It was a pleasure to have you visit, and I hope you will come again real soon.

Sincerely,

Galen

Galen A. Martin

GAM:vs

July 16, 1956

Mr. Galen A. Martin, Executive Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

I have checked our files on the matters of the Ministerial Associations. Apparently you have everything there is. When Brimm referred in his letter of August 2nd to information sent previously, he evidently meant the several associations he mentioned in his letter to Dr. Chambers of July 27th. Anyway, that and Chambers letter of August 1st are all we have here.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

July 10, 1956

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DR. TOM C. VENABLE
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I find references in our files to information which Hugh Brimm sent you about integrated ministerial groups in Kentucky, but I can find the list which he apparently sent. In a letter of July 27, 1955, he said he was trying to locate the info. In a letter of August 2, 1955, he referred to the information he had sent previously. In the latter letter he referred to a letter from the Kentucky Council of Churches, which we do have.

If you can find any such list in your files I would appreciate your sending us a copy of it. We can put it to good use. Yvonne pls check

Our records do indicate that Ministerial Associations in Frankfort, Covington, Lexington and Danville are integrated. The Kentucky Council of Churches is integrated as is the Lexington group of that body.

Sincerely,

Galen

Galen A. Martin

July 30, 1956

Mr. Galen A. Martin
Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

I'm afraid we can't do anything to advance the cause of the Martins' vacation. New South can't qualify for a representative, because of our rigidly non-political position.

I referred your request to Fred, but he was similarly devoid of ideas. The only way I know of getting in is to have an influential friend connected with the convention. Can't you pull one out of the hat?

Sorry we can't help on so worthy an effort.

Sincerely

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

FBR
Your reaction, pls
HCF

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

July 24, 1956

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DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

With your press connections and experience do you have any ideas about how I might obtain a press pass for admission to the Democratic National Convention. Attendance at that gathering is the Martin's idea of a vacation but as yet we have no more definite assurance of seeing it than the promise of a friend that we could watch on her TV set. Informed friends have said to try for a press pass but we don't know what the procedure is for obtaining such a pass.

Could New South qualify for a representative? If so I hereby volunteer, and promise to file whatever stories my editor might require.

I would appreciate any type of assistance which you might provide since August 13, is not far away. If you don't have any idea on it maybe Fred will.

Sincerely,

Galen Martin

Galen A. Martin

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Kentucky

August 10, 1956

Mr. Galen A. Martin
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

Mrs. Alexander is sending your check.

I took an interest in a statement in your letter that you "still needed" some forms. Mrs. Alexander says she can find no record of your ever having requested forms from her. Fred Routh's recollection is that he has received no request for forms from you.

I push these people hard to give fast and accurate service to state organizations, and evidence that it hasn't been given is a serious matter with me.

If there is evidence in existence, shove it at me!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

August 21, 1956

Mr. Galen A. Martin, Executive Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

Thanks for the various clippings that you sent with your letter of August 6th. I agree with you that the supposed "labor rebellion" has probably been greatly exaggerated in some quarters. You may be interested to know that a study, officially approved by the AFL-CIO, is now under way, and should do much to supplant the wild notions with documented facts.

I thought your report on the progress of desegregation in Kentucky was extremely well done.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

August 8, 1956

Mr. Galen A. Martin
Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Martin:

This is to acknowledge with thanks your letter of August 6 with enclosures. Mr. Fleming is presently on vacation - due to return August 20. We have duplicated the two items from Labor's Daily to be retained for Mr. Fleming and returning the originals to you as requested.

I'm sure you will hear from Mr. Fleming on his return to the office.

Cordially,

Sec'y to H. C. Fleming

Encs.

RECEIVED AUG 8 1956

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

August 6, 1956

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WILLIAM M. WOOD

Dear Harold:

You are welcome to keep the enclosed clipping from the Courier-Journal, and our other stuff.

I would like to have enclosed clips from Labor's Daily returned. The principal clip is a report on the "fizzle" of the dixie labor rebellion. I think this should be given all the play we can, because of all the nonsense we have heard about the labor revolt. I have never felt that the Southern labor revolt would get very far for the simple reason that the Southern Bell strike and the southern railroad strike of last year or so could not have been held with just local support. I was sorry to see the story in the June issue in the NAIRO Reporter.

We are encouraged about the prospects for Negro teachers in Kentucky.

Sincerely,

Galen

Galen A. Martin

Ruth Alexander

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

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August 22, 1956

RECEIVED AUG 24 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thanks for sending the check early. We enjoyed the Convention circus and the many side shows. The civil rights leaders think they would have had the votes to pass the stronger civil rights statement if Rayburn would have listened to the shouts for a roll call vote.

We received about 15 copies of the financial report form in good order, and I can't think of anything else we need now.

I have no desire to complain about the service on requests to the Atlanta office.

Noted 8/28/56
rha

Sincerely,

Galen

Galen A. Martin

GAM:vs

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Kentucky

September 19, 1956

Mr. Galen A. Martin
Exeutive Director
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen,

Thank you for your invitation to the Kentucky Board Meeting. Unfortunately, it conflicts with a meeting of the SRC Executive Committee, which I must attend.

You have been doing valuable work in uncovering statistical information on the degree of progress toward integration in Kentucky. You have received invaluable publicity; not only in Kentucky, but apparently throughout much of the South. The Atlanta Constitution just recently cited the Kentucky Council's figures on college desegregation in Kentucky. Keep up the good work.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/bms

September 21, 1956

Mr. Galen A. Martin, Executive Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

Thanks for the clips on your college desegregation release. The story ran here, and we were delighted to see it. Let us know of any interesting or significant information that may come your way on the recent unpleasantnesses in Kentucky.

Fred has passed on to me your letter inquiring about literature. There are several alternatives, which may be followed in any combination you wish:

1. You may buy literature from us at cost and resell it yourself at the regular price.

2. You may order literature from us on consignment, later sending us the full purchase price for those copies sold and returning the unsold.

3. You may plug our literature and urge people to order it directly from us.

All of these processes are in use, and different states handle it differently. My feeling is that for program material (example: Next Steps in the South) it is well for a state office to buy a reasonable quantity outright, since it is pretty certain that it can be sold. As for more speculative and expensive material, the consignment plan is better. As to use #3, it is probably just as simple for you to advertise the materials as being available through your office and to forward orders to us if you can't fill them.

Let us know how you want to work it and we will arrange it that way.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

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208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

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WILLIAM M. WOOD

HCF
Please answer

September 18, 1956

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

For sometime I have wanted us to do more to "peddle" literature. Could you give me some idea of what other states are doing in this regard? My inclination is to prepare a literature list with our address on it and try to keep a small stock of the publications from the Southern Regional Council and other groups. The alternative to this would seem to be to distribute your list, and encourage people to order direct from you.

Do we pay the regular price of publications ordered direct from you?

Sincerely,

Galen

Galen A. Martin

GAM:vs

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

September 17, 1956

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DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

Dear Harold:

Enclosed are clips on a report on college desegregation. We also got good radio coverage. Note the error in the AP story.

We expect Centre College to be "opened" today and Lees Junior College shortly. Olof Anderson has worked skillfully on the Centre situation. Others will follow.

We also expect progress on removal of the questions on admission blanks.

You may keep these clips.

Dr. Roscoe Giffin has gone to Sturgis, mainly to prepare a report for the ADL.

Sincerely,

Galen

Galen A. Martin

JO M. FERGUSON
ATTORNEY GENERAL

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COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
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T. W. JOHNSON-HIGHWAYS

September 28, 1956

COPY

Mr. C. B. West, Superintendent
Henderson County Schools
Henderson, Kentucky

Dear Mr. West:

This is in reply to your letter of September 27, 1956. You have asked several questions dealing with integration in the Henderson County School system, brought about as a result of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools. We will discuss each question in the order presented.

1. Is the formal adoption of a plan necessary before a district begins complying with the Supreme Court decision?

Answer: A formal adoption in the sense of a stereotyped procedure is not, we believe, contemplated as a necessity for compliance. However, a school board, as we have pointed out in earlier opinions, acts only through its duly authenticated minutes and, except in the case of ratification as discussed in our answer to your second question, it must take some action to begin desegregation. We have reached this conclusion earlier and we believe our opinion has received support in the Hopkins County School Board case, judging from newspaper accounts of yesterday's proceedings in the Federal Court in Owensboro. Of course, we have not seen the actual order entered by the Federal Judge. The excerpt from the minutes of the Henderson County School Board meeting of August 11, 1956, is adequate for the adoption of integration plans in your school system, in our opinion.

2. May the superintendent, the executive officer of the board of education, at the direction and agreement of the board and in keeping with the policy of the board, either oral or written, proceed to enroll pupils without regard to race?

Answer: The superintendent, being the executive officer of the school board, can proceed to enroll pupils under the direction and policy

formulated by the school board. The correct procedure in this regard would be for the school board to formulate the policy and plans for enrollment of pupils and related matters in a properly called meeting and have such plans spread upon the minute books of the meeting, duly authenticated by the secretary or chairman of the board. However, in the absence of this procedure, we can envision a situation wherein the school board, after action by the superintendent, ratifies that action. This could take place by formal ratification at a duly called meeting or approval of related matters indicating a ratification of the conduct of the superintendent.

3. While a local school district has the responsibility of desegregation with "deliberate speed," once it has begun does it have a legal right to cease that compliance which has started?

Answer: Once the school board has set into action its plans for integration, it has no legal right, under the Supreme Court decision, to abandon these plans and assume the position occupied originally. We would like to point out at this juncture that an integration plan gradual in nature will not necessarily be overthrown by a court, if good faith is exhibited by the school board.

4. In view of the Kentucky compulsory attendance law under which parents are responsible for their children's violations, is there any statute under which action could be taken against individuals or organizations which advocate violation of the attendance laws and which use threats to promote violations? Do the activities of those individuals or organizations constitute a conspiracy to advocate violation of the laws in the state?

Answer: Our general conspiracy statute is found in KRS 437.110. We feel that there must be acts of intimidation present or the intent to commit a felonious act in order to make this statute applicable. It must be noted that the violation of the compulsory attendance laws amounts to a misdemeanor only. Therefore, unless intimidation is present, we doubt that this criminal statute can be applied to this situation. However, there is a possibility that a common law conspiracy is present. See Commonwealth vs. Barnett, 196 Ky. 731, 245 S.W. 874, for a discussion of common law conspiracies. It appears that this crime existed at common law before the adoption of the statute, 33 Edward I. It has been held that this statute merely codified a part of the law on conspiracies, and that common law conspiracy continued to exist. Since it was a part of the common law of England at the time of the settlement of Virginia in 1607, and of Virginia at the time of our separation in 1792, it is a part of our law. The Court's definition of such a conspiracy is as follows:

> "A conspiracy at the common law consisted in an agreement, confederation or combination 'between two or more persons to do a criminal or an unlawful act by criminal or unlawful means,' or to do a lawful act by unlawful means..., and a conspiracy merely to commit a crime is an offense within itself without any accompanying or succeeding overt act in an effort to execute the purpose for which the conspiracy was formed..., the unlawful combination alone forming the gravamen of the offense, and it was only a misdemeanor at common law..."

Also, there is a possibility of KRS 432.040 being violated. This is our Sedition Statute which the Supreme Court, in the case of Pennsylvania vs. Nelson (decided April 2, 1956), rendered partially ineffective. However, our Court of Appeals in the case of Braden v. Commonwealth, 291 S.W.2d 843, held that such statute could still be applied to unlawful acts within and against the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

Naturally, any action must be taken by the grand jury of Henderson County. The Commonwealth's Attorney for that district should certainly be consulted in this matter, and we are not attempting to prescribe his duties or interfere in any way. This opinion is advisory in nature.

Very truly yours,

JO M. FERGUSON
ATTORNEY GENERAL

By:

/S/
R. F. Matthews, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

RFM:ch

lpr

AIRMAIL

October 3, 1956

Mr. Galen A. Martin, Executive Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

Thanks for the clips on the Henderson situation. I hope it is fully and constructively resolved.

Yesterday, in a long distance conversation with George Martin of the Fund for the Republic News Film Service I suggested that the role of the Henderson Ministerial Association should get wide play. He called back a while later and said that the Doug Edwards show had filmed the situation for presentation last night. I missed the program, but I'm told that the Ministerial group got proper recognition. We may also be able to carry a brief note on the subject in New South.

Many thanks for keeping us so well informed.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

P.S. Enclosed is a clipping which you wanted returned. Others were returned to you in yesterday's mail.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

September 28, 1956

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WILLIAM M. WOOD

Dear Harold:

I'm not sure to what extent your local papers are covering the business at Henderson. I want to be certain that you are aware of the role of the fully integrated Henderson Ministerial Association, which includes all Catholic and Protestant clergymen in town. (We know of 19 such groups, including Negroes but I'm not sure that the others include Catholics.)

It now looks like the business in Henderson may be beaten and if that is so the ministers will deserve a lot of credit. Please note in the clippings that they have been making hourly broadcasts urging the parents to send their children to school.

The local school officials there including Superintendent C. B. West (a Berea Graduate) have been firm, which helped a lot. They have not yet used their strongest weapon which is a very strong compulsory attendance law which holds the parents responsible and would cause a teacher to lose his certificate for a conviction on a refusal to comply with the law.

One self-appointed minister from outside Henderson has been miserable but I doubt that he has had as much influence as the others. We have so many church supporters throughout the South that it would seem well to give recognition to the Henderson Ministers if the opportunity presents itself.

I must ask that the clippings be returned when you have finished with them.

Sincerely,

Galen

Galen A. Martin

RECEIVED SEP 28 1955

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WILLIAM M. WOOD

Note two articles here, but chiefly the one on Atlanta.

Please return this to us.

Galen

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DR. WILLIS SUTTON
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WILLIAM M. WOOD

October 8, 1956

RECEIVED OCT 10 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I acknowledge receipt of your memorandum of October 1, regarding the requirements of the SRC, that state groups not engage in certain activities. If you don't mind, I will try to re-study all of the memoranda mentioned before I send my statement that I understand. This is not to say that I don't accept the authority of SRC in all matters.

One situation needs to be dealt with now, however. After reading the memorandum, I don't feel like going ahead with one item previously planned for our October Newsletter. The statement in the memo, not to "...engage in any activity suspicionable of being political..." is particularly in my mind. Someone will have to determine what is suspicionable.

As you know, a Civil Rights Bill passed the House of Representatives July 23. I believe we should educate our members as to how the Kentucky members of the House voted. The Senate took no action and the Bill is "dead" and I am at a loss to see how anyone could seriously carry out activities designed to influence its status. (Reporting the vote on the Powell Amendment would seem to be comparable.) We would, of course, explain that the information was presented in factual form for the education of our members and does not represent a policy of the Council which does not take positions on legislation. I have no thought of trying to indicate what we consider a favorable vote or an unfavorable vote, but just an explanation of what a YEA and NAY meant.

While I am sure some would consider this a "suspicionable" act, I certainly think it is a very proper function of the Council. As you know, some of the church groups have had complete voting records prepared. I had planned to use this on the basis of my experience with groups in Washington, some of which were tax paying lobby groups and others who were tax exempt, but were engaged in educational efforts to influence legislation indirectly. I know this experience is very meager in comparison with yours and others, but I mention this to note that I am aware of the problem.

Although it was not mentioned in your memo, I assume you are fully familar with the court decision which said that lobby groups had to report only their expenditures for direct efforts to influence legislation. The tax exempt groups I worked with took this to mean that indirect attempts to influence legislation would not result in their loss of tax exempt status. This again, is not to say that I question the authority of SRC in this.

In summary, my question is, would it be a suspicionable activity for us to report in our newsletter to members, the vote on the Civil Rights Bill?

Sincerely,

Galen Martin

Galen A. Martin

GAM:vs

10 Oct 56
GSON - called said NO
Galen agreed.
FBR

October 12, 1956

Mr. Galen A. Martin
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Martin:

According to your recent letter, we have added the names of Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg and Mr. Whitney M. Young to the list of board members as being representatives from the Kentucky Council, in place of Mr. Olof Anderson and Mr. W. H. Perry, Jr.

We have sent these persons notices of the board meeting which will be held in Williamsburg, Virginia on November 14-15, 1956.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assestant

GSA/bsc

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

Rec'd 9/29/56

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WILLIAM M. WOOD

September 27, 1956

Mr. G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Alexander:

At our Directors meeting September 22, new officers were elected, and the following persons were designated to be our representatives to Southern Regional Council. Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg, Courier-Journal WHAS, Louisville, Kentucky, (New Chairman); Mr. Whitney M. Young, Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky.

I have seen a copy of your notice of August 1, which said "that the annual meeting will be held November 14-15 at Williamsburg, Virginia. The first session will begin on Wednesday, November 14, at 2:00 P.M., and the last session will be held on Thursday morning, November 15, from 9:00 A.M. to 12:30 P.M."

I will send our representatives a copy of this letter so that they will know of the plans for the meeting. Will you please add their names to the list, and send them the necessary additional information?

Sincerely,

Galen

Galen A. Martin

Noted 10/1/56 G.S.A.

GAM:vs

cc: Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg
Mr. Whitney M. Young

December 14, 1956

Mr. Galen Martin, Executive Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

Thanks for the copy of your excellent report on nurse training and for the newspaper clippings. This is the kind of thing that puts an organization on the map.

Don't worry about confusion in newspaper stories. The main thing is to get them and to get your name spelled right.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE CAPITAL 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

December 12, 1956

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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C. V. SNAPP
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DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

Dear Harold:

You are welcome to the enclosed clips. The AP story in the Lexington Herald didn't confuse things the way the Courier Journal story does. Anyway they continue to give us a good "press" and perhaps more than we deserve.

Come to see us sometime.

Sincerely,

Galen

Galen Martin

I sure liked the Golden Vertical Plan

January 28, 1957

Galen Martin, Exec. Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

Your letter to Fred of January 23, 1957, with reference to December New South has been passed along to me.

Ordinarily New South is available for 20 cents per copy or 15 cents each for bulk orders. However, the December New South is sold out except for a few copies and these will have to go to fill orders for new subscriptions.

If it is the "Henderson Pastor's Diary" in which you are interested, we might be able to supply you mimeographed copies at cost. We cut a stencil of the article for a meeting in Alabama in October of last year.

If you are interested, let me know.

Sincerely,

John Constable,
Managing Editor, New South

JC:fc

State - Kentucky

February 22, 1957

Mr. Galen A. Martin
Executive Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

Enclosed is a letter being sent to some selected union guys. If you have suggestions of staffers to invite from Kentucky I would like to have them.

The conference is off-the-record. I should invite the men from here directly giving some attention to necessary protocal. I would appreciate the names, affiliation, position, and address of persons whom you feel would contribute to and profit from such a meeting.

Thanks. With best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:mm
Enclosure

State - Kentucky

March 15, 1957

Mr. Galen A. Martin, Executive Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

We have received and read with considerable interest the publication of the Kentucky Council entitled, "Toward Integration." Would you please send us five more copies? We want to send two of them to the Fund and one of them to Mr. Wright, our president. The others are for our permanent files. I think this is a job extremely well done, and you are to be congratulated for putting out such a fine document.

We look forward to seeing you in the not too distant future, when we hold the state staff conference down here in Atlanta. It is my hope that you will still be with the Kentucky Council at that time, even though the other job seems promising, but of course the decision must be yours and yours alone.

Best personal regards.

Warmly,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

FOR YOUR INFORMATION
KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON
HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

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MAR 20 1957

Dear Director:

Please note the enclosed letter, which indicates that Galen Martin is leaving the Kentucky Council April first, to our keen regret. Fortunately, Dr. Hugh Brimm, who acted as executive director prior to Galen's coming, is available to assume responsibility on a part-time basis. The change in personnel gives all the more importance to the meeting of directors called for 10:30 AM, April 6, at Hume Hall, Kentucky State College, Frankfort. *

At this meeting, at which Dr. Brimm will be present, we will sum up the progress made by the Council since our last directors' meeting held last September, and lay plans for our future course. Since much of our work is being done by our consultants, we are asking two of them to give you brief first-hand reports - Dr. G. D. Wilson and Mrs. Garnett Bale.

Proposed agenda for the meeting:

Reports by consultants

Discussion of present and future program

Discussion of staff
- a. office staff
- b. consultants

Plans for finance and membership

Other business

This meeting is crucial to work which is needed in Kentucky. Please plan to be present and return the enclosed self-addressed postal card now so that lunch can be planned for those who will be present.

In the meantime, please continue your efforts to solicit contributions for the Council. Just write the office for new leaflets, "WHAT YOU CAN DO...", for copies of TOWARD INTEGRATION, and for other materials you can use.

Sincerely,

Dorcas Ruthenburg
Chairman

* You and/or Fred would be most welcome at this meeting. Galen

Enclosure

A Council to attain, through research and education, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Kentucky

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

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WILLIAM M. WOOD

March 20, 1957

FOR YOUR INFORMATION
KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON
HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Dear Director:

It is with considerable regret that I inform you that I have had to decide to accept a job offer to work on desegregation in a city in another Southern state, under the sponsorship of a national church group. They want me to begin the first week in April. Your officers were told of this earlier.

As you know, there are no assurances of work here beyond September 30, and with that in mind, I did not feel that I could turn down the offer of longer tenure. It must be admitted that our Directors have not raised the money needed so far, and there is no indication that the larger amounts needed in the future would be obtained locally. Under the earlier plans of the Southern Regional Council, money will not be available to assist any state group after September 30, and it is not certain that funds will be obtained to make available grants-in-aid to state groups.

Most of all, I think it would be a tragedy if the work in Kentucky is not continued because the opportunity here is so great, and no one else is doing the kind of specific work on desegregation which is needed. The Executive Committee meeting March 13, indicated its determination to persue the Council program and has learned that Dr. Hugh Brimm is available to serve as Executive Director on a part-time basis. Miss Verbenna Scott will continue as office secretary. Efforts to raise money will be intensified.

I would have liked nothing more than to stay with the work here, and I am disappointed that things have not worked out. With the help of many, we have been able to carry out a successful program, and I only wish this might have been reflected in our financial support. I will not be far away, and I will be glad to try to help in any way I can. Thank you for your help and encouragement which has made it possible to do as much as we have.

Sincerely,

Galen A. Martin

GAM:vs

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Kentucky

State - Kentucky

March 20, 1957

Mr. Galen A. Martin
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

First, I have been told by both C.H. and Harold of your decision to accept the job with the Unitarian Service Committee. While I regret that you will no longer be a part of the SRC family, I can in no way criticize you for this decision. I believe you will continue to make a significant contribution to the progress of integration in the South. I look forward to cooperating with you, Hy Lewis, and others in the Knoxville area.

Secondly, I will write Rusty Giffin about the possibilities of new faculty members with "appropriate skin pigmentation." Certainly Berea College should not be the last of the Kentucky schools to integrate its faculty.

Best of luck in the new job. Please keep in touch with us.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

P.S. I received the five copies of Toward Integration. Many thanks.

bc: FBR

March 22, 1957

Mr. Galen A. Martin
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

This will acknowledge your letter of March 14th.

Naturally, it is a matter of great regret to us that the Kentucky Council is losing your services. But we respect your decision and wish you the very best in your new duties. We take comfort from the fact that you will still be working in the South and that you and we will most certainly be cooperating in the months ahead.

As to the questions you raise, I think the Kentucky Council can safely proceed on the assumption that the full amount of Kentucky's allocation for the 1956-1957 fiscal year can be available for staff salaries. More specifically, if the Kentucky Council wishes to meet this situation by employing a part-time Director and redefining Miss Scott's functions, the amount allocated by SRC for the Director's salary could be distributed in this way.

The next step would be for the Kentucky Council to work out what it wants to do and then to put the question to us as a formal proposal.

We think very highly of the Kentucky Council's leadership and accomplishments, and will do everything in our power to assist it in continuing effectiveness.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

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DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

HCF: CH should be consulted before we act. FBR

Rec'd 3/18/57

March 14, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

While I have wanted most to stay here and continue the work of the Kentucky Council, I have had to conclude that I must take the job with the Unitarian Service Committee. I'm glad you explained the possibility of the Kentucky Council applying for a grant-in-aid, and being told in June whether or not it will qualify for such assistance. This was relayed to the Executive Committee, at the meeting March 13.

Our Directors have always said that it was their responsibility to raise the local funds while relying on the staff to handle the administrative aspects of finance and membership and carry out a state program. The Directors, particularly in Louisville, said they would make the personal visits to solicit money from larger contributors, but only a few of them have worked at this. They are outstanding people, but each is very busy with other things. I am quite disappointed that things have not worked out here. I can't take time at the moment to say more about this situation, but maybe I will get a chance to talk with you and Fred before long.

Efforts to raise funds in Kentucky will continue. Our fine Chairman, Dorcas Ruthenburg, is arranging an April meeting of a few industrialists who will be asked to make substantial contributions to the Council. If anyone can manage this, she can. New efforts will be made to get the Louisville Directors to make personal solicitations, and other things will be done. The Board of Directors meets in Frankfort, April 6.

The Executive Committee has plans to keep the program going. Miss Ruthenburg will ask Hugh Brimm and Lois Dean (in that order) if they can assume any responsibility on a part-time basis. They have asked Miss Verbenna Scott to continue as office secretary in any case. This was done in the belief that the remaining money alloted to Kentucky for an

Executive Director could be split in some way between the office secretary and a part-time Director.

This letter is written to establish an understanding of how the $5,000 might be used after my departure. The letter of August 7, 1956 from George Mitchell said, "$5,000 is set aside for the salary of the Executive Director." Could Kentucky allot this money as seems best between a part-time Director and the office secretary, who is certain to have increased responsibilities? It is the feeling of the Executive Committee that Miss Scott should be paid more than the $208.33 a month she now receives. They would like to see her paid more because of her increased responsibilities, her length of service, and because she has been interviewed for a job with the State, paying $240 a month.

There is no assurance that Hugh Brimm or Lois Dean or any other such person will take a part-time job as Director, and we must keep a person with experience to coordinate the work of the Consultants and to handle the work on financial efforts.

Please let us have your answers to these questions at your early convenience so that we can keep this organization going.

Sincerely,

Galen

Galen A. Martin

GAM:vs

cc: Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg

File

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

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WILLIAM M. WOOD

March 25, 1957

Mr. John Constable
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear John:

Thanks for your kind words about TOWARD INTEGRATION. It has received very favorable response. Please feel free to use the information about teacher desegregation and any of the other material as you like.

Please note that the page headed "Negro Teachers in Kentucky Schools With White Children," which is inserted between pages 15 and 16, is marked "Not for News Release." Go ahead and use this as you think best, but realize that it has not appeared in the public press in Kentucky, and we may not want to call the attention of the White Citizens' Council to any specific district.

Sincerely,

Galen

Galen A. Martin

GAM:vs

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Kentucky

March 21, 1957

Mr. Galen A. Martin, Exec. Director,
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen,

I have just seen the Executive report on Human Relations in Kentucky for 1956, compiled by the Council. I am interested in several pieces of material in the publication but especially so in the "Kentucky successfully begins Teacher De-Segregation." I would like to reprint this in an early issue of NEW SOUTH with your permission.

Could you let me know right away if this is possible.

Again, congratulations on a job well done.

Sincerely yours,

John Constable,
Director of Information

JC:cj

State - Kentucky

April 4, 1957

Air Mail - Special Delivery

Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg
Courier Journal, WHAS
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Dorcas:

In the absence of a Kentucky Executive Director, I write you about some matters raised by Galen Martin in a letter to Harold Fleming dated March 29th (copy enclosed).

Regarding the question in paragraph 2 about the Kentucky Council sending SRC money for the Federal Income Tax and Social Security of Miss Verbenna Scott, we have checked with our accountant and have discovered that it would be illegal for us to accept this money to make payment of taxes since our disbursement records do not show any such salary payments. The Kentucky Council can get an identification number and a form on which to remit this payment by requesting it from the Internal Revenue Service. You have until April 30th to do this.

Regarding paragraphs three and four of Martin's letter of March 29th, there is nothing SRC can do about this deficit of $375.00; however, if the Executive Committee of the Kentucky Council can justify this amount as part of the Consultant Program, we would not be adverse to understanding such action. In our letter of financial agreement between SRC and the Kentucky Council dated August 7, 1956, and sent to Mr. W. H. Perry, we say in part in paragraph two, "The remaining $2,500 should be used as follows: $1,500 toward the expenses of your Consultant Program, and $1,000 for clerical help."

As you no doubt know, we think highly of Hugh Brimm in this office.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

Enclosure

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **PAUL ANTHONY**

Our accountant says it would be illegal for us to accept this money and to make payment of taxes since our disbursement records do not show any such salary payments.

The Kentucky Council, by so requesting from the Internal Revenue Service, can get an identification mumber and a form on which to remit this payment. This listing and the sending of the form is done automatically when a request is received from any organization or business. They have until April 30th to do this.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE CAPITAL 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

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WILLIAM M. WOOD

March 29, 1957

RECEIVED APR 1 1957.

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Our Board meeting is April 6, as you know. I presume that action will be taken at that time to ask Hugh Brimm to serve as Executive Director on a part-time basis. They should work out the division of the money alloted for the Director, at that time.

I hope the Kentucky Council and SRC can work together to solve one technical detail in this period. On March 15, and 29, we paid Miss Verbenna Scott the same amount she was receiving from SRC. We took the same deductions SRC had been taking. Would you let the Kentucky Council send you the money for her Federal Income Tax and Social Security for these periods so that you could pay it in the usual way and save us all the red tape of trying to pay Uncle Sam direct? We did not withhold Kentucky Income Tax, but this won't matter since she will be paid in the future from Atlanta.

As you know from our previous reports, we have been forced to spend Consultant money for other purposes to the extent of about $375. This I very much regret, but there was no alternative. Contributions to KCHR seem to be picking up some, and we hope to overcome this deficit, perhaps with a large contribution from a Kentucky Teachers Association which is being merged.

In the meantime, I wish some arrangement could be worked out so that Hugh Brimm would not have to come back with the handicap of such a deficit.

Sincerely,

Galen

Galen A. Martin

GAM:vs

April 12, 1957

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm
Acting Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

We are delighted to know that you have responded favorably to the request of the Kentucky Council. In Kentucky, as with the other states, there remains much to be done, and we have great confidence in your ability to continue the good work done there.

Enclosed is a copy of our letter to Miss Ruthenburg, confirming the salary payments requested by the Kentucky Council. You will note that these requirements leave a remainder of $161.67 per month as salary for the acting director through September 30th. I hope this will be enough to cover the amount of time you will be able to give.

The remaining $1,000 designated for your consultant program is to be used during the same period, running through September 30th. We will honor an expense report for any good program which you feel meets the requirements of consultant service, including expenses incurred in printing, travel, and the like. We suggest that the deficit of $376.00 be considered in this manner and that you use any funds raised to help your general program rather than as repayment to the consultant project.

We stand ready to extend any help possible and offer our best wishes as you resume your work with the Kentucky Council.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Encl.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

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DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

April 6, 1957

APR 9 1957

Mr Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

Today the Kentucky Council asked me to serve in the capacity of acting director which I have agreed to do for a time not to exceed September 30. I sincerely hope that we can take hold of matters and carry through with a effective piece of work in keeping with what Galen Martin has so well begun.

You will be hearing from Miss Ruthenburg on matters of salary arrangements for Miss Scott and myself.

I have been asked to report the thinking of the Council with respect to the use of funds designated for our consultant service. As I recall there is a deficit of some $376.00 that has been used for the total program and has not gone to consultants for per diem expenses as such.

Discussion finally settled around the question as to where consultant service left off and Council service began and vice versa. It was the concensus of the Council that in reality there is no clear cut line of demarkation. As Dr Wilson, one of our consultants put it, his work as a consultant has been made much easier by the total program of the Council, the work of the Director, the printed materials, the visits that the Director has made prior to or in connection with his visits to a community, etc.

From this standpoint it was felt that the use of this money could be justified. It was further pointed out that there had not been any clear cut interpretation of the Council on the meaning of consultant service which would account for the present situation.

It was proposed as a motion and passed that in the future consultant service be thought of in terms of projects, the expense of which might include more than the per diem rate. There might be special printed materials necessary, phone calls, travel expense by more than one consultant and even for the director all of which would be considered as a part of the project.

A committee has been appointed to look into the matter of extending the consultant service to include some additional experts in the area of industrial relations who can be used to work with management and labor in the matter of integration policies of industry throughout the state. At present the work of the Urban League in this area is restricted to Louisville and there are many needs throughout the state. Inasmuch as Mr Steele, the director of the Urban League is a member of our Board and a member of this committee, we feel that a cooperative program can be worked out. More about this later when the committee has done some work.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Cordially,

Hugh A Brimm
Acting director

hab/hs

MILLERS FALLS
ERASE
COTTON CONTENT

Scott - $240.00 - 416.66 - TOTAL -
240.00
176.66

$1,000.00 - consultants -
500 - has been sent & rec'd otherwise
tot checks in fri.

April 12, 1957

Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg
Courier Journal, WHAS
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Dorcas:

We are extremely happy to hear of the Kentucky Council's continued progress and enthusiasm. You have made excellent strides in the state, and it would be a great loss if the organization should flag.

In regard to the financial situation, the Kentucky Council has a remainder of $2,599.96 for staff salaries. Of this we are paying Galen Martin $189.40, for the period April 1-10, as you requested. Also at your request, as of April 1 we are paying Miss Scott a salary of $240 per month. This salary for the grant period through September 30th, plus the current payment to Galen, will leave a remainder of $970.57 as salary for Dr. Brimm. This amount, at the monthly rate of $161.67, will be paid to Dr. Brimm in the usual manner, beginning April 1. All three persons concerned will receive their checks as indicated above on April 15th, and the first regularly thereafter on a bi-monthly basis.

I only hope that the amount available for Dr. Brimm's part-time salary will be sufficient.

You do have, of course, a remainder of $1,000 in the consultant program. These funds will be supplied for projects you originate which can be reasonably considered to be of a consultative nature. Expenses of travel, communication, and printing may fit those requirements.

We look forward to having frequent reports from you and the Kentucky Council on the work you have outlined. And again, our very best wishes for the current fund-raising efforts and for the continued good work of the group.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

cc: Dr. Hugh A. Brimm

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

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WILLIAM M. WOOD

April 8, 1957

RECEIVED APR 10 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Harold:

Thank you for your good letter. It's always a pleasure to hear from you.

The Kentucky Council directors met in Frankfort Saturday, and though I must confess I felt a good deal of trepidation about the success of the meeting, fearing discouragement and frustration, it turned out to be one of the best we've had! Well attended, meaty, with energetic assumption of responsibility.

At a meeting of the executive committee immediately prior to this session, we decided that with Atlanta's sanction, we would raise Verbena Scott's salary to $240 per month in view of her increased responsibility, and offer Dr. Brimm the remainder of what SRC contributes as the salary of the executive director, with the understanding that the Kentucky Council would supplement this amount if possible. This is satisfactory to him if it meets with your approval.

With regard to our deficit in the consultant account, the directors voted to check the auditor's report to determine what sums could justifiably be charged as consultation work, even though the executive director wasthe one acting in that capacity, as he often has. Whatever the difference between this and the $375 we owe the consultant account, the board feels we should make up. Does that strike you as fair?

Dr. Atwood, our treasurer, will take care of the matter of social security for Verbenna for the two weeks she was paid out of this office. Will your office consider that the new arrangement - the division of the salary of the executive director - starts as of April 1? This means that you're paying both Galen and

Dr. Brimm for 9½ days, April 1-10. If you prefer, we could charge Dr. Brimm's salary for this period to consultant expense on a per diem basis.

The finance committee reported that while our state finances stand at something like $6.84, we are about to receive checks amounting to some $350. This I hope will tide us over until a local bank broker calls together the luncheon of industrialists the latter part of this month, from among whom we hope to muster a choir of angels. The same broker paid for our new brochures, of which I'm sure Galen sent you a copy.

We also appointed a committee to explore the field of better employment in the state for Negroes. I'm sure this chimes with SRC policy, since real educational equality will never exist until there is greater economic resource to enrich their home environment.

Dr. G.D.Wilson gave an excellent consultant report, with some heartwarming interest that I hope is about to become the basis of a Sunday feature for The Courier-Journal. If so, we may be able to acquire reprints for distribution where it will do the most good.

This is a long letter, but we felt a lot happened! The board will meet again in June.

Please give my best regards to Fred.

Cordially yours,

Dorcas

Dorcas Ruthenburg, Chairman

June 3, 1957

Miss Verbenna Scott
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Verbenna:

Thanks for sending in the five copies of the January New South. They will be helpful to us.

Best wishes.

Appreciatively,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

June 21, 1957

Air Mail Special

Miss Verbenna Scott
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Miss Scott:

I am rushing this material to you so that you in turn may send it as quickly as possible to Mr. Allan Menlo. We have written Mr. Menlo apprising him of your nomination.

I hope the Workshop will be a pleasant experience for you.

Sincerely,

C. H. Parrish
Program Associate

CHP:mm

Enclosures

22 August '57

Miss Verbenna Scott
Ky.Council on Human Relations
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Ky.

Dear Verbenna:

Thanks for your good letter of the 20th relating your experiences at the Human Relations Workshop at the University of Michigan. We felt that you were an ideal candidate for the scholarship to the workshop and are pleased that you got so much from it.

I have known Bill Vickery of the NCCJ for a long time, dating back to the period he was with the Bureau for Intercultural Education. He is a splendid chap and highly-knowledgeable in our professional field.

I regretted missing you when I was in Kentucky for a meeting of the Executive Committee last week. We had a good meeting; I suggest you talk with Dr. Atwood about it.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/s

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DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

RECEIVED AUG 22 1957

August 20, 1957

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Friends:

I attended the 1957 Human Relations Workshop at the University of Michigan. It was a grand experience.

The Workshop Staff members showed excellent leadership. I participated in a discussion group headed by Mr. Bill Vickery of NCCJ.

The workshop participants all felt that the various discussion groups were very good and most enlightening. Outside speakers, panels, and field trips also helped make the workshop enjoyable and beneficial.

Again, many thanks for the opportunity to attend.

Sincerely,

Verbenna

Verbenna Scott

BARRY BINGHAM
President

MARK F. ETHRIDGE
Vice-President

LISLE BAKER, JR.
Vice-President and Treasurer

WHAS INC.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY
TEL. JUNIPER 5-2211

VICTOR A. SHOLIS
Vice-President and Director

Key Contact

May 21, 1958

Mr. Fred Routh
Assistant Director, Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Dear ~~Mr. Routh~~ Fred:

We are most grateful to SRC for the Lexington Workshop Saturday. Everyone seemed to agree that it was stimulating, concrete and eventful.

One of the Maysville people invited who was unable to come, wired that there was great need for a Council in Maysville, and hoped we might be able to help organize one there. It points up the need you saw for a full-time director to follow up, and I've talked to Mansir Tydings, chairman of the nominating committee, about the possibility of State funds through an approach by Dr. Atwood.

You'll be sorry to know that Hugh Brimm was operated on this morning. He's had a grim week.

Please thank Emory Via, whom I was delighted to meet.

Best wishes,

Dorcas Rudhenburg

cc: Harold Fleming

BC: John Hope, II

May 23, 1958

Mr. Charles Steele
Executive Secretary
Louisville Urban League
608 W. Walnut Street
Louisville 3, Kentucky

Dear Charlie:

Many thanks for your kind and very welcome letter of May 21. Fred has given me a very enthusiastic account of the May 17th workshop, and we are more than pleased that SRC could make some contribution to its success.

It is a matter of some satisfaction to all of us that the Kentucky Council has such good leadership. I feel confident that the problem of staffing will be effectively handled and that the Kentucky Council will be a vigorous force for progress in the state. Your leadership and that of the Louisville Urban League will be vital to this achievement.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Louisville Urban League

AN INTERRACIAL AGENCY FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

608 W. Walnut St. ■ Louisville 3, Ky. ■ Telephone: CLay 4835 - 36

CHARLES T. STEELE
Executive Director

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James Wolfe
Thorp Wolford

May 21, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

We here in Kentucky are quite happy over the outcome of our Institute which was held in Lexington, Kentucky last Saturday.

All of those persons connected with it certainly contributed their share to make the Institute a success. The caliber of consultants was high and I think that their contributions were really appreciated by the group. Representation, both geographically as well as occupationally was good and widely distributed.

Dorcas will write you in the meantime, expressing the thanks and appreciation of the Council for what the Southern Regional Council has done but I felt that I could not let the opportunity pass without adding my personal thanks to you.

Again many thanks with hopes that I will have an opportunity to see you in the near future. With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Charlie

Charles T. Steele
Executive Director
LOUISVILLE URBAN LEAGUE

Enc. 1
CTS:pg

May 21, 1958

Mr. John Hope
Department of Race Relations
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear John:

I could not let another day go by without writing you and telling you that it is my personal feeling as well as the feeling of others that the Conference held in Lexington, Kentucky Saturday was an outstanding success.

I am sure that you will be hearing from Dorcas later, writing to express the official position of the Council. Incidentally, Hugh took a turn for the worse and is being operated on at 10:00 a.m. this morning.

One of the reasons that we feel that the Institute was a success is that we had a representative group and more people from within the State of Kentucky than we were expecting. After the meeting, quite a number of persons expressed to me that they were going back to their home-towns and strive to initiate interest in what we were doing and to accomplish the aims of the Council. I am quite sure that the seed planted Saturday fell on fertile ground.

We certainly appreciate the interest and work that you put into the whole affair. Lottie joins me in sending personal regards to you, Alyce, and the rest of your family.

Sincerely yours,

Charlie

Charles T. Steele
Executive Director
LOUISVILLE URBAN LEAGUE

CTS:pg

cc: Mr. Harold Fleming
Director - Southern Regional
Council

HCF ✓

xxx xxx xxx xxxxxxxxxx xxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

file
Ky Council on
Human Rel.

Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

July 22, 1958

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Mr. John S. Hurt, Chaplain
Baton Rouge General Hospital
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Hurt:

By authority of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations I hereby offer you the position of Executive Director of the Council. Your annual (12 months) salary is set at $6,000. As discussed with you, however, our Council has in hand approximately $1,300 ($200 less than the figure discussed in conference with you due to outstanding bills) and is eligible for an additional sum of $1,500 from the Southern Regional Council.

At the moment the Kentucky Council is emphasizing Merit Employment and your job will consist of directing Council effort toward that accomplishment. You will also be expected to raise funds to assist in carrying out the Council program.

Your work here may commence September 1 or October 1 or November 1, either date which is suitable to you. The Council Chairman will be out of the country August 1 - October 15 and will not be available for services prior to November 1. In his absence, however, Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg has agreed to serve as Acting Chairman.

The question of the location of the Council headquarters should be delayed for Board action. Louisville has been considered, but there is the question of duplication of the excellent work being done by the Urban League. Lexington has interest since a Merit Employment Conference was held there and a Merit Employment Project is underway there now. During the School Desegregation program it seemed advantageous to have headquarters at Frankfort as policy in public education emanated largely from the Education Department at the state Capital.

You will know, of course, that the salary figure which is set above depends upon ours and your ability to raise this sum, and this should be thoroughly understood by us all as we enter into this arrangement.

I certainly hope that you can accept, as I believe that you have a contribution to make to the Council's work in the state of Kentucky. If you can accept, please sign and return one copy of this letter, indicating what time you can arrive to begin work.

Very sincerely yours,

R. B. Atwood
Chairman

RBA:wts

CC: Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg
Mr. Fred Routh
Mr. Charles T. Steele
Dr. C. H. Parrish
Dr. Hugh Brimm

ACCEPTED:

_____

Will arrive to begin work on:

_____

25 July 58

Dr. R.B. Atwood, President
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Atwood:

We are in receipt of your letter of July 22 which contained the Quarterly Financial Report for the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. It shows that the Council during this past quarter raised very little money. This of course is as disappointing to us as it must be to you.

We are sending HRC's check for $750.00 for the coming quarter.

We read with interest your letter to John Hurt and hope that it will be possible for the Council and Mr. Hurt to get together.

With all good regards...

Cordially,

Frederick D. Routh
Assistant Director

FDR/c

cc:
Hugh Brimm
Dorcas Ruthenberg

encl: Check 4447 for $750.00

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

July 22, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I am pleased to send you herewith a report from the Kentucky Council on Human Relations for the Third Quarter -- April, May, and June, 1958.

Please let me know if this report meets the requirements.

Very sincerely yours,

R. B. Atwood

R. B. Atwood
Chairman

RBA:wts

CC: Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg
Dr. Hugh A. Brimm

Encl.

USS

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

REPORT FORM FOR STATE ORGANIZATIONS

REPORT FROM Kentucky Council on Human Relations **FOR** 3rd Quarter - April, May, June 1958

RECEIPTS

3rd Quarter ~~DATE~~	CONTRIBUTIONS	MEMBERSHIPS	NEW SOUTH SUB.	SALE OF LITERATURE	REFUNDS	MISC.	FROM CENTRAL OFFICE	TOTAL FOR DAY
		144 00				(a) 138 50	750 00	1032 50

October
1st
1958

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm, Treasurer
Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
4435 Blenheim Road
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Brimm:

Enclosed is Southern Regional Council, Inc. Check No. 4686 in the amount of $750.00, which is the quarterly grant-in-aid for the period October 1 through December 31, 1958. I am taking the liberty of sending this check to you since Dr. Atwood is not expected to be back in his office until the 16th of this month.

Very truly yours,

William T. Simmons, Jr.
Secretary to Dr. Atwood

s/

CC: Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg

Encl.

For Course

August 10, 1959

Dr. Joseph R. Rosenbloom
Temple Adath Israel
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Rosenbloom:

Enclosed is the copy of the Kentucky Council report. I am sorry it has not been returned sooner.

It has gone the rounds here for consideration as NEW SOUTH material which is the usual procedure for manuscripts. The consensus of opinion is that, while the report is good, it is not the kind of material NEW SOUTH needs to emphasize at this point.

One suggestion is that the JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION might be interested in the report. I also suggest some reworking with a strengthening of the conclusions.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

Enclosure

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . JOHN CONSTABLE . . . .

LEC file

3/17/59

HCF:

The employment project of the Kentucky Council is most interesting especially the conclusions. Much of the material at the beginning is ~~xxxx~~ somewhat dull and it is a pity that the final results of the work is not known. However, I think it could be made palatable for New South readers. What do you think?

JC -
I'm afraid a whale of a lot would have to be done to this to make it interesting. Short of completely rewriting — and shortening — it, I doubt that it can be brought up to New South standards.
I'm not even sure what it adds up to. Are you?
HCF

Int. Dept. Education

TEMPLE ADATH ISRAEL
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

RABBI'S STUDY
DR. JOSEPH R. ROSENBLOOM

March 13, 1959

Editor
THE NEW SOUTH
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I am writing to you on behalf of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. Enclosed is a report of a project which we undertook one year ago. We thought that perhaps it might be of interest to you and your readers. The project as a whole was carried out by Dr. Willis Sutton, Professor of Sociology, University of Kentucky, Dr. Lee Coleman, also Professor of Sociology at the University of Kentucky, and myself. As you will note, the report has been prepared by Dr. Coleman.

Should you wish to use this material, we would be happy to do any additional work which you would think necessary.

Sincerely yours,

Joe R Rosenbloom

Joseph R. Rosenbloom

December 4, 1959

Dr. Lee Coleman
Department of Sociology
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Coleman:

You have received a recent invitation to attend a consultation on the problems of students displaced by the current crisis. The consultation will be in Washington, December 19.

We are anxious to have your advice and counsel on these matters and if you can be present, we could take care of your expenses under our Consultant Service Program.

I look forward to seeing you again on this occasion.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY

December 7, 1959

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thanks for your letter. Since I am interested in the December 19 meeting, I am glad that the Council can pay expenses. I will plan to be there.

Sincerely yours,

Lee

A. Lee Coleman, Head
Departments of Sociology
and Rural Sociology

ALC:cfw

cc Jean Fairfax

KENTUCKY STATE AFL-CIO
UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

JUniper 3-7761 312 Armory Place Louisville 2, Ky.

April 25, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling,
Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Our 15th annual Labor School sponsored by the Kentucky State AFL-CIO is to be held from July 17th to July 29th.

On Wednesday evening July 27th from 7:30 to 9:30 we would like to have someone speak on "Race and Community Relations in the South". Would it be possible for you to present this material at this time? If you are free and can accept I will send you further information.

As we are in the process of completing our schedule I would appreciate an early reply.

With every kind wish.

Sincerely,

Scott W. Cole

Scott W. Cole, Director

SWC/AH

April 28, 1960

Mr. Scott W. Cole, Director
Department of Research and Education
AFL - CIO
312 Armory Place
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Cole:

I would be very happy to speak at your Labor School on the topic "Race and Community Relations in the South" on July 27th.

I will look forward to having further information from you about the School.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

KENTUCKY STATE AFL-CIO
UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

JUniper 3-7761 312 Armory Place Louisville 2, Ky.

May 4, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Rilling:

It is good to know that you will be with us on Wednesday evening July 27th to speak on "Race and Community Relations in the South". As I do not know the number of students we will have at this time I can only estimate and say approximately 75. These students will be in the Advanced school and will represent Shop Stewards, Local Officers and union members.

If you wish to fly, there is an air port in Lexington, and if you will give me your flight number and arrival time someone will meet you at the air port.

If you care to visit the school and remain for our graduation on Thursday evening, we will be most happy and honored to have you with us. In any event let me know when you firm up your transportation plans.

With every kind wish.

Sincerely,

Scott W. Cole

Scott W. Cole, Director

SWC/AH

KENTUCKY STATE AFL-CIO
UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

JUniper 3-7761 312 Armory Place Louisville 2, Ky.

July 6, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Rilling:

As I have not heard from you regarding your arrival at the University of Kentucky, and as we are attempting to make final arrangements I would appreciate knowing your mode of transportation. If you come by public conveyance we will be most happy to meet you, but if you choose to drive, the enclosed map of the University campus should help you in locating Donovan Hall, where someone from the staff will meet you.

Looking forward to seeing you later this month.

Sincerely,

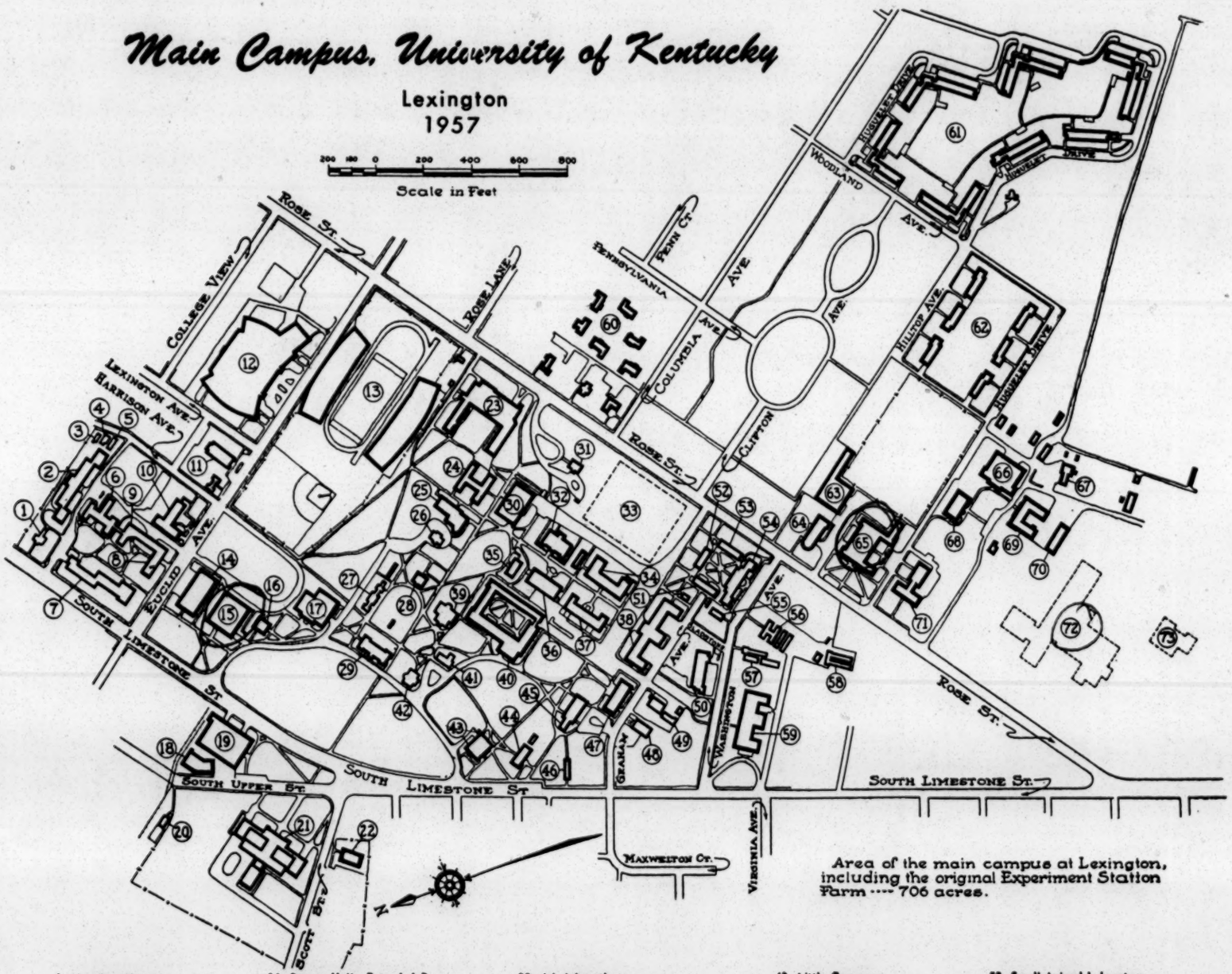
Scott W. Cole

Scott W. Cole, Director

SWC/AH
encl.

Main Campus, University of Kentucky

Lexington
1957



Area of the main campus at Lexington, including the original Experiment Station Farm ---- 706 acres.

1. Hamilton House
2. Keeneland Hall
3. Graduate Women's Residence
4. McDowell House
5. Lydia Brown House
6. Patterson Hall
7. Holmes Hall
8. Jewell Hall
9. Boyd Hall
10. Temporary Classroom Building
11. "The Wildcat"—Bowling
12. Memorial Coliseum
13. Stoll Field
14. Alumni Gymnasium
15. Student Union

Eat here

16. Frazee Hall—Extended Programs, History and Philosophy
17. Barker Hall—Buell Armory
18. Central Heating Plant
19. Service Building
20. Coal Research Laboratory
21. Wm S. Taylor Education Building
22. Engineering Annex
23. Fine Arts
24. Social Sciences—Sociology, Pol Sci., Geography and Anthropology
25. Lafferty Hall—Law
26. Faculty Club
27. White Hall—Commerce
28. Museum of Anthropology
29. Administration
30. Margaret I King Library
31. Maxwell Place
32. Pence Hall—Physics
33. Tennis Courts
34. Kastle Hall—Chemistry
35. Mining Laboratory
36. Journalism—Ancient Languages
37. McVey Hall—English, Mathematics, Radio and Social Work
38. W. D. Funkhouser Biological Sci. Bldg.
39. Miller Hall—Geology and Languages
40. Anderson Hall—Engineering
41. Neville Hall—Psychology
42. Health and Hygiene—Infirmary
43. Little Commons
44. Agriculture
45. Memorial Hall
46. Psychology Annex
47. Home Economics
48. Mines and Minerals Bldg.
49. Highway Research Laboratory
50. Pharmacy
51. Breckinridge Hall
52. Kinkead Hall
53. Bradley Hall
54. Bowman Hall
55. Nursery School
56. Tobacco Research Laboratory
57. Insectary and Conservatory
58. Small Animal Laboratory
59. Agricultural Experiment Station
60. Sorority Group
61. Cooperstown
62. Fraternity Group
63. Food Storage Bldg.
64. Aeronautical Research Laboratory
65. Donovan Hall — Regular
66. Agricultural Engineering
67. Meats Laboratory
68. Stock Judging Pavilion
69. Animal Pathology
70. Animal Pathology Hospital
71. Dairy Products
72. Medical Center — Classes
73. Medical Center Heating Plant

July 11, 1960

Via Air Mail

Mr. Scott Cole, Director
AFL-CIO
Department of Research and Education
312 Armory Place
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Cole:

My best connection to Lexington seems to be via Delta flight # 432, arriving at 10:46 a.m., July 27th. This gets me to Lexington much earlier than necessary but I can probably use the time profitably making contacts with some of those participating and getting the feeling of the school. The other alternative would involve getting me there rather late and waiting over in Cincinnati.

I will be leaving Lexington the 28th at 10:15 a.m. I regret that my schedule does not permit me to stay over for the graduation ceremony, but I have a speech commitment in Williamsburg the evening of the 28th.

I note that the subject is "Race and Community Relations in the South" and that the program is scheduled 7:30-9:30 p.m. I assume that some of this time will be taken up with questions and discussion and that you do not expect a two hour address. If there is any other information I need concerning my part in the program, I am sure that you will let me know.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

John Hope, 2

July 19, 1960

John,

Harold has asked that I pass this correspondence on to you for your information. When you have made use of it, please send it back for our files.

Thanks,

Mildred Flowers

Original to S.H. 2

July 19, 1960

Mr. Mansir Tydings
The Lincoln Foundation, Inc.
230 Heyburn Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mansir:

Thanks for the interesting materials on the forthcoming career planning workshop. This looks like a most promising project and reflects great credit on you and the other KCHR leadership.

We have alerted John Hope to the anticipated request for his services, and I am forwarding the material to him.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

The Lincoln Foundation

INCORPORATED 1910
230 HEYBURN BUILDING
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

July 20, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

John Hope called Dr. Stallings to advise that he is unable to serve as consultant to the Workshop on Human Relations in Career Planning.

Do you have any other suggestions? We plan to make this a continuing program during the next school year and again next summer, if we find the money.

Your understanding and cooperation are greatly appreciated.

Cordially,

Mansir Tydings

MT/lbf

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DR. J. J. OPPENHEIMER
DR. HERBERT S. WALLER
DR. HENRY S. WILSON

KENTUCKY STATE AFL-CIO

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

JUniper 3-7761 312 Armory Place Louisville 2, Ky.

August 2, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling,
Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I wish to thank you on behalf of the 15th Annual Kentucky Labor School for your fine presentation and information. This did much to stimulate interest in the school, and at the same time gave all those in attendance valuable and much needed information.

I sincerely hope that you will be able to return to Kentucky and further the goals for which we all strive.

I will be most happy to forward your costs as soon as you let me know the amount.

Thank you again for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Scott W. Cole, Director

SWC/AH

August 3, 1960

Mr. Scott W. Cole
Department of Research and Education
Kentucky State AFL-CIO
312 Armory Place
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Scott:

A crisis situation has arisen in another area of my responsibility which will force me to cancel out on my plans to participate in a workshop in Louisville August 11. Perhaps we can get together at another time fairly soon. Tell Jerry to cancel any elaborate arrangements he may have made for the evening.

I very much enjoyed my participation in the Labor School last week. I plan to send each of the participants some SRC material and hope that I can renew contact with a number of them in the months ahead.

The subject of expenses was not mentioned in our past correspondence and I do not know what the practice has been in previous years. I have been assuming that the Labor School plans to take care of my travel. The roundtrip fare from Atlanta to Lexington comes to $48.90. Regardless of all this, let me hear from you fairly soon.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

PA
return
JM,

August 3, 1960

Dr. Frank Stallings
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Stallings:

A crisis situation has developed in my area of operations which has forced me to cancel all workshop and speaking engagements for the next several weeks. Mr. Paul Anthony of our staff has agreed to handle the important workshop assignment August 11 in my place. I have turned all materials related to the workshop over to him and you may communicate directly with him should further questions arise.

I very much regret having to miss the teacher's workshop in Louisville, but I am sure that Mr. Anthony will be able to do a more effective job in handling the material suggested for that session.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE
LOUISVILLE 8, KENTUCKY

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

July 25, 1960

Mr. Harold Flemming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Flemming:

Enclosed you will find a more detailed outline of our workshop which you will kindly pass on to the man you are to send us (Mr. Ridding?). I'm writing this from my home and my file is at the University.

Kindly have him call me and reverse the charges: Melrose 7-2531; extension 311. We would prefer to have him on Tuesday, August 9 but the 10th or 11th would do about as well.

I have indicated a general topic for him but he may wish to alter this somewhat.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE
LOUISVILLE 8, KENTUCKY

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

I am still hopeful of getting Dr. Herman Long.

Sincerely,

Frank H. Stallings
Professor of Education and
Acting Head - Dept of Education

WORKSHOP ON HUMAN RELATIONS CAREER PLANNING

The Aim of the Workshop

A primary aim of the undertaking, including the initial workshop and subsequent activities throughout the year is to sensitize the guidance counselors and core teachers in recently integrated junior high schools to the problems related to personal, educational and career guidance for Negro students. Such problems are those of communication, evaluating pupil potential, motivation and raising of the aspirational level of both student and parents and of providing actual experiences which will accomplish these.

It is hoped that following the workshop the teachers and counselors will undertake projects in line with the above aim which can serve as pilot studies to give direction to wide-spread planning and practices. The Jefferson County Schools are committed to try this out and other systems are participating.

The Plan for the Workshop

The workshop will be held from 9:00 AM until noon, Mondays through Fridays from August 8 to August 20. There will be speakers, panels and consultants. There will be buzz sessions and work sessions.

The Plan for Follow-Up

It is hoped that during the ensuing school year there will be seven or wight meetings, usually with speakers, to keep the interest intact and that as counselors and teachers work in the field, plans will evolve for projects of a pilot nature.

Topics for the Workshop

✓ 1. The Changing Status of the Negro in America and Implications of the Changes for Education:
An Overview 9-12 morng

2. Gaining Insight into the Negro's Historical and Cultural Background.

3. Career Opportunities for Negroes and the Educational Implications of These Opportunities.

4. Social and Emotional Aspects of School Desegregation.

5. Evaluating the Negro Student's Potential.

6. Motivating the Negro Student and Raising His Level of Aspiration.

7. Guiding the Negro Pupil in Making Personal, Educational and Vocational Plans.

8. Formulating Some Basic Assumptions to Serve in Planning Pilot Projects.

PR - want you in one of first 3 days, I think

→ PA

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE
LOUISVILLE 8, KENTUCKY

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

July 21, 1960

Mr. Harold Flemming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Flemming:

Plans are being perfected for the workshop at the University of Louisville, August eighth to twentieth on Human Relations in Career Planning. We are grateful for the financial help obtained for scholarships form S.R.C.

A primary aim of the undertaking, including the initial workshop and subsequent activities throughout the year is to sensitize the guidance counselors and core teachers in recently integrated junior high schools to the problems related to personal, educational and career guidance for Negro students. Such problems are those of communication, evaluating pupil potential, motivation and raising of the aspirational level of both student and parents and of providing actual experiences which will accomplish these.

It is hoped that following the workshop the teachers and counselors will undertake projects in line with the above aim which can serve as pilot studies to give direction to wide-spread planning and practices. The Jefferson County Schools are committed to try this out and other systems are participating.

As we have gone into this matter we believe it can have broad significance and at the suggestion of Dr. Charles Parrish we would like to ask of S.R.C. an additional consideration. We sorely need the services of several consultants. We need you, Dr. Herman H. Long and Harold Hatcher for the workshop and later on need Dr. John Hope, Daniel Schreiber, Martin Deutsch and Eli Ginsberg.

I shall call you by long distance tomorrow(Friday) to talk with you further about this matter but thought you should have this information in advance.

Sincerely and Cordially,

Frank H. Stallings

Frank H.Stallings, Professor of Education
Acting Head, Department of Education.

P.S. The original request came form Mr.Mansard Tydings. F.H.S.

8/22/60

MF

The Lincoln Foundation

INCORPORATED 1910

230 HEYBURN BUILDING
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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WILLIAM H. PERRY, JR., VICE PRESIDENT
DR. WHITNEY M. YOUNG, TREASURER
MRS. ELSIE AHRENS LANG, MEMBER

MANSIR TYDINGS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

August 19, 1960

Dr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Dr. Stallings and I are very grateful to you and the Southern Regional Council for providing such excellent speakers for our Workshop on Human Relations in Career Planning. Both Mr. Young and Mr. Anthony made excellent presentations and participated in the discussions. This was most helpful and a very important contribution to the success of the Workshop.

We will be sending you a copy of the workshop report which is now being compiled and will be mimeographed for distribution to members of the Workshop and people in the community who are vitally concerned.

MF - Pls find out from PA + send HCF

Mr. Anthony sent me copy of your report on the "Sit-Ins", and I have received a request for copies from Bishop C. Eubanks Tucker (1625 West Kentucky Street, Louisville, Kentucky) who is a leader in the CORE program of Louisville. Please send these to him.

Again our sincere thanks for your cooperation.

Cordially,

Mansir

Mansir Tydings

MT/lbf

Note: Mailed to Bishop Tucker - Student Protest Movement Report
Price Report on sit-ins
Morland Report on sit-ins

Sent 8/26/60 MF.

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DR. HENRY S. WILSON

September 6, 1960

Mr. Scott W. Cole, Director
Department of Research and Education
Kentucky State AFL-CIO
312 Armory Place
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Scott:

Please let me have a list of names and addresses of those who attended the Labor School in Louisville recently. I enjoyed meeting the members of the School very much and would like to drop them a note and enclose some samples of SRC materials.

I will undoubtedly be coming to Louisville some time in the next couple of months, and hope we can get together again.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

Materials sent:

Westfeldt's Settling a Sit-in
School Desegregation - The First Six Years
September New South
If The Schools are Closed

September 8, 1960

Dr. Judson Gray
6 Rue Beauregard
Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Dr. Gray:

Mansir Tydings has forwarded to us your generous contribution to the Southern Regional Council. We are most grateful to you for this thoughtful donation.

Do feel free to call on us for any information about our field that will be useful to you in Switzerland. In the meantime, I am sending to you some of our most recent materials in which you may be interested.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
cc: Mr. Mansir Tydings

The Lincoln Foundation

INCORPORATED 1910

230 HEYBURN BUILDING
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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DR. WHITNEY M. YOUNG, TREASURER
MRS. ELSIE AHRENS LANG, MEMBER

MANSIR TYDINGS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

August 29, 1960

RHA Please pull ck + Initial Hv

Dr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Here is a check for Southern Regional Council for $30.00 which Dr. Judson Gray gave me before he left for Europe and a copy of my letter of thanks to him.

CR RHA 9/8/60

You may want to send him some interesting report to his address in Switzerland.

Cordially,

Mansir

Mansir Tydings

MT/lbf
Encs.-2

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

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ADVISORY TRUSTEES

DR. ELLIS F. HARTFORD
DR. J. J. OPPENHEIMER
DR. HERBERT S. WALLER
DR. HENRY S. WILSON

August 29, 1960

Professor Judson Gray
6 Rue Beauregard
Geneva
Switzerland

Dear Judson:

Many, many thanks for your two generous checks which I am happy to forward to the treasurers of the Southern Regional Council and the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, respectively.

You had already departed for Europe when I called at your mother's house to thank you personally.

When we have completed our report on the University of Louisville Workshop on Human Relations in Career Planning, I'll mail you a copy. It was a very rewarding experience. Teachers and counselors of both races studied the problems confronting teachers in integrated schools who need to become more informed and sensitive to the aspirations and social limitations of their Negro pupils.

Your study of "Capitalism and the Protestant Ethic" is certainly a challenging topic. All the best to you in your work.

Cordially,

Mansir Tydings

MT/lbf
cc: Dr. Harold Fleming
Dr. Hugh Brinn

Same ltr to all participants
See attached list

September 22, 1960

Mrs. Martha Allen
2524 Standard Avenue
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Allen:

I very much enjoyed ~~the opportunity of~~ meeting you at the Labor School this summer. I hope that I will have the opportunity to renew contact with you on future trips to Kentucky.

Since the group indicated some interest in the work of the Southern Regional Council and in the general problem of race and community relations, I am taking the liberty of sending you some of our material. If you ever have occasion to require information or materials in the field of race relations, I hope you will feel free to call on me.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH & EDUCATION
KENTUCKY STATE AFL-CIO

September 9, 1960

FROM: Scott W. Cole, Director

TO: Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth St., Northwest
Atlanta 3, Georgia

The attached list is sent you as per your request.

Best wishes.

ADVANCED STUDENTS

Mrs. Martha Allen
2524 Standard Ave
Louisville, Kentucky.

Gerald Bodner
2105 Algonquin Parkway
Louisville, Ky.

Warren Biggs,
c/0 P.O. Box 68
Olive Hill, Ky.

Miss Patty Sue Brown
Rt. 2
Danville, Ky.

Morris Caudill,
104 Van Court
Lancaster, Ky.

Joseph E. Darst
6511 Johnstown Rd.
Valley Station, Ky.

Donald Ewing,
Rt. 2
Danville, Ky.

Irvin Frazier
6-D Hester St.
Charlestown, Ind.

H. T. Gilbert
Grahn, Ky.

Everett Goldman
824 Fulton St.
Jeffersonville, Ind.

Lawrence V. Graves
1826 Payne St.
Louisville, Ky.

Maylor Hofstatter
203 Lynda Avenue
Clarksville, Ind.

Mrs. Bernie Mae Harper
50 West Noel Ave
Madisonville, Ky.

Eugene Johnson
Olive Hill, Ky.

A. T. Meunier
530 South 5th St.
Paducah, Ky.

Eva Miller,
1227 Rose Hill Drive
Owensboro, Ky.

Mrs. Lillian Mayes
Rt. 2
Owensboro, Ky.

Paul E. O'Leary
3131 Hunsinger Blvd
Louisville, Ky.

Genavie Reed
Harrodsburg, Ky.

Mrs. Nancy Von Bokern
1908 Deerwood Ave
Louisville, Ky.

Earl F. Wilson
Rt. 2
Hatton, Ky.

Joyce West
801 Eastwood Drive
Owensboro, Ky.

Thomas B. Wheeler
P.O. Box 621
Ashland, Ky.

RETAIL CLERKS International Association

AFFILIATED WITH THE AFL-CIO

1908 Deerwood Avenue
Louisville 5, Ky.
October 6, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

The unexpected, sometimes brings the nicest pleasures to one, and your letter did. It was very kind of you to write and also send the literature. I've thought of you and your work often. It must be very disappointing at times, but I'm sure that your endeavors will eventually be rewarded. Each door that's opened must bring heart warming satisfaction, and in some way ease the hurt of the rebuffs you constantly face.

Writing poetry (if you can call it that) has always been my way of releasing emotional tension. Thoughts of you and your work led me to write the enclosed poem. Please accept it as a token of esteem for your dedication to such a worthy cause.

Please let me know if your itinerary brings you to Kentucky. I would enjoy seeing and talking to you again. My very best wishes for increased success in your endeavors. If there is anything I can do to help, please let me know.

Sincerely Yours,

Nancy Von Bokern

Nancy Von Bokern
Secretary Treasurer
R.C.I.A. Local #445

I couldn't bear to
turn the page!

Union
17 cents 17
Paper

October 28, 1960

Mrs. Nancy Von Bokern
1908 Deerwood Avenue
Louisville 5, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Von Bokern:

Your recent letter and poems concerning our problems were a rare delight. Such a thoughtful gesture does a great deal to brighten up a whole week of dull correspondence and complex problems.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

October 28, 1960

Miss Pat Craig
Rt. 2
Owensboro, Kentucky

Dear Miss Craig:

I remember you and your Mother very well from the Labor School this summer. It was so nice to hear from you.

I am sending you some additional materials concerning the general problems of human relations in the South. If there is anything in particular that you need, I hope you will let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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PRESIDENT
WILLIAM H. PERRY, JR.
VICE PRESIDENT
DR. WHITNEY M. YOUNG
TREASURER
MRS. ELSIE AHRENS LANG
MEMBER

ADVISORS
DR. ELLIS F. HARTFORD
DR. J. J. OPPENHEIMER
DR. HERBERT S. WALLER
DR. HENRY S. WILSON

The Lincoln Foundation

INCORPORATED 1910
230 HEYBURN BUILDING
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
J. MANSIR TYDINGS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
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MACK WALTERS
JUDGE COLEMAN WRIGHT

HONORARY
CHARLES W. ALLEN
THOMAS P. GRAHAM

November 11, 1960

RECEIVED
NOV 14 1960

Dr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Charlie Steele has been kind enough to deliver to you a few of the reports produced by the University of Louisville Workshop on Human Relations in Career Planning in which you had an important part. We are most grateful, as you already know, and would be glad to furnish you with additional copies if you have need of more.

Charlie probably told you that the Kentucky Council on Human Relations is supporting the follow-up program and with their aid we have gone ahead with plans for a reporting conference to school administrators and all of the school counselors in this area, as well as a selected group of community leaders such as employers and labor union leaders.

I am looking forward to seeing you at the NAIRO Conference in Cincinnati next week.

Cordially,

Mansir

Mansir Tydings

MT/ebc

Acknowledged
11/1/60

Actg X Dir
Lol Cmsn on HR
City Hall
Lol

December 1, 1960

Mr. Mansir Tydings
The Lincoln Foundation, Inc.
230 Heyburn Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mansir:

Since, to my regret, I didn't see you during my brief time in Cincinnati, I want to thank you without further delay for the copies of Human Relations in Career Planning and your letter of November 11.

The report is a well prepared and useful document, and I am very glad to know that you have gone ahead with plans for an effective follow-up of the conference. If I may, I'd like to hold off on the question of additional copies for us until Paul Rilling, Les Dunbar, and I can get together long enough to discuss it. The past few weeks have been so hectic for us that I haven't had a chance to get their reactions and ideas.

We are grateful to you, Frank Stallings, Charlie Steele and all the others for a most promising project.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

SEARCH FOR MEANING

June 22, 1961

Mrs. I. Hardeman
3609 Brownsboro Road #3D
Louisville 7, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Hardeman:

Thank you for sending us the unsigned statement which was mailed to you on one of our publications. Of course, we certainly do not approve of such unsigned letters going out with our material. Unfortunately, with many thousands of copies of this publication in circulation, it is impossible to know the source of this kind of activity.

I did not have an opportunity to read your letter in the Courier-Journal, but this sort of response would certainly seem to be based on a rather tortured construction of the point you were making. We get this kind of reaction from time to time. It seems to be inevitable when you attempt to take a position in this area. We always assume that the vast majority of readers do understand the points that you have expressed, and I am sure that this is true in the case of your letter to the editor.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Billing
Director of Field Activities

PMB/am

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **LESLIE W. DUNBAR**

PR – the lady has a point. Would you like to reply

P.S. Do you approve of unsigned letters going out over your Council's material?

3609 Brownsboro Rd. #3D
Louisville 7, Ky.
June 15, 1961

Dear Friends:

I received this in this morning's mail. As you can see, it is unsigned, which, in my opinion, and I am sure in yours, is cowardly.

Why I should have received such a communication I do not know.

Day before yesterday I had a letter (signed) in the Courier Journal. It had nothing to do with the negro question of today. It was the content of the Emancipation Proclamation, which has been so carefully and cautiously hidden from the American people. It did not refer to any but the slaves of those days.

I believed that our people, both

white and colored (I resent the word "black"), were mature enough and educated enough to see or hear the truth and welcome it. All they would have to do would be to open a book on great documents of America and discover that what I wrote was the truth, that the Emancipation Proclamation freed very few slaves. I am tired of having our colored people lied to and deceived by my race.

How it, my letter, could have been twisted to mean that I am against negro rights makes me believe that the writer was not mature enough to read the truth.

Sincerely
Gertrude Hardeman
(Mrs. J.)

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

THIS I BELIEVE

by

HAYWOOD N. HILL, M.D.

I AM A SOUTHERNER. I was bred in the South where my forefathers were slave holders and Confederate soldiers. I was born and raised in Southern towns with their rigid racial patterns and their typical Southern prejudice. I was away from the South for a few years, but I returned to live in the South by choice and intend to remain here for the rest of my life. I love the South and its people.

I like to have two black arms in my kitchen and two black legs pushing my lawn mower, to help take the drudgery out of living for myself and my family, and I like having them at a very minimum of cost to me.

I like choosing my own friends and associates, and I like eating in pleasant places with well bred people of my own race, class, and status.

A message given before an adult church school class at Trinity Presbyterian Church, Atlanta, on January 1, 1961. Dr. Hill is teacher of the class and an elder of the church.

I like to worship in a church which is composed of my friends and equals where I will be among my own group, racially, socially, and intellectually.

I like for my children to go to school with their own kind and with other children of their own racial, social, and intellectual level. I like for them to be shielded against poverty, ignorance, dirt, and disease.

I like to practice medicine among intelligent, cooperative people who understand what I am trying to do for them, who are friends as well as patients, and who pay their bills.

I like to live in a neighborhood composed of people of my own group who have pleasant, well kept homes, and where there is no conflict or strife.

I do not want my daughter to marry a Negro.

I like the racial status quo. I am a Southerner.

But, I am also a Christian. As a Christian I must believe that God created all men and that all men are equal in the sight of God. I must believe that all men are my brothers and are children of God, and that I am my brother's keeper. I must believe that Jesus meant what He said when He commanded me to love my neighbor as myself and when He commanded me to do unto others as I would have them do unto me. I must believe that the church is God's house and that it does not belong to me, to the congregation of Trinity Presbyterian Church, or to the Southern Presbyterian Church. I must believe in the fellowship of all believers.

I am also a scientist and have devoted my life to the pursuit of objective truth. Therefore, I must know that while there are individual differences among people that there is no such thing as racial inferiority. I must know that within every group there are individuals with different potentialities, and that I cannot arbitrarily classify anyone on the basis of his race or color. I must know that poverty and ignorance and isolation, call it segregation if you will, breed feelings of inferiority, frustration, resentment, and despair and that these feelings in turn lead to misery, to immorality, and to crime which, in turn, not only depress the people and the communities involved but the community as a whole and the whole country.

Therefore, as a Christian and as a scientist I am obligated to act on the basis of what I know and what I believe and not on the basis of what I like. I must live by conviction and by conscience rather than by preference and by prejudice.

I must, therefore, regard every man, rich or poor, black or white, as a child of God and as a person, not as some kind of subhuman being or animal or even as an inferior. I must try to see to it that every individual gets equal rights under the law and in politics. This applies particularly to the right of equal justice in the courts and to the right of the exercise of political privilege; that is, the right to vote. If I fear the effects of bloc voting and voting from ignorance, then I must try to see to it that every man is educated to the point where he votes intelligently.

I am obligated to pay a living wage to every man who works for me and to do my best to see that others do the same. I must accord to every man the right to rise to the limit of his abilities in any job or profession, and I must make every attempt to see that no man is blocked because of his race or his social status. If any individual of any race rises to a position equal to mine, then I must accord to him the same privileges that I have and welcome him as an equal.

I must see to it that everyone has an opportunity for an education as good as my own children have. If this means, as the social scientists, the courts, and the Negroes themselves believe, that that education must be the same education as my children have, then I must accept it and encourage it.

I must try to see to it that no man be humiliated and rejected because of his color. If this means that the Negro eats where I eat, sits next to me in the theatre, or rides next to me in public transportation, then I am obligated to accept it.

I must see to it that every man has an opportunity for a decent home and decent surroundings, and if this means that he will live in my neighborhood or in the house next to mine, then that is the way it must be.

If a Negro wants to worship in my church or join my church, then I am obligated to see to it that he is not only accepted but welcomed into that church, even if it be Trinity Presbyterian Church. I must not be led by false pride to try to judge his motives for coming into that church, and I must welcome him on the same basis that I would welcome any other individual.

I must try to overlook the selfish politicians who use the Negro for their own ends; the Communist agitators who delight in stirring up racial strife; the noisy, aggressive Negro who abuses his privileges and who makes life unpleasant for me; and even the Negroes who exploit their own race. I must ignore such irrelevant questions as which race settled this country, which

race pays the most taxes, etc., and remember the basic principles on which I am trying to act and in which I believe.

I must not only accept the efforts of the Negro to achieve his legitimate aspirations, but I must try to help him achieve them, and I believe that the church must do the same if it is a truly Christian church. I must do this, even though it goes against my deepest prejudices and even though it threatens my superior and isolated position in the community and even though it entails the risk of intermarriage.

Basically, the problem is not one of what I like but of what I know to be right. I must not let my wishes determine my attitude toward my associates, my school, my church, or even my own family, but if I am true to the principles which I profess, then I must act according to those principles. This, I believe.

****** AND*****

DON'T FORGET

THAT

AS YOU SOW(on this integration issue)SO SHALL YOU REAP

ALSO...that those who exalt themselves shall indeed be humbled.

BETTER GIVE THE NEGRO A BREAK AND IN THE BARGAIN GET ONE YOURSELF

FROM:A WHITE WHO BELIEVES IN BOTH PRACTISING AS WELL AS PREACHING THE GOLDEN RULE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia
1961

December 29, 1961

Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe
Professor of Christian Community
The College of the Bible
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Smythe:

We very much appreciate your sending us the copy of the "Report of the Third Interracial Consultation" at the College of the Bible, and your thoughtfulness in writing that you found our L-29 and the George Mitchell film useful. Needless to say, we are pleased, also, to learn that your Interracial Consultations are continuing on a yearly basis and meeting with such success.

Best wishes for the coming year.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

LEWIS S. C. SMYTHE
Professor of Christian Community

File
Ky - Gen

THE COLLEGE OF THE BIBLE

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY

A GRADUATE SEMINARY

PR ✓ - pls ack ✓ Done 12/29/61
ML ✓
JM ✓

December 15, 1961

Southern Regional Council
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We still appreciate the fact that Dr. James A. Dabbs, President of the Southern Regional Council was a big help to us on our first Interracial Consultation on "Southern Churches and Race Relations here in July 1959.

Consequently, I take great pleasure in sending you under separate cover a copy of the "Report of the Third Interracial Consultation" held at The College of the Bible July 17-21, 1961.

You will note on Page 3 that we showed the film, "The Face of the South" by George Mitchell the first night of the Consultation. Everybody felt it was the best over-all presentation of the situation of the South that we have had.

Yesterday Dr. Riley B. Montgomery gave me a copy of your Report L-29 dated December 4, 1961 quoting the Resolution adopted by the American Anthropological Association. We mimeographed 150 copies of these and gave them to students this morning.

Appreciating the good work that you are doing, I am

Cordially yours,

Lewis Smythe

LS/fl

NOTICE OF PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE BY-LAWS
of the
COUNCIL OF THE SOUTHERN MOUNTAINS, INC.

The Board of Directors, in their meeting of December 10, 1962, voted to propose the following changes in the By-Laws. The proposed changes would affect Sections 2 and 3 of Article VIII which read:

2. The chairman and voting and non-voting members of the commissions and committees shall be appointed annually by the incoming president and approved by the Board of Directors. All voting commission and committee members shall be members of the Council.

3. Any commission or committee shall meet upon call of the Board of Directors, or its chairman, or upon written request of one-fourth of its members.

These sections would be changed to read:

2. The chairman and voting and non-voting members of the commissions and committees shall be appointed annually by the outgoing president and approved by the Board of Directors. All voting commission and committee members shall be members of the Council.

3. Any commission or committee shall meet at the Annual Conference and at other times upon call of the Board of Directors, or its chairman, or upon written request of one-fourth of its members.

These changes will be submitted to the vote at the appropriate time on Friday morning, February 22, at the Annual Conference

January 25, 1963

Council of the Southern Mountains
College Box 2307
Berea, Kentucky

Gentlemen:

Please send us twelve copies of your pamphlet "Thinking of Moving To the City?" so that we may send one to each of the state Councils on Human Relations. Send them to my attention and bill us for any charges.

We would also appreciate your sending rates for purchase of this pamphlet in bulk, in case any of the state Councils may wish to distribute them.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

BERT T. COMBS, *Governor*

GOVERNOR'S CODE OF FAIR PRACTICES

Preamble

The Constitution of the United States of America forbids any state to deny the equal protection of the laws to any of its citizens. No state constitution, nor state law may hinder the pursuit of equality, justice, and liberty; neither must common practice.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky is making significant progress in championing the cause of equal opportunity through executive leadership, legislative action and judicial edict. We are taking steps to guarantee the rights of all citizens.

The General Assembly, through the creation of our Commission on Human Rights has established a public policy in favor of fair and equal treatment for all racial and ethnic groups. The existence of this policy imposes a special responsibility on all agencies to keep their own houses in order. The operations of state government must serve as a model for business, industry, education and labor. It is our responsibility to see to it that race, creed, or national origin are never factors in licensing, recruiting, hiring, up-grading, conditions of employment, dismissals, referrals and training programs.

ARTICLE I Appointment, Assignment, and Promotion of State Personnel

State employees shall be appointed, assigned and promoted on the basis of merit alone. Race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry shall play no part in state personnel policies or practices. Appointing authorities should make a special effort to make certain that their flexibility in making selections is not used to circumvent utilization of minority group persons.

ARTICLE II Promotion of Non-discriminatory Employment Practices

All state agencies shall promulgate a clear, definitive written policy of non-discrimination in employment; they shall review regularly their personnel practices and procedures and correct any which may contribute to the possibility of discrimination; they shall include in their continuing on-going programs of orientation and training special emphasis on non-discriminatory employment.

ARTICLE III State Services and Facilities

Equal treatment of all persons without regard to race, color, religion, national origin or ancestry shall be guaranteed by all state agencies in performing their services to the public. Segregation will not be tolerated in Kentucky state facilities, nor shall any facility be used in the furtherance of any discriminatory practices.

ARTICLE IV State Employment Services

All state agencies engaged in employment referrals and placement services for private or public employers shall fill job orders only on a non-discriminatory basis; they should refuse any job orders specifying any preference or limitation based on race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry and shall inform the Commission on Human Rights of this prohibited request.

ARTICLE V State Financial Assistance

All state agencies engaged in granting financial assistance shall deny it to any applicant and withdraw it from any recipient engaged in discriminatory practices, consistent with the statute under which they operate.

ARTICLE VI State Licensing and Regulatory Agencies

Race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry shall play no part in a state licensing agency's decision to grant, deny or revoke a license. Where a duly constituted governmental authority, in an official proceeding conducted according to law, finds that a licensee has, in his capacity as such, discriminated against anyone because of race, religion, national origin or ancestry the appropriate licensing authority shall take such disciplinary action against the licensee as may be provided for.

ARTICLE VII Obligations of State Contractors

Every state contract for public works or for goods or services shall contain the following provisions which shall be fully and effectively enforced by the contracting agency:

"In connection with the performance of work under this contract, the contractor agrees as follows:

"(1) The contractor will not discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color, or national origin. The contractor will take affirmative action to ensure that applicants are employed, and that employees are treated during employment, without regard to their race, creed, color, or national origin. Such action shall include, but not be limited to, the following: employment, upgrading, demotion or transfer; recruitment or recruitment advertising; layoff or termination; rates of pay or other forms of compensation; and selection for training, including apprenticeship.

"(2) The contractor will, in all solicitations or advertisements for employees placed by or on behalf of the contractor, state that all qualified applicants will receive consideration for employment without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin.

"(3) The contractor will take such action with respect to any subcontract or purchase order as the contracting agency may direct as a means of enforcing such provisions, including sanctions for non-compliance."

ARTICLE VIII Education, Training, and Apprentice Programs

All educational and vocational guidance programs and all apprenticeship programs and on-the-job training programs of the state, or in which the state participates, shall be open to all qualified persons without regard to race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry.

ARTICLE IX Cooperation with the Commission on Human Rights

All state agencies shall cooperate fully with the Commission on Human Rights and shall duly comply with its requests and recommendations for effectuating the state's policy against discrimination.

ARTICLE X Annual Reports

The Commission on Human Rights shall report annually to the Governor activities of all state agencies undertaken in the past year to effectuate this CODE OF FAIR PRACTICES.

ARTICLE XI Publication and Posting of this Code

Copies of this Code shall be distributed to all state officials and appointing authorities. Copies shall be posted in prominent locations in all state facilities.

Bert Combs

GOVERNOR
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

Frankfort, March, 1963

April 25, 1963

The Honorable Bert Combs
Governor of Kentucky
Frankfort, Kentucky

Sir:

Please accept our appreciation for the excellent support you are giving to the cause of human rights for all the people of Kentucky. The establishment of the Commission on Human Rights and the issuance of the recent Governor's Code of Fair Practices are very encouraging to us for--beyond their importance in Kentucky--they are of real significance to the South and the nation.

Yours very truly,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

April 29, 1963

MR. Hugh A. Brimm
2120 - 7th Avenue North
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Mr. Brimm:

We are in the embarrassing position here of having lost the Kentucky Council on Human Relations; or, at least for all practical purposes, it seems to have disappeared. Our last communication with the Kentucky Council was the occasion of your visit to our 1962 Annual Meeting. Last month the New South mailing department received notice that Dr. Atwood's mailing address has changed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and we know, of course, that you have accepted employment in Birmingham, We would be grateful if you would write us as to the present status of the Kentucky Council and send us the names and addresses of its present officers. Apart from our need for an addressee for our regular mailings and communications, we have a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky who would like to join the Kentucky Council, and we would like to answer him as quickly as possible with information that the Council still exists and is prospering. Please let us know at your earliest convenience if this is the case.

Thanks very much.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

American Friends Service Committee Inc.
Dayton Regional Office
915 Salem Ave. • Dayton 6, Ohio • CRestview 8-4225

LOUISVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM
230 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2, Ky. Phone JU 5-4733

National Office
160 North 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

June 17, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I still remember our conversation, in which we explored many facets of the problem of intergroup relations, we had at your office prior to the Southern Inter-Agency Conference of 1961.

This September, I will have completed my two year obligation to Selective Service. I have been doing alternative service in lieu of military service, and my experience has been as a staff intern in community relations with the American Friends Service Committee.

Hugh Brimm suggested that I write you and see if you could give me any leads on jobs in intergroup relations. I have a personal resume which I can send you for your convenience.

Sincerely,

Paul A. Laprad

Paul A. Laprad

June 21, 1963

Mr. Paul A. Laprad
American Friends Service Committee
Louisville Community Relations Program
230 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Paul:

I do remember our conversation and your interests. While I know of nothing specific, if you will send me a copy of your resume I will circulate it here and elsewhere. Also, would you have a couple of people send me brief notes about you. Could use this as soon as possible.

A resume and inquiry should also be sent to Fred Routh, Director of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, if you have not already done so. (NAIRO: 2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.)

Is there any chance you will get to Atlanta between now and September?

Will do everything possible to help.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

American Friends Service Committee Inc.
Dayton Regional Office
915 Salem Ave. • Dayton 6, Ohio • CRestview 8-4225

LOUISVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM
230 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2, Ky. Phone JU 5-4733

National Office
160 North 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

July 22, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

The beginning of another week is here, and if the rest of the week has these high temperatures, this week will indeed be a hot one.

During our phone conversation of July 5, you requested me to let you know if I had not heard from the AFSC within a couple of weeks. To this time, Monday morning, I have not heard from the Service Committee.

Other than this bit of information, there is nothing new for me to report.

I hope your work is not getting the best of you.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul A. Laprad

July 25, 1963

Mr. Paul A. Laprad
American Friends Service Committee, Inc.
Louisville Community Relations Program
230 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Dear Paul:

Word from Eleanor Eaton concerning our Mississippi consideration is not encouraging. Connie Curry of the Southern Project of the National Student Association is looking for an assistant. You might want to investigate that one further. Her address is 41 Exchange Place, S.E., Atlanta. It would probably help you both if you could explore this in person.

Keep me informed.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

American Friends Service Committee Inc.

Dayton Regional Office

915 Salem Ave. • Dayton 6, Ohio • CRestview 8-4225

LOUISVILLE COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM
230 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2, Ky. Phone JU 5-4733

National Office
160 North 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

July 26, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
SRC
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I believe that I have mentioned to you that some of us here have formed a community council in the west end of Louisville. To date, we have made some surveys, elected officers, and written a set of by-laws and a prospectus, a copy of which is enclosed for your information.

At this point, our plan is to check with various foundations, etc., to see if we can get some grants in order to hire a full-time worker. First, can you give me the names of contact-persons at the (Marshall) Field Foundation in New York, the Phelps-Stokes Fund, and the Taconic Foundation. I also need the address of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. Second, can you give me any information about the Norman Fund? For example, what kind of a fund is it, where is it, and whom do we contact? Third, do you know of other foundations etc, we should contact? (I should say that we plan to contact the Unitarians, AFSC, United Church of Christ and the Eleanor Roosevelt Foundation.)

Paul Lee

I know you are busy. We would appreciate it, however, if you could let us know this information within ten days as we want to get this on the road.

Thanks again for your time & trouble.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul A. Laprad

Enc

PROSPECTUS of the
WEST END COMMUNITY COUNCIL

This is a plan of work set forth by the West End Community Council of Louisville for the purpose of seeking to maintain and expand a racially integrated community in our section of Louisville.

BACKGROUND: Louisville is a border city in which many barriers of racial segregation have fallen. As legal barriers have been lowered, people's attitudes have changed. But here, as in many cities, the great obstacles to true brotherhood are discrimination in jobs and housing. Some of us feel that we stand today at a crucial crossroad. If housing becomes more segregated, if our suburbs remain white and the inner city becomes more of a Negro ghetto, human relations in our city will deteriorate, and we will simply move from the old problems of the South to the frightening racial problems of the North.

If, on the other hand, we move forward now toward integrated housing, we believe we will quickly find ourselves on new horizons in human relations. We believe our community can become a model for the entire South. In a sense, the possibility is greater here than in most Northern cities, because housing patterns here are still flexible because our potential ghettos are not yet solidified.

What happens here will affect people far beyond our borders. Cities farther South will be looking to us for guidelines, and as Louisville goes, so may go much of the South.

AREA OF WORK: There are two keys to the problem of segregated housing. One is the adoption of a policy of open occupancy in all areas. The other is the stabilization of communities that are becoming desegregated.

We in the Council are residents of the West End of Louisville, an area into which Negroes have been moving during the past few years. Therefore, we see the second key--stabilization--as our primary task. At the same time, we seek to work with other groups which are trying to promote open occupancy policies in other parts of the city.

The West End of Louisville is a section covering almost 1000 blocks and it has a population of approximately 150,000. It is the largest residential area in Jefferson County. At its remotest point, it is less than 30 minutes from the downtown area by public transportation. It has many well-built houses, shady streets, beautiful parks, many churches and good schools.

Negroes have always lived in clearly demarcated sections of the West End. About six years ago, they began moving into expanded areas, and a pattern of panic selling, encouraged by some real estate dealers, resulted. Thus, parts of the West End quickly changed to almost all Negro. Although some efforts were made then toward stabilization, interest was not widespread and they failed.

Within the past year, new areas have been opening to Negroes and now the community has a new chance to prove that it can become stable and that integration can work. To this end, the Council has been formed.

MEMBERS: The West End Community Council is an organization of Negro and white citizens who are concerned with keeping the West End integrated. Among our members are ministers, businessmen, community leaders and average citizens.

PURPOSE: Ultimately we hope our Council can concern itself with all problems that confront our community. We hope to foster a real community spirit by providing a vehicle through which people of all races and backgrounds can work jointly to meet their common problems. At the present time, however, our main emphasis is on an educational program to stop panic selling. Although we are not attempting to tell anyone not to move, we are attempting to create an atmosphere in which those who want to stay can do so. We are attempting to put these people in touch with each other so that they--along with their Negro neighbors--may become a cohesive force.

METHODS OF WORK:

1. Block surveys, door-to-door, to determine the attitudes of residents in "changing" neighborhoods. Through these surveys, we hope to put neighbors in touch with each other and to provide facts to those who are "on the fence." (Thus far, our surveys indicate that about 50% of the white families plan to stay.)

2. Organization of block meetings which we hope will serve as a medium of exchange of information and concerns and as a way to become acquainted with new neighbors.

3. Distribution of literature showing the truth about property values in integrated neighborhoods, the high cost of moving, etc.

4. Promotion of a campaign for the mitigation of fear of a decline in property values. One thing we hope to do is to have residents erect, in their front yard, signs which might say, "We're staying" "We like it here."

5. Cooperating with the Louisville Human Relations Commission and with our mayor who is greatly interested in better human relations.

6. Working with other institutions in our community--churches, schools, YWCA and YMCA, etc.--in promoting brotherhood and a true spirit of community.

OUR UNIQUE ROLE: We realize that our program is not original. Similar programs have been tried in a number of Northern cities and seem to be succeeding in some places. We hope to draw on the experience of these groups. The unique thing about our program, however, is that so far as we know, this is the first time an effort of this kind has been made on this large of a scale in a Southern city. Louisville has been the testing ground for the South in many areas of desegregation. How the South handles its housing segregation problem may well determine whether all the efforts at desegregation in other fields have been in vain. If the West End of Louisville becomes a ghetto, this city may become a desegregated community, but it will never become an integrated one. And if Louisville falls short of the goal of integration, it becomes less likely that Nashville, Atlanta, Birmingham and cities further South will reach this goal. We stand beside the keystone. What we do in the West End is not the whole answer, but it

may be an important part of the answer.

OUR NEED: We have a place to meet--the community YWCA which has been virtually Negro but which wants to serve the total community--and we have loyal volunteer workers. We need one full-time person to serve as our Executive Secretary who can coordinate our activities. Our volunteers are all deeply interested, but they are all busy people. They will give of their time, but no one person has the time to tie all the ends together and to do the tremendous job of coordination that needs to be done. We believe that a full-time person will mean the difference between failure and success.

At this time, therefore, we seek a subsidy of $8,000 a year to pay salary and expenses for a skilled worker in the field of human relations. Also, a part of this subsidy would be used for operating expenses of the Council's program. We believe that if we can secure this subsidy from outside sources, most of the program expenses can be raised locally.

All communications should be addressed as follows:

Rev. Don Keller &
Mrs. Mildred Robinson, Co-chairmen
West End Community Council
4303 W. Broadway (c/o YWCA)
Louisville, Kentucky 40211

GRACE DORCAS RUTHENBURG
2215 BONNYCASTLE AVENUE
LOUISVILLE 5, KENTUCKY

August 3, 1963

Mr.Paul Anthony,
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

It is I who am belated about the tapes. You did write me in answer to my comments, and I should have written you in the meantime.

I took the liberty of taking a couple of the tapes down to George Walsh, program director for WHAS radio, thinking they were so timely that it would shorten delay in getting them on the air. So much for speed! After several proddings, they have gotten around to listening to the sample tapes and are very much interested. Before I make any commitments, though, I should find out from you - as I should have in the first place - whether this short cut fits in with your plans and Mr. Randall's?

I'm not sure whether, if they do them as a series, they would want to edit them to a half-hour each, combining two programs for a half-hour show, or would prefer to get Mr. Randall to do it, but that can be decided after permission is arranged.

Did I tell you that the Kentucky Council under new management is coming to life as it hasn't for a couple of years.

Cordially,

Dcas

August 21, 1963

The Rev. Stratton Paxton
Alton Baptist Church
Alton, Station, Kentucky

Dear Stratton:

This, belatedly, will acknowledge receipt of your resume. Hope, in time, to be in touch with you. Should you make any drastic moves would appreciate knowing of them.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

September 9, 1963

Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg
2215 Bonnycastle Avenue
Louisville 5, Kentucky

Dear Dorcas:

Now it's my turn to speak of a belated reply.

You may make any use of the Randall tapes you wish. A full listing of all his programs is available from him. (Friendly World Broadcasting, 122 North Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa.) Complete program series are available from him without cost.

In time, though absolutely no hurry, we would like to have back ~~the~~ our files the tapes we sent.

When you have time, please tell me more about the Kentucky Council. Our information is very spotty. In time I hope to get to Louisville but with our present situation it may be quite a while.

Look forward to seeing you in November, if not before.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Alton Baptist Church

"THE GROWING CHURCH WITH A FRIENDLY WELCOME TO ALL"

ALTON STATION, KENTUCKY

STRATTON PAXTON, PASTOR

TELEPHONE TENNYSON 9-6038

Sept. 24, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Let me express my thanks for your recommendation to Mr. Hugh Brimm. I am in touch with him and the situation seems very interesting.

Since however, this is a civil service position and very competitive there is no way of predicting the outcome. Because of this I am trying to place some more irons in the fire.

Due to family sickness I am going to be in Georgia for a period of about one day within the next week. It will probably be about a week before I make the trip. If you know of any developing situation where I might talk with the persons concerned while in the area, I would appreciate your arranging such and letting me know. I could then arrange my trip accordingly. I will probably drive down one week from today.

I hope also to be in touch with you while there.

Thanks for your interest and concern.

Sincerely,

Stratton Paxton

Stratton Paxton

P.S. Am enclosing a clipping from the Courier-Journal for your files. I am sure you have a copy already, but in case you don't this might be interesting.

September 27, 1963

The Rev. Stratton Paxton
Alton Baptist Church
Alton Station, Kentucky

Dear Stratton:

Will be here all next week until Friday and look forward to seeing you whenever you arrive.

There is one other job possibility we may explore.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

July 20, 1965

Mr. Lee B. Thomas, Jr.
President
Vermont American Corporation
500 East Main Street
Louisville 2, Ky.

Dear Lee:

Enclosed are several pieces of information which may be of help. All can be kept except the first Annual Report of the California Commission. Please return that at your convenience.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

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July 21, 1965

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Thanks very much for sending the material which I find very helpful.

I am most appreciative of your promptness in handling this.

Copy of the First Annual Report of the California Commission is attached.

Regards.

Sincerely yours,

Lee

Lee B. (a) Thomas, jr.
President
a
enclosure

July 22, 1965

Mr. Gregory E. Shinert
Executive Director
Lexington Commission on Human Rights
City Hall Annex
227 North Upper Street
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Greg:

It's good to hear from you. You are being added to our mailing list and "A Hundred Years Later" is being sent separately. ("The South and the Nation" is out of print.) Also, some material about Title VII and employment.

As to the poverty program generally, enclosed is a copy of a letter recently written by Al Ulmer. He raised questions and has comments which are as good as anything I've seen.

While I too would like to see a thriving Kentucky Council and agree that it is needed, there is little chance of it at this point. Our own staff and resources are spread far too thin as it is and the needs are so much greater in the Deep South that Kentucky just doesn't show up on the list. Several years ago I did make several trips out there in an effort to revive things but nothing came of it. If there was great interest -- and much local initiative -- we certainly wouldn't shy away from it but I doubt this will happen by itself.

Keep in touch.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Dear Mr. Rilling,

My name is Pat Craig. My mother Mrs. Lillian Mayes, both attended the Labor school this summer and found your speech very delightful. Thank you for your booklets and information that was sent to us. I am particulary interested in the racial problem of the South. I attend school with twelve Negro students and although we have never has a racial problem in our school others around us have. If you find futher information helpful to me It would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you,

Pat Craig

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.
~~1319 HEYBURN BLDG.~~
~~LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY~~

Dear Harold:

Enclosed clip tells more of notion I mentioned earlier, that Southern labor will stay with national labor groups. Please return clip.

It is from August 11, Labor's Daily, page 1.

Galen

NEGRO EMPLOYMENT

IN KENTUCKY STATE AGENCIES

Issued - February 1966

Kentucky Commission on Human Rights
172 Capitol Annex Building
Frankfort, Kentucky

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

Edward T. Breathitt, Governor

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Chairman

The Very Reverend Robert W. Estill
Louisville

William F. Billingsley,
South Fort Mitchell

Mrs. Dann C. Byck,
Louisville

Robert M. Coleman,
Hopkinsville

Thomas Francis,
Henderson

Mrs. Paul L. Kraus,
Bardstown

Paul Oberst,
Lexington

Mrs. Warren P. Rash,
Middlesboro

Frank L. Stanley, Sr.,
Louisville

Charles T. Steele,
Louisville

David O. Welch,
Ashland

STAFF

Galen Martin, Executive Director

James C. Hickey,
Assistant Director

Archie E. Allen,
Field Representative

John E. Fleming,
Field Representative

Henry C. Tribble,
Field Representative

This report was prepared by James C. Hickey.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Since its establishment by the General Assembly in 1960, the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights has been greatly interested in the extent and level of Negro employment in Kentucky State Government agencies. The Commission has recognized that government must take the lead in merit employment practices in order to provide the proper example for private employers. The status of the Negro in state government has become particularly important since the passage of the Fair Employment Practices provisions of the Kentucky Civil Rights Act which cover both public and private employment. This statute takes effect on July 1, 1966. Kentucky state agencies currently employ more than 24,000 Kentuckians on a regular or part time basis; the state therefore represents the greatest single source of employment in the Commonwealth.

The 1960 General Assembly expressed the public policy of the Commonwealth when it stated, "No person shall be appointed or promoted to, or demoted, or dismissed from, any position in the classified service, or in any way favored or discriminated against with respect to employment in the classified service because of political or religious opinions or affiliations or ethnic origin." The General Assembly thus went on record opposing the use of race, color, religion, or national origin as factors in the hiring of state personnel.

In March 1963 this policy was reinforced and strengthened when Governor Bert T. Combs issued the Governor's Code of Fair Practices which required that state employees should be appointed, assigned, and promoted on the basis of merit alone. This executive order required that race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry should play no

part in state personnel policies or practices. This executive order was reissued by Governor Edward T. Breathitt in November 1964 and is in force today. Fair employment practices in state government have thus been required for several years.

This report attempts to document the status of the Negro in Kentucky State Government in the summer of 1965. Persons using any of this material for any purpose should make clear that these statistics do not represent the present status, but the status in the summer of 1965.

The report is based on information supplied by the Commissioner of Personnel, Mr. Walter R. Gattis, Jr. and his staff. The Commission would like to thank Mr. Gattis for his assistance and encouragement in this endeavor. Some of the inconsistencies in the totals in some of the Tables can be attributed to the fact that more than one IBM run was made by the Department of Personnel in order to get the required information, and these IBM runs were made on different dates in the summer of 1965.

Many aspects of the employment status of the Negro in state government are explored in this report. The number of Negroes employed is relevant; but other factors such as range of job access, salary level, individual agency utilization, and geographic distribution are also highly important and are considered in the report. All of these factors are relevant because a broad view of the total employment situation is extremely important. Anyone can find some figure in the Tables to prove that the state is doing an outstanding or an inadequate job in this area.

II. EXTENT OF NEGRO EMPLOYMENT

Information obtained from the records of the Department of Personnel shows that as of July 1, 1965, the State of Kentucky employed 24,280 persons in full or part time employment, of whom 1,235 (or 5.1%) were Negroes. In 1960 Negroes in Kentucky numbered 218,073 and comprised 7.2% of the total population of the state. In the survey reported by the Commission on Human Rights in April 1962, Negro state employees numbered 958, and represented only 4.4% of the total state employment at that time. In a little over three years the representation of Negroes in state government has increased by 0.7%.

The distribution of Negro employees varied greatly within the various agencies, boards, and commissions of state government. Twenty-seven (27) of the agencies still had no Negro employees. Some 794 of the Negro employees (64% of the total) are concentrated in the area of Health and Hospitals, with Mental Health alone employing 624 Negro employees. (50.5% of the total Negro employment)

Among the larger agencies, Finance, Mental Health, and the Tuberculosis Hospital lead in terms of Negro employment as a percentage of the total employment. Finance had 20.8%, Mental Health 20%, and the T.B. Hospital Commission 14.4%. Finance, however, achieves its high percentage primarily because the janitors at the Capitol in Frankfort are employed by that department. The Departments of Corrections and Highways had the lowest percentages of Negro employee utilization, 0.32% and 0.8% respectively.

The following Table A indicates the distribution of employees by sex and race in each agency of state government and totals these to give the employment figures for state government as a whole. The percentage of non-white employees for each agency is included in the column on the rights.

TABLE A

DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES IN STATE AGENCIES BY SEX AND RACE

Percentage of Non-white Employees*
July 1, 1965

	WM	WF	NWM	NWF	NW%
All State Agencies	15,673	7,372	583	652	5.1
Major Departments and Agencies	**WM**	**WF**	**NWM**	**NWF**	**NW%**
Aeronautics	20	3	0	0	0%
Agriculture	178	53	2	0	1.3%
Alcoholic Beverage Control	34	9	2	0	4.4%
Auditor	17	7	0	0	0%
Banking	25	5	1	0	3.2%
Child Welfare	209	312	26	20	8.1%
Commerce	78	47	1	1	1.6%
Corrections	524	116	1	1	0.32%
Court of Appeals	94	19	2	0	1.7%
Economic Security	601	1,438	50	37	4.1%
Education	815	515	49	44	6.5%
Finance	205	144	69	23	20.8%
Governor's Office	10	14	1	0	4.0%
Health	260	343	4	17	4.0%
Highways	7,366	582	58	5	0.8%
Historical Society	6	14	1	0	4.8%
Insurance	18	28	2	0	4.2%
Labor	54	41	2	3	5.0%
Law	15	13	1	0	3.4%
Law Library	0	2	1	0	33.0%
Legislative Research	18	24	1	1	4.4%
Libraries	18	64	1	3	4.6%
Lt. Governor's Office	5	3	0	0	0%
Mental Health	1,018	1,483	208	416	20%
Military Affairs	71	18	5	0	5.3%
Mines and Minerals	56	12	1	1	2.8%
Motor Transportation	70	28	2	1	3%
Natural Resources	236	31	1	0	0.4%
Parks	1,794	672	8	2	0.7%
Personnel	22	45	1	0	1.5%
Public Information	37	39	3	0	3.8%
Public Safety	705	220	15	8	2.4%
Public Service Commission	37	12	0	0	0%
Revenue	341	361	8	2	1.4%
Secretary of State	3	16	0	0	0%
State and County Retirement System	13	18	0	0	0%
Teachers' Retirement System	191	422	43	60	14.4%
	15,428	7,230	575	644	

Major Departments and Agencies	**WM**	**WF**	**NWM**	**NWF**	**NW%**
Miscellaneous Agencies					
Area Program Office	5	3	0	0	0%
Commonwealth Attorneys	49	0	0	0	0%
Economic Opportunity Office	3	3	1	1	28.5%
Educational TV Authority	10	4	0	0	0%
Kentucky Ind. Finance Authority	1	1	0	0	0%
Public Higher Education Council	3	2	0	0	0%
	71	13	1	1	
Commissions					
Economic and Efficiency	1	3	0	0	0%
Handicapped Children	46	61	1	3	3.6%
Human Rights	3	2	2	2	44%
Railroad	4	2	0	0	0%
	54	68	3	5	
Boards					
Accountancy	4	1	0	0	0%
Architects	5	0	0	0	0%
Athletic	2	1	0	0	0%
Auctioneers	4	0	0	0	0%
Barbers and Beauticians	4	16	0	1	4.8%
Chiropractic	10	1	0	0	0%
Dental	5	1	0	0	0%
Disabled Ex-Servicemen	11	6	0	0	0%
Elections	2	3	0	0	0%
Embalmers	6	1	0	0	0%
Engineers	6	4	1	1	16.7%
Nursing	1	14	0	0	0%
Optometric	2	1	0	0	0%
Pharmacy	6	1	1	0	12.5%
Physical Therapy	2	1	0	0	0%
Real Estate	5	4	0	0	0%
State Fair	40	7	2	0	4.1%
Veterinary	5	0	0	0	0%
	120	62	4	2	
GRAND TOTALS					
Major Agencies	15,428	575	7,230	644	
Miscellaneous Agencies	71	1	12	1	
Commissions	54	3	68	5	
Boards	120	4	62	2	
	15,673	583	7,372	652	5.1%

* In this Table WM means white male, WF means white female, NWM means non-white male, NWF means non-white female, and NW% means the percentage of non-white employees.

III. RANGE OF JOB ACCESS

In addition to data relating to numerical and proportional representation in the work force, a further and important index to employment opportunity is the degree of Negro worker use over the total range of jobs available. It is possible to have relatively large numbers of Negro workers concentrated in only a few job types or classifications, in which case the overall size of the Negro worker force would not be an adequate index of employment opportunity. In other words, are Negroes able to move into job classifications which are "non-traditional" Negro jobs?

In 1962 Negroes were found in only 112 of the over 1,000 job classifications of state government. In the summer of 1965 they were found in 139 of these job classifications. This represents improvement in the last three years but also shows how far there is to go. In another way of stating the problem, Negroes have failed to find employment in more than 85% of the types of jobs available in state government.

The following Table B illustrates the range of job access for Negroes in state government. The first column in the Table indicates the number of job classifications in the particular department and the second column gives the number of classifications in which Negroes are employed. These figures are followed by the percent of job classification in the department to which Negroes have found access.

In this Table B, Education and Mental Health came out with the highest job access opportunities for Negroes with Negroes to be found in 27% of their employee classifications. Finance and Revenue had the lowest job access percentages of major state government agencies. The Department of Finance showed a high percentage of Negro employees, but they are found in relatively few classifications.

Table C indicates the classifications in which Negroes are to be found in the

greatest numbers. It is obvious from this Table that the non-skilled, semi-skilled, and "traditional" jobs such as janitors, hospital aides, kitchen workers, and laborers predominate. Almost 72% of the state government Negro work force is employed in these ten activities.

These facts are revealed in more detail in Table D which gives a breakdown of the 139 classifications in which Negro workers are found. The Table lists the class code and class title and is followed by the number of non-white employees of both sexes and the total number of non-white employees in the particular classification.

TABLE B

RANGE OF JOB ACCESS

Number of Classes in Selected State Agencies
Classes and Per Cent in Which Negroes Are Employed

Department	Job Classes	Classes With Negroes	Per Cent With Negroes
All Departments and Agencies	1,000 (approx.)	139	13.9%
1. Child Welfare	104	24	23.1%
2. Economic Security	164	22	13.4%
3. Education	141	39	27.7%
4. Finance	124	6	04.8%
5. Health	143	8	05.6%
6. Highways	217	14	06.4%
7. Mental Health	200	55	27.5%
8. Parks	114	7	06.1%
9. Personnel	32	2	06.2%
10. Revenue	123	6	04.9%
11. T. B. Hospital Commission	95	16	16.8%

TABLE C

TEN LEADING NEGRO JOB CLASSES

Classification	Negro Employees	Per Cent of Negro Employees
1. Janitor	253	20.5%
2. Psychiatric Aide	250	20.3%
3. Nurses Aide	92	07.5%
4. Kitchen Worker and Senior Kitchen Worker	69	05.6%
5. Laborers - A, B, and C	66	05.3%
6. Cook and Senior Cook	40	03.2%
7. Practical Nurse	39	03.1%
8. Senior Nurses Aide	36	02.9%
9. Laundry Worker	24	01.9%
10. Ward Activity Aide	20	01.6%
	889	71.9%

Total Negroes Employed 1,235

TABLE D

JOB CLASSES WITH NON-WHITE INCUMBENTS

July 1965

Class Code and Title	No. of Non-white Employees M	F	Tot.
1110 Administrative Secretary	0	1	1
1220 Senior Account Clerk	0	1	1
1345 Senior Administrative Analyst	1	0	1
1403 Messenger Clerk	3	0	3
1406 Junior Clerk	0	7	7
1410 Clerical Assistant	0	1	1
1424 Clerk	11	6	17
1425 Junior Key Punch Operator	0	3	3
1427 Junior Clerk Typist	0	3	3
1429 Junior Clerk Stenographer	0	3	3
1430 P.B.X. Operator	0	3	3
1435 Junior Duplicating Equipment Op.	3	0	3
1436 Clerk Typist	0	18	18
1437 Clerk Stenographer	0	5	5
1439 Key Punch Operator	0	3	3
1440 Junior Tabulating Equipment Op.	0	1	1
1442 Senior Clerk	7	0	7
1443 Information Receptionist	0	1	1
1444 Senior P.B.X. Operator	1	0	1
1445 Student Assistant	0	2	2
1446 Duplicating Equipment Operator	4	0	4
1450 Senior Clerk Typist	0	7	7
1452 Senior Clerk Stenographer	0	7	7
1453 Sr. Duplicating Equipment Op.	1	0	1
1454 Principal Clerk	0	2	2
1458 Principal Clerk Stenographer	0	3	3
1515 Employment Interviewer	0	2	2
1516 Employment Counselor Trainee	1	0	1
1518 Employment Counselor	0	1	1
1525 Senior Employment Interviewer	1	0	1
1603 Legal Aide	1	0	1
1805 Stockhandler	3	0	3
1810 Storekeeper	2	0	2
1906 Revenue Investigator	1	0	1
1910 Tax Examiner	1	0	1
1919 Revenue Field Auditor	1	0	1
1949 Revenue Administrative Supervisor	0	1	1
2120 Dentist	0	1	1
2233 T.B. Hospital Assistant Director	1	0	1
2305 Laboratory Aide	0	3	3
2308 Senior Laboratory Aide	0	1	1
2310 X-Ray Assistant	0	1	1
2325 Junior Laboratory Technician	0	4	4
2341 Public Health Technologist	1	0	1
2505 Nurses Aide	4	88	92
2508 Psychiatric Aide	43	207	250
2510 Senior Nurses Aide	13	23	36

Class Code and Title	No. of Non-white Employees M	F	Tot.
2515 Practical Nurse	1	38	39
2520 Registered Nurse	0	6	6
2530 Senior Nurse	0	5	5
2547 Senior Public Health Nurse	0	1	1
2605 Psychologist I	2	0	2
2610 Psychologist II	0	1	1
2705 Occupational Therapy Aide	0	4	4
2710 Senior Occupational Therapy Aide	0	2	2
2740 Industrial Therapist	o	1	1
3122 Senior Rehabilitation Counselor	0	1	1
3132 Principal Rehabilitation Counselor	0	1	1
3203 Instructor	3	3	6
3206 Teacher	2	4	6
3209 Vocational Teacher I	5	5	10
3210 Vocational Teacher II	2	0	2
3217 Teacher of Blind and Deaf II	0	2	2
3219 Teacher of Blind and Deaf III	1	0	1
3222 MDTA and ARA Project Coordinator	1	0	1
3225 Vocational Teacher IV	3	2	5
3227 Vocational School Principal	1	0	1
3239 Supt of Vocational School	1	0	1
4105 Recreation Aide	5	1	6
4108 Ward Activity Aide	7	13	15
4110 Recreation Leader	1	0	1
4118 Ward Activities Supervisor	1	0	1
4216 Public Assistance Social Worker	3	16	19
4218 Social Worker I	4	2	6
4226 Human Rights Representative	1	0	1
4227 Social Worker II	2	0	2
4230 Social Worker III	0	2	2
4231 Public Assistance Section Sup.	1	3	4
4248 Social Worker IV	3	3	6
4251 Social Service Field Representative	1	1	2
4263 Sr. Human Rights Representative	1	0	1
5529 Extension Librarian	0	1	1
5693 Park Lab I	3	0	3
5694 Park Lab II	2	0	2
5697 Park Worker III	1	2	3
5699 Park Worker I	1	0	1
5848 Senior Sanitary Engineer	1	0	1
5857 Principal Public Service Engineer	0	1	1
5903 Engineering Helper	1	0	1
5905 Engineering Aide	1	0	1
5923 Senior Engineering Aide	1	0	1
6205 Alcoholic Beverage Inspector	1	0	1
6510 Beauty and Barber Inspector	0	1	1
7260 Plant Maintenance and Operation Sup.	1	1	2

Class Code and Title	No. of Non-white Employees M	F	Tot.
7301 Blind Industries Laborer I	5	0	5
7302 Blind Industries Laborer II	1	0	1
7303 Elevator Operator	0	8	8
7304 Pick-up Driver	2	0	2
7306 Barber	4	0	4
7315 Beautician	0	2	2
7320 Stationary Fireman Trainee	3	0	3
7324 Stationary Fireman	2	0	2
7330 Laborer A	18	0	18
7333 Light Equipment Operator	15	0	15
7345 Maintenance Man	4	0	4
7401 Laborer C	16	2	18
7404 Laborer B	27	0	27
7405 Watchman	4	0	4
7408 Garage Attendant	1	0	1
8103 Kitchen Worker	17	37	54
8106 Senior Kitchen Worker	6	9	15
8109 Milk Pasteurizer	2	0	2
8112 Cook	20	15	35
8115 Dining Room Supervisor	0	1	1
8118 Senior Cook	1	4	5
8121 Meat Cutter	1	0	1
8124 Baker	1	0	1
8136 Chef	1	0	1
8205 Maid	0	3	3
8207 Laundry Worker	2	22	24
8208 Janitor	225	25	250
8210 Houseparent Assistant	0	3	3
8215 Housekeeper	3	2	5
8220 Senior Laundry Worker	1	1	2
8225 Janitor Foreman	4	0	4
9105 Cottage Parent I	7	5	12
9111 Cottage Parent II	2	0	2
9115 Cottage Parent III	1	1	2
9509 Juvenile Placement Officer	1	0	1
0110 Physician III	0	1	1
0110 Dentist	1	0	1
0102 Janitors	2	0	2
0103 Sr. Duplicating Equipment Op.	1	0	1
0103 Principal Clerk Stenographer	0	1	1
0104 Board Member	1	0	1
0105 Senior Administrative Assistant	1	0	1
0105 Lab B	3	0	3
0105 Housekeeper	0	8	8
0109 Janitor	1	0	1
0110 Physician I	1	0	1
GRAND TOTALS	576	683	1,259

IV. SALARIES OF NEGRO EMPLOYEES

The economic position of the Negro in state government is generally below that of the white employee. The following Tables illustrate the pay grade level of the Negro employees. Table E indicates that the vast majority of Negroes can be found in the lower pay grades, such as grades 5 and 6 which alone contain 761 Negro employees.

Table F shows that 77% of the Negro work force makes less than $253 a month. The vast majority of those included in this 77% make less than the $3,000 yearly poverty level guideline which has been established by the federal government. In 1962, 84% of the Negro employees were below this figure. This does indicate some limited improvement in salaries in the last three years.

Although the remuneration of Negro employees is low, in Table F we can see that more and more Negroes are finding access to the jobs which pay more than $500 a month. The percentage of Negro employees receiving $500 a month or more has increased from 0.7% to 3.1% since 1962.

Table G appears to be more complicated than it really is. The various percentages represent the percentage of persons of a race and sex category making over $3,000 a year as a percentage of total agency employment. While 51.4% of all state employees make $3,000 a year or more, Negroes represent only 1.35% of this total. More Negro women than Negro men receive $3,000 a year or more. The opposite is true in the white male and white female categories.

Fewer Negro males than females are employed by the state and the females make more money. Employment opportunities for Negro males is one of the greatest needs in the United States today and the state should take the lead in improving the status of the Negro male employee.

Although 20% of the employees of the Department of Mental Health are Negro, only 4.8% of Mental Health employees are Negroes who make $3,000 a year or more.

The T. B. Hospital Commission has 14.4% of its employees who are Negro, but only 3.1% are Negroes making $3,000 a year or more.

Practically all of the other state agencies have their Negro employees at equally low salary levels.

TABLE E

NEGRO EMPLOYEES IN STATE GOVERNMENT

BY PAY GRADE

Pay Grade	Number of Negro Employees	Pay Grade	Number of Negro Employees
4	16	24	12
5	450	25	8
6	311	26	2
7	24	27	9
8	137	28	2
9	18	29	1
10	34	30	0
11	9	31	4
12	84	32	1
13	19	33	0
14	9	34	3
15	13	35	0
16	11	36	1
17	31	37	0
18	9	38	0
19	10	39	0
20	6	40	0
21	5	41	0
22	19	42	0
23	4	43	0
		44	0

TABLE F

SALARY DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO EMPLOYEES

Monthly Salary Rate	Number of Employees	Percentage 1965	Percentage 1962
$172 - $199	463	37.3%	50.1%
$209 - $253	497	40.0%	34.0%
$266 - $308	122	09.9%	05.3%
$324 - $395	77	06.2%	06.3%
$400 - $500	44	03.5%	03.6%
$500 - $643	31	02.5%	00.7%
$643 - $1,213	7	00.6%	00.0%
TOTALS	1,241	100%	

TABLE G

EMPLOYEES OF AGENCIES BY RACE AND SEX RECEIVING $3,000 A YEAR OR MORE AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL AGENCY EMPLOYMENT

ALL AGENCIES	31.7%	18.3%	0.52%	0.83%	51.4%
AGENCIES	WM%	WF%	NWM%	NWF%	Total %
Aeronautics	47.8	08.7	0	0	56.5
Agriculture	68.7	15.0	0	0	82.8
Alcoholic Beverage Control	75.6	17.8	02.2	0	95.6
Auditor's Office	66.7	25.0	0	0	91.7
Banking	83.9	12.9	0	0	96.8
Child Welfare	13.4	47.4	03.0	01.9	65.6
Commerce	63.1	34.6	0	0	97.6
Corrections	80.8	14.2	0	0	95.0
Court of Appeals	77.4	17.4	01.4	0	96.2
Economic Security	25.8	57.8	00.6	01.2	85.4
Education	09.3	13.7	00.4	01.3	24.7
Finance	42.9	28.6	01.1	00.6	73.2
Fish and Wildlife	92.5	05.2	00.4	0	98.1
Governor's Office	38.7	48.4	03.2	0	90.3
Health	36.2	43.2	00.3	00.6	80.3
Highways	35.8	05.1	0.07	0	40.97
Historical Society	23.8	33.3	04.8	0	61.9
Insurance	35.4	56.2	04.2	0	95.8
Labor	56.0	31.0	0	02.0	89.0
Law Library	25.0	50.0	25.0	0	100.0
Legislative Research	39.7	44.8	01.4	0	87.9
Libraries	13.5	44.9	01.1	01.1	60.7
Lt. Governor's Office	62.5	37.5	0	0	100.0
Mental Health	17.5	23.1	01.3	03.5	45.4
Military Affairs	45.7	12.8	0	0	58.5

AGENCIES	WM%	WF%	NWF%	NWM%	Total %
Mines and Minerals	55.0	08.8	0	0	63.8
Motor Transportation	69.0	21.2	00.9	0	91.2
Parks	06.6	02.8	0	0	09.4
Personnel	23.5	38.2	0	0	61.7
Public Information	40.5	34.2	01.3	0	75.9
Public Safety	71.7	10.9	00.9	0	83.5
Public Services Commission	59.2	18.4	0	02.0	79.6
Revenue	49.1	28.4	00.8	00.4	78.7
Secretary of State	05.3	68.4	0	0	73.9
Teacher's Retirement	08.7	82.6	0	0	91.3
Treasury	27.8	61.1	05.6	0	94.5
Tuberculosis Hospital Commission	18.9	27.2	00.6	02.5	50.2
Attorney General's Office	50.0	43.3	03.3	0	96.7
Boards	08.5	15.9	0	00.5	24.9
Board of Elections	0	0	0	0	0
State Fair Board	69.4	12.2	04.1	02.0	87.8
Commission on Handicapped Children	07.2	42.4	0	00.9	50.5
Commonwealth Attorney	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Commissions	20.0	24.4	08.9	04.4	57.8
Conservation	68.2	10.2	00.4	0	78.8
Public Higher Education	50.0	50.0	0	0	100.0
Veterans' Bonus	25.0	25.0	0	0	50.0
Disabled Ex-servicemen	64.7	35.3	0	0	100.0
Railroad Commission	66.7	16.7	0	0	83.4

V. AGENCY IMPROVEMENT 1962 - 1965

Many state agencies have made significant advances in the number and utilization of Negro employees in the three year period from 1962 to 1965. The Departments of Mental Health, Economic Security, Finance, Revenue, Public Safety, and Highways have greatly increased their utilization of Negro employees. Some of these departments particularly Highways, Public Safety, and Revenue, need to make a concerted effort to improve the employment utilization of Negroes.

The following Table H gives a breakdown of Negro employees by agency in six employee classifications. The exact criteria used to determine membership in these classifications in 1962 is not available, but a footnote is provided to give the criteria used for 1965. Some of the differences in numbers in the various classifications may be attributable to the use of difference criteria in the two reports.

The gains made in the clerical classification by several agencies are particularly interesting. These agencies have been able to recruit several Negro clerical employees while others have not yet hired any. The solution is undoubtedly an affirmative recuritment approach by those agencies which have been successful.

Agencies which have no Negro employees or where Negro employees are to be found almost exclusively in unskilled and semi-skilled categories should take a good look at their recruitment practices and their training and promotional programs. The opportunity for individuals to advance within the agency is as important as the initial employment. Job satisfaction and performance depends to some extent on the possibility of advancement or at least the hope of upward mobility.

Very few Negroes are found in the professional category in most agencies. Much more can be done to recruit Negro junior professionals as they graduate from Kentucky colleges. An effort should be made to keep the best Kentucky trained young people in the state and state government can certainly play a leading role in this effort.

TABLE H

AGENCY DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO EMPLOYEES*

April 1962 Compared With July 1965

Agency		Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Supervisory	Clerical	Professional	Total Negro Employees
Aeronautics	1962							0
	1965							0
Agriculture	1962	1						1
	1965	2						2
Alcoholic Beverage Control	1962	1						1
	1965	1					1	2
Auditor's Office	1962			1				1
	1965							0
Attorney General Off	1962			1				1
	1965			1				1
Banking	1962	1	1					2
	1965	1						1
Child Welfare	1962	5	3		10	4	12	34
	1965	5	19	2	1	5	12	44
Commerce	1962							0
	1965	1				1		2
Conservation	1962			1				1
	1965	1		1				2
Corrections	1962	(Not Reported)						
	1965					2		2
Court of Appeals	1962	(Not reported)						
	1965	2						2
County Retirement	1962	(Not reported)						
	1965	1						1
Commonwealth Attorney	1962							0
	1965							0
Economic Security	1962	27			1	5	29	62
	1965	43	1	1	5	9	30	89
Education	1962	23	12		2	5	21	63
	1965	39	12	2	1	12	27	93
Finance	1962	72	6			2		80
	1965	80	9			6		95
Fish and Wildlife	1962		2					2
	1965	1	1					2
Governor's Office	1962		1					1
	1965			1				1
Health	1962	9	5	1		5	10	30
	1965	7	3	2		5	2	19
Highways	1962	35	4		1			40
	1965	35	16	3	1	4		63
Historical Society	1962	1				1		2
	1965					1		1
Insurance	1962			2				2
	1965		1			1		2
Labor	1962	1				3	1	5
	1965	1				4		5
Law Library	1962			1				1
	1965					1		1
Legislative Research	1962			1				1
	1965			1		1		2

Agency		Unskilled	Semi-skilled	Skilled	Supervisory	Clerical	Professional	Total Negro Employees
Libraries	1962	1		1		1		3
	1965			1		1	1	3
Lt. Governor's Office	1962							0
	1965							0
Mental Health	1962	357	25	20	3	5	17	427
	1965	373	164	43	4	16	30	630
Military Affairs	1962	4						4
	1965	3						3
Mines and Minerals	1962	1						1
	1965	2						2
Motor Transportation	1962			1				1
	1965		1	1		1		3
Parks	1962	23	2	3	1			29
	1965	12				1		13
Personnel	1962		1	1				2
	1965	1				1		2
Public Information	1962	1						1
	1965	1	1					2
Public Safety	1962	13				1		14
	1965	15	1			6		22
Public Service Com.	1962	1						1
	1965						1	1
Revenue	1962		2			2		4
	1965	1	1	1	1	8	2	14
Secretary of State	1962							0
	1965							0
Teachers' Retirement	1962							0
	1965							0
Treasury	1962					2		2
	1965					2	2	4
T.B. Hospital Com.	1962	87	2	9		1	1	100
	1965	65	25	13			3	106
Boards	1962	2					2	4
	1965	2				1	1	4
State Fair Board	1962	2						2
	1965	2			1			3
Board of Elections	1962							0
	1965							0
Disabled Ex-servicemen Board	1962	(Not reported)						
	1965							0
Veteran's Bonus	1962							0
	1965	1						1
Commissions	1962					1	1	2
	1965					2	4	6
Handicapped Children Com.	1962	2						2
	1965	3				1		4
Railroad Commission	1962	(Not reported)						
	1965							0
Public Higher Education	1962	(Not reported)						
	1965							0

* See footnote of definitions of occupational levels

Footnote to Table H

DEFINITIONS OF OCCUPATIONAL LEVELS

1. Unskilled: Generally, those occupations which require no training to accomplish. Examples are: laborers, janitors, laundry workers, kitchen workers, maids, night watchmen, etc.

2. Semi-Skilled: Those occupations which require no advanced preparation, but where some on the job training is required. Examples are: cooks, truck drivers, laboratory aides, nurses aides, etc.

3. Skilled: Those occupations which require some advanced preparation and significant on the job training is required. Examples are: mechanics, bakers, carpenters, electricians, laboratory technicians, laboratory assistants, barbers, chefs, beauticians, meat cutters, licensed practical nurses, etc.

4. Supervisory: Those occupations which require the supervision of other state employees in the performance of their tasks and where the person is recognized in his job classification to have such authority.

5. Clerical: Those occupations which pertain to office work; such as, stenographers, typists, clerks, bookkeepers, key punch operators, etc.

6. Professional: Those occupations which require professional training, ordinarily a minimum of college education. Examples are: engineers, librarians, doctors, lawyers, social workers, registered nurses, dieticians, and teachers.

VI. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

Complete data regarding the location of the place of work of Negro employees is not available for this report. The information which is available, however, indicates that 357 of the 1,235 Negro state employees (28.9%) work in Louisville and Jefferson County. Agencies which show better records on the number and percentages of Negroes employed quite often achieve their records in Louisville. A good percentage of the remaining Negro state employees have their work stations in either Frankfort or Lexington. Negro state employees are somewhat scarce in other areas of the state.

Of the 2,208 state workers in Louisville and Jefferson County, 357 or 16.1% of the state workers are Negro. Subtracting the Louisville totals from the state totals, we find that only 4% of the state employees outside of Louisville and Jefferson County are Negro.

For example, the Department of Economic Security employed 89 Negroes on July 1, 1965. Fifty-four of this number work in Louisville and Jefferson County. Most of those remaining work in the central office in Frankfort. The employment service had no Negro professional or clerical personnel outside of Louisville and Frankfort. The Department does employ one Negro social worker in Lexington, one in Covington, and one in Owensboro.

State agencies will need to take positive steps to provide employment opportunities for Negroes throughout the state and not just in a few areas. This will not be achieved by expecting a qualified applicant to appear and apply at the precise time there is a vacancy. Improvement will require a positive approach by all department heads to the provisions of the Governor's Code of Fair Practices which governs the employment practices of state government.

VII. CONCLUSION

The findings of this report indicate an improvement in the number and percent of Negroes employed in state government since 1962. There are now 1,235 Negroes (5.1%) as compared with 958 (4.4%) in 1962. There has also been an increase in the job classifications in which Negroes are to be found. The increase has been from 112 to 139 job classifications. There has also been an increase in rate of pay of Negro employees and the number of Negroes in higher paying and "non-traditional" jobs.

The state government can not, however, allow these evidences of improvement to cloud the fact that Negroes are still a long way from approaching the numbers and proportions in state government which they occupy in the Commonwealth as a whole. (5.1% in state government against 7.2% in the Commonwealth)

One very important finding of the report is that there are more Negro females than males employed by the state and the Negro females receive higher salaries. The opposite is true in the white categories. Employment opportunities for Negro males is one of the greatest needs in the United States today and the state should take the lead in providing employment opportunity for Negro males.

Negroes are employed in only 139 of the over 1,000 job classifications of state government. Negroes have thus far not found access to over 85% of the job classifications of state government.

In qualitative and occupational terms, the report indicates that Negroes are still to a large degree concentrated in unskilled, semi-skilled, and traditional job categories.

There were conspicuous differences between the various state agencies in the extent and range of Negro use. The Highway Department, with approximately 8,000 employees has only 63 Negro employees or 00.8% of the total. On the other hand, 64% of all the

Negroes in state government are concentrated in the areas of Health and Hospitals with Mental Health leading with over 50% of all the Negroes employed by the state.

In a state where most employees of the state receive very low rates of compensation for work performed, the Negro is to a high degree concentrated at the very bottom of the pay scale. Approximately 77% of the Negro employees of the state receive less than $3,000 a year while only approximately 45% of white state employees receive less than $3,000.

There has been a significant increase in the employment level of Negroes since 1962, but since Negroes occupied such a low level of employment at that time, those persons interested in providing employment opportunities for Negroes can take little comfort from this improvement.

Improved opportunities for education and more qualified applicants for available positions should improve the status of the Negro in state government in the future. State government must, however, more actively recruit Negro applicants and provide greater training opportunities within state government for those who have a demonstrated aptitude to learn.

In the general economy, Negroes are today increasingly found in positions which require the highest levels of skill and responsibility. Opportunities for people with these qualifications and aptitudes must be opened in those departments which have poor records and in those job classifications which have heretofore been the exclusive domain of the white majority.

There is a need, an opportunity, and a challenge for state government to hire more Negro citizens, to train those presently employed for the assumption of greater responsibility, and to promote and upgrade Negro citizens on the basis of merit alone.

EXCERPTS FROM KENTUCKY CIVIL RIGHTS ACT—EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1966

Article 4.

Section 401. Except as otherwise provided in this article, it is an unlawful practice for a person to deny an individual the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of a place of public accommodation, resort or amusement, as defined in this article, on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Section 402. As used in this act unless the context requires otherwise:

(a) "Place of public accommodation, resort or amusements" includes any place, store or other establishment, either licensed or unlicensed, which supplies goods or services to the general public or which solicits or accepts the patronage or trade of the general public or which is supported directly or indirectly by government funds: except that (1) a private club is not a place of public accommodation, resort or amusement if its policies are determined by its members and its facilities or services are available only to its members and their bona fide guests; and (2) "place of public accommodation, resort or amusement" does not include beauty shops or barber shops as defined in KRS 317.410 nor a rooming or boarding house containing not more than five rooms for rent or hire and which is within a building occupied by the proprietor as his residence.

Section 403. It is an unlawful practice for a person, directly or indirectly, to publish, circulate, issue, display, or mail, or cause to be published, circulated, issued, displayed, or mailed, a written, printed, oral or visual communication, notice, or advertisement, which indicates that the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of a place of public accommodation, resort or amusement, will be refused, withheld from, or denied an individual on account of his race, color, religion, or national origin, or that the patronage of, or presence at, a place of public accommodation, resort or amusement, of an individual, on account of his race, color, religion, or national origin is objectionable, unwelcome, unacceptable, or undesirable.

Posting Requirement: The Act authorizes the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights to require all covered businesses to display notices, and the Commission has adopted this poster (on the other side) which must be displayed where all people may clearly see it—i.e. on the cash register, where licenses are posted, or in some other conspicuous place.

WELCOME

The Kentucky Civil Rights Act of 1966 requires that every person receive full and equal service in business establishments—without discrimination because of race, color, religion or national origin.

It is our policy to comply fully with that law.

For additional information contact:

Kentucky Commission on Human Rights, 172 Capitol Annex Bldg., Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

THE 1966

KENTUCKY

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

INTRODUCTION

This explanation and digest of the 1966 KENTUCKY CIVIL RIGHTS ACT has been prepared to help Kentuckians have a better understanding of the Act.

It is not a paraphrase of the law; if legal questions arise, please consult the Kentucky Revised Statutes Chapter 344, or get in touch with the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights. However, statute references are indicated in parentheses.

The Commission was created to serve all citizens of Kentucky, and its staff will be glad to answer questions about any aspect of civil rights.

BACKGROUND

Under the leadership of Governor Bert T. Combs, the 1960 Kentucky General Assembly created the Commission on Human Rights and directed it, among its other powers and duties, to recommend ways of eliminating injustices caused by discrimination. After five years of efforts to eliminate discrimination solely by educational methods, the Commission recommended the enactment of an enforceable public accommodations and employment law.

The Kentucky Civil Rights Act was introduced as House Bill 2 on January 4, 1966; its immediate introduction reflects the importance given to it in the 1966 General Assembly. The bill received strong support from Governor Edward T. Breathitt and his administration, from many legislators of both parties and from a large number of individuals, groups and organizations which recognized, acknowledged and then acted upon the moral necessity for the legislation.

The Kentucky Civil Rights Act, enacted January 27, 1966 and effective July 1, 1966, meets the requirements of the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 and provides more sensitive, more efficient and less remote enforcement procedures than the federal law. Framers of the Kentucky Act capitalized on the experience of authorities in other state and federal agencies and, ultimately, they based their law on a draft prepared by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. Although the model was only a draft at the time Kentucky introduced its Act, in the summer of 1966 the National Conference of Commissioners adopted the draft as its model civil rights act.

PURPOSE

The purpose of the Act (Article 1) is to guarantee to all persons in Kentucky freedom from discrimination because of race, color, religion and national origin in connection with employment and places of public accommodation.

Discrimination is a matter of state concern because it involves an individual's dignity and his right to be free of humiliation. Discrimination deprives a state of the full productive capacities of individuals; it encourages strife and unrest; it menaces democratic institutions; and it damages the interest, rights and privileges of all persons within the state.

CONTENTS OF ACT

The heart of the Kentucky Act is contained in the articles covering public accommodations, fair employment practices, enforcement and local commissions. There are, however, seven articles in the Act:

Article 1-Declaration of Purpose; Construction; Severability
Article 2-General Definitions
Article 3-Discrimination in Employment
Article 4-Discrimination in Public Accommodations
Article 5-Enforcement; Judicial Review
Article 6-Protection and Penalties
Article 7-Local Human Rights Commissions

The Kentucky Act contains several significant features. Some are similar to those found in other states' laws, or suggested by various authorities; some of the provisions in the Kentucky Act are new in civil rights legislation. Features which make the Act as strong as possible are:

1) the employment section applies to "the State, any of its political or civil subdivisions or agencies" (201).

2) discriminatory advertising is prohibited in employment (306) and in public accommodations (403).

3) Commission members can initiate complaints (502-h and 503-a).

4) the Commission can provide by regulation for the posting of notices by employers and places of public accommodations (502-n).

5) the Commission can require employers, labor organizations and employment agencies to submit reports on the status of merit employment (503-b) and to maintain such records as are necessary for the enforcement of the Act (508).

6) the public accommodation coverage is worded in broad terms to cover all services to the general public and all places of public accommodation not explicitly excluded.

7) the Commission can issue subpoenas and cease and desist orders (509).

8) the Act provides a fine for intimidation or retaliation against a complainant (602).

9) a novel article enables cities and counties to enact enforceable anti-discrimination requirements covering an entire metropolitan area (701).

10) violation of a conciliation agreement is made an unlawful practice and such agreements are enforceable (603).

ARTICLE 3-EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

Equal access to employment opportunities is one of the greatest needs of minority persons today. Persons unemployed or whose abilities are not used sufficiently because of their race, color, religion or national origin, do not have the opportunity to contribute their full capabilities toward a better life for themselves, for families, for society. Discrimination in employment practices has been a continuing problem in Kentucky; it is a problem which the Act will help remedy.

Coverage

Basically, Sections 302 through 305 of Article 3 state that race, color, religion and national origin are not lawful criteria for making employment decisions. Employers, employment agencies and labor organizations are covered by the Act; so are employers hiring eight or more employees in each of 20 or more weeks in a calendar year. About 80% of Kentucky's employees and 22% of the State's employers are covered by the Act.

Equal Treatment

Under the Act an employer can use seniority and merit systems and can make employment decisions as long as these decisions are not made on the basis of race, color, religion or national origin. What the Act emphasizes is equality of treatment.

The law, however, contains some reasonable provisions for exemptions. For example, religious institutions, including church-related or church-supported educational institutions, are allowed to exercise a religious preference in choosing their employees where religion is a reasonable occupational qualification. Race, color and national origin are not valid qualifications in these cases.

Similar provisions allow the exercise of preferences based on religion or national origin for an employer, employment agency or labor organization where such qualifications are necessary to the normal operation of the enterprise.

ARTICLE 4-PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS

With few exceptions, Article 4 of the Kentucky Act covers places of public accommodation including ". . . any place, store or other establishment, either licensed or unlicensed, which supplies goods or services to the general public or which solicits or accepts the patronage or trade of the general public or which is supported directly or indirectly by government funds."

The kinds of places which are subject to the Act are defined in Section 402-a. Exceptions are made for barber shops, beauty shops, owner-occupied tourist homes of five rooms or less, and bona fide private clubs, where policies are determined by members and admission is limited to members and their guests.

ARTICLE 5 - ENFORCEMENT

Inherent in the philosophy and activities of the Commission on Human Rights is the belief that persuasion is the best key to compliance with the law. The Act further encourages persuasion and conciliation, and it is only where these methods fail that the Commission will be required to hold hearings and utilize other procedures.

In Article 5, the make-up of the Commission is discussed (i. e., the Act stipulates that there be bi-partisan representation of employers, proprietors, trade unions, religious groups, human rights groups and the general public on the Commission), and the duties and obligations of the Commission are outlined, particularly in the area of handling complaints.

The procedures for complaints, investigations and conciliation are covered in Section 503. The same section states who may file a complaint and sets a time limit of 180 days within which a complaint must be filed after the alleged practice occurs in a place of public accommodations. There is a time limit of 90 days in which employment complaints must be filed.

Upon receiving a complaint, the Commission staff will conduct a preliminary investigation to determine if there is probable cause to believe that unlawful discrimination has occurred. If cause is found, the Commission will encourage compliance by conference, conciliation and persuasion.

When complaints are filed, the preliminary investigations made by the Commission help screen out baseless charges and protect businessmen from harassment and from unjustified legal defenses. When the complaint is justified, a mandatory conference, conciliation and persuasion procedure must be followed. The conciliation efforts are confidential, and the vast majority of complaints are settled at this stage.

If conciliation efforts fail, the Commission will serve a complaint (504), will subpoena witnesses and documents and will hold a hearing. All hearings are to be conducted according to the strict procedures specified by the Act and according to the regulations adopted by the Commission on Human Rights.

Safeguards

A member of the Commission who files a complaint or who tries to eliminate alleged discrimination in a specific instance is barred from participating in the hearing or subsequent deliberation in that case (504-b). This separation between the investigative and hearing functions of the Commission is one method of assuring the fairness of the procedure. After a hearing and upon a finding that the law has been violated, the Commission can issue a cease and desist order. The final orders of the Commission can be reviewed and enforced in the local circuit courts.

Subpoenas

The Act provides subpoena procedures for the Commission (502-i) and upon application from parties to a Commission hearing (509). All the normal judicial safeguards surround this process, and careful limits on relevancy are written into the Act. Before a court enforces a subpoena, the Commission has to prove that the witnesses or documents sought pertain to possible unlawful discriminatory practices.

Appeals, Review

If the Commission staff determines after investigation that there is no probable cause, then the complaint will be dismissed (503-b and 503-c). The person bringing the complaint has a right to appeal this decision to the Commission and to the circuit courts. Safeguards to protect the rights of employers and complainants at any stage of the process are included (507), and judicial review is available to anyone who feels that he has been aggrieved by a decision of the Commission.

Records

To avoid undue burdens, Section 508-e provides that record-keeping under the Act will conform to records and reports required by federal law and regulations concerning government contracts. For the purpose of uniformity, in the interest of multi-state employers and to prevent employers from having to duplicate employment records and reports, the Kentucky Commission is empowered to work with the U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to prevent duplication and an undue burden on employers.

ARTICLE 6 - PROTECTION AND PENALTIES

The general philosophy behind and purpose of the Act is to correct discriminatory practices. Since the purpose is to eliminate discrimination and not to punish those who have violated the Act, civil remedies are provided.

Article 6 does provide, however, that anyone who retaliates against an individual exercising rights guaranteed by the Act will be subject to a fine and/or imprisonment.

ARTICLE 7 - LOCAL COMMISSIONS

The Kentucky Act provides for local implementation of non-discrimination policies where local human rights agencies are created with sufficient enforcement power and staff. Under the Act, commissions can be created with jurisdiction over an entire urban area.

Enabling legislation for local efforts to eliminate discrimination is provided in Article 7 of the Act. This article encourages establishment of local human rights commissions and permits local governing bodies to give local commissions enforcement powers. Counties are authorized to create commissions, and cities and counties can legally cooperate to eliminate discriminatory practices. Cities and counties are empowered to pass ordinances covering employment, public accommodations and other problems of discrimination, which are enforceable in circuit courts. Upon the request of the members of the Commission on Human Rights, Section 701 and 703 were drafted so that local governments have the authority to act to eliminate discrimination in housing.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

K. R. S.

CHAPTER 344

CIVIL RIGHTS

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344.010 Definitions. In this chapter:

(1) "Person" includes one or more individuals, labor unions, joint apprenticeship committees, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, mutual companies, joint-stock companies, trusts, unincorporated organizations, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, receivers, or other legal or commercial entity; the state, any of its political or civil subdivisions or agencies.

(2) "Commission" means the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights.

(3) "Commissioner" means a member of the commission.

(4) "Discrimination" means any direct or indirect act or practice of exclusion, distinction, restriction, segregation, limitation, refusal, denial or any other act or practice of differentiation or preference in the treatment of a person or persons because of race, color, religion, or national origin, or the aiding, abetting, inciting, coercing or compelling thereof. (1966, c. 2, Art. 2, § 201)

Note: KRS 344.010 effective July 1, 1966.

344.020 Purposes of law, construction; effect. (1) The general purposes of this chapter are:

(a) To provide for execution within the state of the policies embodied in the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 241);

(b) To safeguard all individuals within the state from discrimination because of race, color, religion, and national origin in connection with employment and public accommodations; thereby to protect their interest in personal dignity and freedom from humiliation in places of public accommodation, to make available to the state their full productive capacities in employment, to secure the state against domestic strife and unrest which would menace its democratic institutions, to preserve the public safety, health and general welfare, and to further the interests, rights and privileges of individuals within the state.

(2) This chapter shall be construed to further the general purposes stated in this section and the special purposes of the particular provision involved.

(3) Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as indicating an intent to exclude local laws on the same subject matter not inconsistent with this chapter.

(4) Nothing contained in this chapter shall be deemed to repeal any other law of this state relating to discrimination because of race, color, religion, and national origin. (1966, c. 2, Art. 1, § 101; Art. 6, § 604(a); Art. 7, § 707)

Note: KRS 344.020 effective July 1, 1966.

344.030 Definitions. For the purposes of KRS 344.030 to 344.110:

(1) "Employer" means a person who has eight or more employes within the state in each of twenty or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year and an agent of such a person.

(2) "Employment agency" means a person regularly undertaking with or without compensation to procure employes for an employer or to procure for employes opportunities to work for an employer and includes an agent of such person.

(3) "Labor organization" means a labor organization and an agent of such an organization, and includes an organization of any kind, an agency or employe representation committee, group, association, or plan so engaged in which employes participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours, or other terms or conditions of employment, and a conference, general committee, joint or system board, or joint council so engaged which is subordinate to a national or international labor organization.

(4) "Employe" means an individual employed by an employer, but does not include an individual employed by his parents, spouse or child, or an individual employed to render services as a domestic in the home of the employer. (1966, c. 2, Art. 3, § 301)

Note: KRS 344.030 effective July 1, 1966.

344.040 Employers, discrimination. It is an unlawful practice for an employer:

(1) To fail or refuse to hire, or to discharge any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against an individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, or national origin; or

(2) To limit, segregate, or classify his employes in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive an individual of employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employe, because of such individual's race, color, religion, or national origin. (1966, c. 2, Art. 3, § 302)

Note: KRS 344.040 effective July 1, 1966. Discrimination in wages because of sex prohibited, KRS 337.423

344.050 Employment agencies, discrimination. It is an unlawful practice for an employment agency to fail or refuse to refer for employment, or otherwise to discriminate against, an individual because of his race, color, religion, or national origin, or to classify or refer for employment an individual on the basis of his race, color, religion, or national origin. (1966, c. 2, Art. 3, § 303)

Note: KRS 344.050 effective July 1, 1966.

344.060 Labor organizations, discrimination. It is an unlawful practice for a labor organization:

(1) To exclude or to expel from its membership, or otherwise to discriminate against, a member or applicant for membership because of his race, color, religion, or national origin;

(2) To limit, segregate, or classify its membership, or to classify or fail or refuse to refer for employment an individual, in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive an individual of employment opportunities, or would limit such employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employe or as an applicant for employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, or national origin;

(3) To cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an individual in violation of this section. (1966, c. 2, Art. 3, § 304)

Note: KRS 344.060 effective July 1, 1966.

344.070 Apprenticeship or training, discrimination. It is an unlawful practice for an employer, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee controlling apprenticeship or other training or retraining, including on-the-job training programs to discriminate against an individual because of his race, color, religion, or national origin in admission to or employment in, any program established to provide apprenticeship or other training. (1966, c. 2, Art. 3, § 305)

Note: KRS 344.070 effective July 1, 1966.

344.080 Advertisement of employment, regulations. It is an unlawful practice for an employer, labor organization, or employment agency to print or publish or cause to be printed or published a notice or advertisement relating to employment by such an employer or membership in or any classification or referral for employment by the employment agency, indicating any preference, limitation, specification, or discrimination, based on race, color, religion or national origin, except that such a notice or advertisement may indicate a preference, limitation, or specification based on religion, or national origin when religion, or national origin is a bona fide occupational qualification for employment. (1966, c. 2, Art. 3, § 306)

Note: KRS 344.080 effective July 1, 1966.

344.090 Religion or national origin, employment discrimination unlawful. Notwithstanding any other provisions of KRS 344.030 to 344.110, it is not an unlawful practice for:

(1) An employer to hire and employ employes, or an employment agency to classify, or refer for employment an individual, for a labor organization to classify its membership or to classify or refer for employment an individual, or for an employer, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee controlling apprenticeship or other training or retaining programs to admit or employ an individual in any such program, on the basis of his religion or national origin in those certain instances where religion or national origin is a bona fide occupational qualification reasonably necessary to the normal operation of that particular business or enterprise.

(2) A religious corporation, association, or society to employ an individual on the basis of his religion to perform work connected with the carrying on by such corporation, association, or society of its religious activity.

(3) A school, college, university, or other educational institution to hire and employ employes of a particular religion if the school, college, university, or other educational institution is, in whole or substantial part, owned, supported, controlled, or managed by a particular religion or by a particular religious corporation, association, or society, or if the curriculum of the school, college, university, or other educational institution is directed toward the propagation of a particular religion and the choice of employes is calculated by such organization to promote the religious principles for which it is established or maintained. (1966, c. 2, Art. 3, § 308)

Note: KRS 344.090 effective July 1, 1966.

344.100 Discrimination in wages or conditions unlawful. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, it is not an unlawful practice for an employer to apply different standards of compensation, or different terms, conditions, or privileges of employment pursuant to a bona fide seniority or merit system, or a system which measures earnings by quantity or quality of production or to employes who work in different locations, provided that such differences are not the result of an intention to discriminate because of race, color, religion, or national origin, nor is it an unlawful practice for an employer to give and to act upon the results of any professionally developed ability test provided that such test, its administration or action upon the results is not designed, intended or used to discriminate because of race, color, religion or national origin. (1966, c. 2. Art. 3, § 309)

Note: KRS 344.100 effective July 1, 1966.

344.110 Preference because of imbalance in employment not required. Nothing contained in this chapter requires an employer, employment agency, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee subject to this chapter to grant preferential treatment to an individual or to a group because of the race, color, religion, or national origin of the individual or group on account of an imbalance which may exist with respect to the total number or percentage of persons of any race, color, religion, or national origin employed by an employer, referred or classified for employment by an employment agency or labor organization, admitted to membership or classified by a labor organization, or admitted to, or employed in, an apprenticeship or other training program, in comparison with the total number or percentage of persons of such race, color, religion, or national origin in the state or a community, section, or other area, or in the available work force in the state or a community, section, or other area. (1966, c. 2, Art. 3, § 310)

Note: KRS 344.110 effective July 1, 1966.

344.120 Public accommodations, refusal to rent or sell unlawful. Except as otherwise provided in KRS 344.120 to 344.140, it is an unlawful practice for a person to deny an individual the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of a place of public accommodation, resort or amusement, as defined in KRS 344.120 to 344.140, on the ground of race, color, religion, or national origin. (1966, c. 2, Art. 4, § 401)

Note: KRS 344.120 effective July 1, 1966.

344.130 "Place of public accommodation, resort or amusement" defined. As used in this chapter unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Place of public accommodation, resort or amusement" includes any place, store or other establishment, either licensed or unlicensed, which supplies goods or services to the general public or which solicits or accepts the patronage or trade of the general public or which is supported directly or indirectly by government funds: except that (a) a private club is not a place of public accommodation, resort or amusement if its policies are determined by its members and its facilities or services are available only to its members and their bona fide guests; and (b) "place of public accommodation, resort or amusement" does not include beauty shops or barber shops as defined in KRS 317.410 nor a rooming or boarding house containing not more than five rooms for rent or hire and which is within a building occupied by the proprietor as his residence. (1966, c. 2, Art. 4, § 402)

Note: KRS 344.130 effective July 1, 1966.

344.140 Advertisement of accommodations, goods, services, regulations. It is an unlawful practice for a person, direct-

ly or indirectly, to publish, circulate, issue, display, or mail, or cause to be published, circulated, issued, displayed, or mailed, a written, printed, oral or visual communication, notice, or advertisement, which indicates that the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, and accommodations of a place of public accommodation, resort or amusement, will be refused, withheld from, or denied an individual on account of his race, color, religion, or national origin, or that the patronage of, or presence at, a place of public accommodation, resort or amusement, of an individual, on account of his race, color, religion, or national origin is objectionable, unwelcome, unacceptable, or undesirable. (1966, c. 2, Art. 4, § 403)

Note: KRS 344.140 effective July 1, 1966.

344.150 Establishment of commission; membership; terms. There is hereby created a commission on human rights. The commission shall consist of eleven members, one to be appointed from each Congressional district and three from the state at large. The Governor shall appoint all members, and shall name one member as chairman. Of the eleven members first appointed, three shall serve for one year, four for two years and four for three years. Thereafter all members of the commission shall be appointed for three years. In the event of the death or resignation of a member, his successor shall be appointed to serve the unexpired term for which such member had been appointed. (1960, c. 76, § 2) (Formerly compiled as KRS 19.020)

344.160 Members, qualifications, compensation. (1) The members of the Commission on Human Rights established by KRS 344.150 shall be appointed on a bipartisan basis and shall be broadly representative of employers, proprietors, trade unions, religious groups, human rights groups, and the general public.

(2) Each member is entitled to reimbursement of expenses incurred in the performance of his duties and when serving as a hearing examiner shall be compensated at a per diem rate to be established by the Commissioner of Personnel. (1966, c. 2, Art. 5, § 501)

Note: KRS 344.160 effective July 1, 1966.

344.170 Commission's function. The function of the commission shall be to encourage fair treatment for, to foster mutual understanding and respect among and to discourage discrimination against any racial or ethnic group or its members. (1960, c. 76, § 3) (Formerly compiled as KRS 19.030)

344.180 Commission's powers and duties. The powers and duties of the commission shall be:

(1) To employ an executive director and other necessary personnel within the limits of funds made available;

(2) To conduct research projects or make studies into and publish reports on discrimination in Kentucky;

(3) To receive and investigate complaints of discrimination and to recommend ways of eliminating any injustices occasioned thereby;

(4) To hold public hearings and request the attendance of witnesses;

(5) To cooperate with other organizations, public and private, to discourage discrimination;

(6) To encourage fair treatment for all persons regardless of race or national ancestry;

(7) To make an annual report to the Governor of its activities under this chapter. (1960, c. 76, § 4) (Formerly compiled as KRS 19.040)

344.190 Additional powers and duties. In the enforcement of this chapter the Commission on Human Rights shall have the following powers and duties:

(1) To maintain an office in the City of Frankfort and such other offices within the state as may be deemed necessary.

(2) To meet and exercise its powers at any place within the Commonwealth.

(3) Within the limitations provided by law, to appoint an Executive Director, attorneys, hearing examiners, clerks and other employes and agents as it may deem necessary. At the direction of the commission, attorneys appointed under this section may appear for and represent the commission in any court.

(4) To promote the creation of local commissions on human rights, to cooperate with state, local and other agencies, both public and private, and individuals, and to obtain upon request and utilize the services of all governmental departments and agencies.

(5) To cooperate with the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission created by Section 705 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 241) in order to achieve the purposes of that Act, and with other Federal and local agencies in order to achieve the purposes of that Act, and with other Federal and local agencies in order to achieve the purposes of this chapter.

(6) To accept gifts or bequests, grants, or other payments, public or private, to help finance its activities.

(7) To accept reimbursement pursuant to Section 709 (b) of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 241) for services rendered to assist the Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

(8) To receive, initiate, investigate, seek to conciliate, hold hearings on, and pass upon complaints alleging violations of this chapter.

(9) At any time after a complaint is filed, to require answers to interrogatories, compel the attendance of witnesses, examine witnesses under oath or affirmation in person or by deposition, and require the production of documents relevant to the complaint. The commission may make rules authorizing any member or individual designated to exercise these powers in the performance of official duties.

(10) To furnish technical assistance requested by persons subject to this chapter to further their compliance with this chapter or an order issued thereunder.

(11) To make studies appropriate to effectuate the purposes and policies of this chapter and to make the results thereof available to the public.

(12) To render annual written reports to the Governor and the legislature. The reports may contain recommendations of the commission for legislative or other action to effectuate the purposes and policies of this chapter.

(13) To create local or state-wide advisory agencies that in its judgment will aid in effectuating the purpose of this chapter. The commission may empower these agencies (a) to study and report on problems of discrimination because of race, color, religion, or national origin, (b) to foster through community effort or otherwise goodwill among the groups, and elements of the population of the state, and (c) to make recommendations to the commission for the development of policies and practices that will aid in carrying out the purposes of this chapter. Members of such committees shall serve without pay but shall be reimbursed for expenses incurred in such service. The commission may make provision for technical and clerical assistance to the committees.

(14) To adopt, promulgate, amend and rescind rules and regulations to effectuate the purposes and provisions of this chapter, including regulations requiring the posting of notices prepared or approved by the commission. (1966, c. 2, Art. 5, § 502)

Note: KRS 344.190 effective July 1, 1966.

344.200 Complaints of discrimination, procedure, conciliation agreements, enforcement. (1) An individual claiming to be aggrieved by an unlawful practice, a member of the commission, or the Attorney General may file with the commission a written sworn complaint stating that an unlawful practice has been committed, setting forth the facts upon which the complaint is based, and setting forth facts sufficient to enable the commission to identify the persons charged (hereinafter the respondent). The commission staff or a person designated pursuant to

its rules shall promptly investigate the allegations of unlawful practice set forth in the complaint and shall within five days furnish the respondent with a copy of the complaint. The complaint must be filed within 180 days after the alleged unlawful practice occurs, except that a complaint alleging discrimination in employment (under KRS 344.030 to 344.110) must be filed within ninety days.

(2) The commission shall determine within thirty days after the complaint has been filed whether there is probable cause to believe the respondent has engaged in an unlawful practice. If it is determined that there is no probable cause to believe that the respondent has engaged in an unlawful practice, the commission shall issue an order dismissing the complaint and shall furnish a copy of the order to the complainant, the respondent, the Attorney General and such other public officers and persons as the commission deems proper.

(3) The complainant, within ten days after receiving a copy of the order dismissing the complaint, may file with the commission an application for reconsideration of the order. Upon such application, the commission or an individual designated pursuant to its rules shall make a new determination within ten days whether there is probable cause to believe that the respondent has engaged in an unlawful practice. If it is determined that there is no probable cause to believe that the respondent has engaged in an unlawful practice, the commission shall issue an order dismissing the complaint and furnishing a copy of the order to the complainant, the respondent, the Attorney General, and such other public officers and persons as the commission deems proper.

(4) If the staff determines, after investigation, or if the commission determines after the review provided for in subsection (3) that there is probable cause to believe that the respondent has engaged in an unlawful practice, the commission staff shall endeavor to eliminate the alleged unlawful practice by conference, conciliation and persuasion. The terms of a conciliation agreement reached with a respondent may require him to refrain from the commission of unlawful discriminatory practices in the future and make such further provisions as may be agreed upon between the commission or its staff and the respondent. If a conciliation agreement is entered into, the commission shall issue and serve on the complainant an order stating its terms. A copy of the order shall be delivered to the respondent, the Attorney General, and such other public officers and persons as the commission deems proper. Except for the terms of the conciliation agreement, neither the commission nor any officer or employe thereof shall make public, without the written consent of the complainant and the respondent, information concerning efforts in a particular case to eliminate an unlawful practice by conference, conciliation, or persuasion whether or not there is a determination of probable cause or a conciliation agreement.

(5) At the expiration of one year from the date of a conciliation agreement, and at other times in its reasonable discretion, the commission staff may investigate whether the terms of the agreement have been and are being complied with by the respondent. Upon a finding that the terms of the agreement are not being complied with by the respondent, the commission shall take such action as it deems appropriate to assure compliance.

(6) At any time after a complaint is filed, the commission may file an action in the circuit court in a county in which the subject of the complaint occurs, or in a county in which a respondent resides or has his principal place of business, seeking appropriate temporary relief against the respondent, pending final determination of proceedings under KRS 344.160, 344.190 to 344.210, and 344.230 to 344.260, including an order or decree restraining him from doing or procuring any act tending to render ineffectual any order the commission may enter with respect to the complaint. The court shall have power to grant such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just and proper. (1966, c. 2, Art. 5, § 503)

Note: KRS 344.200 effective July 1, 1966.

344.210 Notice and hearing, procedure. (1) Within sixty days after a complaint is filed, unless the commission has issued an order dismissing the complaint or stating the terms of a conciliation agreement or within thirty days after an application for review is filed under KRS 344.200 (3), the commission shall serve on the respondent by registered or certified mail a written notice, together with a copy of the complaint as it may have been amended, requiring the respondent to answer the allegations of the complaint at a hearing before one or more members of the commission or an individual designated pursuant to its rules, at a time and place specified in the notice. A copy of the notice shall be furnished to the complainant, the Attorney General, and such other public officers and persons as the commission deems proper.

(2) A member of the commission who filed the complaint or endeavored to eliminate the alleged unlawful practice by conference, conciliation or persuasion, shall not participate in the hearing or in the subsequent deliberation of the commission.

(3) The respondent may file an answer with the commission by registered or certified mail not less than five days before the hearing date. The commission or the complainant may amend a complaint and the respondent may amend an answer at any time prior to the issuance of an order based on the complaint, but no order shall be issued unless the respondent has had the opportunity of a hearing on the complaint or amendment on which the order is based.

(4) The case in support of the complaint shall be presented before the commission by one of its attorneys or staff. Efforts at conference, conciliation, and persuasion shall not be received in evidence.

(5) A respondent who has filed an answer or whose default in answering has been set aside for good cause shown may appear at the hearing, may examine and cross-examine witnesses and the complainant, and may offer evidence. The complainant, the Attorney General, and, in the discretion of the commission, any person may intervene, examine and cross-examine witnesses, and present evidence.

(6) If the respondent fails to answer the complaint, the commission may enter his default. Unless the default is set aside for good cause shown, the hearing may proceed on the evidence in support of the complaint.

(7) Testimony taken at the hearing shall be under oath and transcribed. After the hearing, in its discretion, the commission upon notice to all parties with an opportunity to be present may take further evidence or hear argument. (1966, c. 2, Art. 5, § 504)

Note: KRS 344.210 effective July 1, 1966.

344.220 Documentary evidence, effect. The production of a written, printed, or visual communication, advertisement, or other form of publication, or a written inquiry, or record, or other document purporting to have been made by an individual shall be prima facie evidence in a proceeding under this chapter that it was authorized by the individual. (1966, c. 2, Art. 6, § 605)

Note: KRS 344.220 effective July 1, 1966.

344.230 Decision, orders, nature of. (1) If the commission determines that the respondent has not engaged in an unlawful practice, the commission shall state its findings of fact and conclusions of law and shall issue an order dismissing the complaint. A copy of the order shall be delivered to the complainant, the respondent, the Attorney General, and such other public officers and persons as the commission deems proper.

(2) If the commission determines that the respondent has engaged in an unlawful practice, the commission shall state its findings of fact and conclusions of

law and shall issue an order requiring the respondent to cease and desist from the unlawful practice and to take such affirmative action as in the judgment of the commission will carry out the purposes of this chapter. A copy of the order shall be delivered to the respondent, the complainant, the Attorney General, and to such other public officers and persons as the commission deems proper.

(3) Affirmative action ordered under this section may include but is not limited to:

(a) Hiring, reinstatement or upgrading of employes with or without back pay. Interim earnings or amounts earnable with reasonable diligence by the person or persons discriminated against shall operate to reduce the back pay otherwise allowable.

(b) Admission or restoration of individuals to union membership, admission to or participation in a guidance program, apprenticeship training program, on-the-job training program, or other occupational training or retraining program, and the utilization of objective criteria in the admission of individuals to such programs.

(c) Admission of individuals to a place of public accommodation, resort, or amusement.

(d) The extension to all individuals of the full and equal enjoyment of the advantages, facilities, privileges and services of the respondent.

(e) Reporting as to the manner of compliance.

(f) Posting notices in conspicuous places in the respondent's place of business in form prescribed by the commission.

(4) The commission may publish or cause to be published the names of persons who have been determined to have engaged in an unlawful practice. (1966, c. 2, Art. 5, §§ 505, 506)

Note: KRS 344.230 effective July 1, 1966.

344.240 Judicial review, scope, procedure, order for enforcement. (1) A complainant, respondent, or intervenor aggrieved by an order of the commission, including an order dismissing a complaint or stating the terms of a conciliation agreement, may obtain judicial review, and the commission may obtain an order of the court for enforcement of its order, in a proceeding brought in the circuit court in a county in which the alleged unlawful practice which is the subject of the order or complaint occurs or in which a respondent resides or has his principal place of business.

(2) The proceeding for review or enforcement is initiated by filing a complaint in the court. Copies of the complaint shall be served upon all parties of record. Within thirty days after the service of the complaint upon the commission or its filing by the commission, or within such further time as the court may allow, the commission shall transmit to the court the original or a certified copy of the entire record upon which the order is based, including a transcript of testimony, which need not be printed. By stipulation of all parties to the review proceeding, the record may be shortened. The findings of fact of the commission shall be conclusive unless clearly erroneous in view of the probative and substantial evidence on the whole record. The court shall have power to grant such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just, and to enter an order enforcing, modifying and enforcing as modified, or setting aside in whole or in part the order of the commission, or remanding the case to the commission for further proceedings. All such proceedings shall be heard and determined by the circuit court and Court of Appeals as expeditiously as possible and with lawful precedence over other matters.

(3) If the commission has failed to schedule a hearing in accordance with KRS 344.210 (1) or has failed to issue an order within 180 days after the complaint is filed, the complainant, respondent, Attorney General, or an intervenor may petition the circuit court in a county in which the alleged unlawful practice set forth in the complaint occurs or in which the petitioner resides or has his principal place of business for an order directing the commission to take such action. The court shall follow the procedure set forth in subsection (2) so far as applicable.

(4) The court shall not consider any matter not considered by, nor any objection not raised before, the commission, unless the failure of a party to present such matter to or raise such objection before the commission is excused because of good cause shown. A party may move the court to remand the case to the commission in the interests of justice for the purpose of adducing additional specified and material evidence and seeking findings thereon, provided he shows good cause for the failure to adduce such evidence before the commission.

(5) The jurisdiction of the circuit court shall be exclusive and its final judgment or decree shall be subject to review by the Court of Appeals as provided by the Rules of Civil Procedure. The commission's copy of the testimony shall be available to all parties for examination without cost during business hours at the commission's office in Frankfort.

(6) A proceeding under this section must be initiated within thirty days after a copy of the order of the commission is received, unless the commission is the petitioner or the petition is filed under subsection (3). If no proceeding is so initiated, the commission may obtain a decree of the court for enforcement of its order upon showing that a copy of the petition for enforcement was served on the respondent. (1966, c. 2, Art. 5, § 507)

Note: KRS 344.240 effective July 1, 1966.

344.250 Investigations, powers, records, confidential nature of. (1) In connection with an investigation of a complaint filed under this chapter, the commission or its designated representative at any reasonable time may request access to premises, records, and documents relevant to the complaint and the right to examine, photograph and copy evidence.

(2) Every person subject to this chapter shall (a) make and keep records relevant to the determination of whether unlawful practices have been or are being committed, (b) preserve such records for such periods, and (c) make such reports therefrom, as the commission shall prescribe by regulation or order, after public hearing, as reasonable, necessary, or appropriate for the enforcement of this chapter or the regulations or orders thereunder.

(3) The commission, by regulation, shall require each person subject to this chapter which controls an apprenticeship or other training program to keep all records reasonably necessary to carry out the purpose of the chapter, including, but not limited to, a list of applicants who wish to participate in such program, including the chronological order in which applications were received, and shall furnish to the commission upon request, a detailed description of the manner in which persons are selected to participate in the apprenticeship or other training programs.

(4) A person who believes that the application to it of a regulation or order issued under this section would result in undue hardship may apply to the commission for an exemption from the application of the regulation or order. If the commission finds that the application of the regulation or order to the person in question would impose an undue hardship, the commission may grant appropriate relief.

(5) So as to avoid undue burdens on persons subject to this chapter, records and reports required by the commission under this section shall conform as near as may be to similar records and reports required by federal law and the laws of other states and to customary record-keeping practice.

(6) It is unlawful for a commissioner or employe of the commission to make public with respect to a particular person without his consent information obtained by the commission pursuant to its authority under this section except as reasonably necessary to the conduct of a proceeding under this chapter.

(7) If a person fails to permit access, examination, photographing or copying or fails to make, keep, or preserve records or make reports in accordance with this section, the circuit court for the county in which such person is found, resides, or has his principal place of business, upon application of the commission, may issue an order requiring compliance. (1966, c. 2, Art. 5, § 508)

344.260 Subpoenas, issue, enforcement. (1) Upon written application to the commission a party to a proceeding is entitled as of right to the issue of subpoenas in the name of the commission by an individual designated pursuant to its rules requiring attendance and the giving of testimony and the production of documents. A subpoena so issued shall show on its face the name and address of the party at whose request the subpoena was issued. On petition of the individual to whom the subpoena is directed and notice to the requesting party, the commission or an individual designated pursuant to its rules may vacate or modify the subpoena.

(2) Depositions of witnesses may be taken as prescribed by the Rules of Civil Procedure.

(3) If a person fails to comply with a subpoena, the circuit court for the county in which the person is found, resides, or has his principal place of business, upon application of the commission or the party requesting the subpoena, may issue an order requiring compliance. In any proceeding brought under this section, the court may modify or set aside the subpoena. (1966, c. 2, Art. 5, § 509)

344.270 Commission procedure exclusive. Neither the commission nor any court of this state shall take jurisdiction over any claim of an unlawful practice under this chapter while a claim of the same person seeking relief for the same grievance is pending. A final determination of a claim alleging an unlawful practice under this chapter shall exclude any other action or proceeding brought by the same person based on the same grivance. (1966, c. 2, Art. 6, § 604 (b))

344.280 Conspiracy to violate this chapter unlawful. It shall be an unlawful practice for a person, or for two or more persons to conspire:

(1) To retaliate or discriminate in any manner against a person because he has opposed a practice declared unlawful by this chapter, or because he has made a charge, filed a complaint, testified, assisted or participated in any manner in any investigation, proceeding, or hearing under this chapter; or

(2) To aid, abet, incite, compel, or coerce a person to engage in any of the acts or practices declared unlawful by this chapter; or

(3) To obstruct or prevent a person from complying with the provisions of this chapter or any order issued thereunder; or

(4) To resist, prevent, impede, or interfere with the commission, or any of its members or representatives, in the lawful performance of duty under this chapter. (1966, c. 2, Art. 6, § 601)

Note: KRS 344.280 effective July 1, 1966.

344.290 Conciliation agreements, violation unlawful. It is an unlawful practice for a party to a conciliation agreement made pursuant to KRS 344.200 (4) to violate the terms of the agreement. (1966, c. 2, Art. 6, § 603)

Note: KRS 344.290 effective July 1, 1966.

344.300 Cities and counties may prohibit discrimination. Cities and counties are authorized to adopt and enforce ordinances, orders, and resolutions prohibiting discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin, and to prescribe penalties for violations thereof, such penalties being in addition to the remedial orders and enforcement herein authorized. (1966, c. 2, Art. 7, § 701)

Note: KRS 344.300 effective July 1, 1966.

344.310 Local Human Rights Commissions. Any city or county, or one or more cities and counties acting jointly, may create a human rights commission (hereinafter a "local commission"):

(1) To provide for execution within its jurisdiction of the policies embodied in this chapter and the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 241); and

(2) To safeguard all individuals within its jurisdiction from discrimination because of race, color, religion, or national origin. (1966, c. 2, Art. 7, § 702)

Note: KRS 344.310 effective July 1, 1966.

344.320 Powers of local commissions. A local commission may be authorized to:

(1) Receive, initiate, investigate, hear, and determine charges of violations of ordinances, orders, or resolutions forbidding discrimination adopted by the city or county.

(2) Compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence before it by subpoena issued by the circuit court of the county wherein the local commission is authorized to act.

(3) Issue remedial orders, after notice and hearing, requiring cessation of violations.

(4) Issue such affirmative orders as in the judgment of the local commission will carry out the purposes of this chapter. Affirmative action ordered may include but is not limited to the remedies enumerated in KRS 344.230 (3).

(5) Employ an executive director, attorneys, hearing examiners, clerks and other employes and agents.

(6) Accept grants, gifts, or bequests, public or private to help finance its activities. (1966, c. 2, Art. 7, § 703)

344.330 Additional powers of local commissions. A local commission established pursuant to this chapter may:

(1) Enter into cooperative working agreements with the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission created by Section 705 of the Federal Civil Rights Act of 1964 (78 Stat. 241) in order to achieve the purposes of that Act; and with any federal or state agency in order to achieve the purposes of this chapter.

(2) In its discretion, or upon request of the commission, refer a matter under its jurisdiction to the commission for initial action or review.

(3) Refer to the commission for resolution a dispute over jurisdiction or other matter with another local commission.

(4) Provide a copy of its annual report to the commission. (1966, c. 2, Art. 7, § 705)

344.340 Enforcement of local commission orders. The proceeding for enforcement of a local commission order is initiated by filing a complaint in the circuit court. Copies of the complaint shall be served upon all parties of record. Within thirty days after the filing of the complaint by the local commission, or within such further time as the court may allow, the local commission shall transmit to the court the original or a certified copy of the entire record upon which the order is based, including a transcript of testimony, which need not be printed. By stipulation of all parties to the proceeding, the record may be shortened. The findings of fact of the local commission shall be conclusive unless clearly erroneous in view of the probative and substantial evidence on the whole record. The court shall have power to grant such temporary relief or restraining order as it deems just, and to enter an order enforcing, modifying and enforcing as modified, or setting aside in whole or in part the order of the local commission, or remanding the case to the local commission for further proceedings. All such proceedings shall be heard and determined by the circuit court and the Court of Appeals as expeditiously as possible and with lawful precedence over other matters. (1966, c. 2, Art. 7, § 704)

344.350 Cooperation between state and local commissions. The commission may enter into cooperative working agreements with local commissions which have enforceable ordinances, orders, or resolutions and professional staff under the provisions of KRS 344.320. (1966, c. 2, Art. 7, § 706)

344.990 Conspiracy or violation of confidential records, penalty. A person who wilfully engages in the practices declared unlawful by KRS 344.250 (6) and 344.280 is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than $100, or imprisoned for not more than thirty days, or both. (1966, c. 2, Art. 6, § 602)

THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES
OF THE
KENTUCKY COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Kentucky Commission on Human Rights was created by an Act of the Kentucky General Assembly in March 1960 and was directed to:

> "encourage fair treatment for, to foster mutual understanding and respect among and to discourage discrimination against any racial or ethnic group or its members."

The Commission consists of members and staff who have a strong commitment to civil rights and who work to promote equal opportunity in Kentucky. The Commission members are appointed by the Governor and include a bi-partisan representation of employers, proprietors, trade unions, religious groups, human rights groups and the general public. The Commission members, while not professional intergroup relations practioners, are familiar with problems throughout the State. The Commission staff consists of professional intergroup relations personnel who are hired according to the processes of the Commonwealth's merit system.

While much of the Commission's program has been and is concerned with educational and affirmative action to eliminate discrimination, the Commission also works to effect compliance with civil rights laws designed to provide protection from discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion or national origin. In 1966 the Kentucky General Assembly passed such a law with coverage in the areas of employment and public accommodations, and the Commission was charged with the responsibility for its enforcement.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION APPROACHES

Recognizing that the processing of complaints of discrimination, always after the act of discrimination, is no substitute for preventive or affirmative action measures,

the Commission places strong emphasis on its educational, affirmative action programs.

Since many problems can best be solved at the local level, the Commission encourages the creation of local human rights commissions across Kentucky and provides services to them. There are currently twenty local commissions in the State which have either been created by an act of the local legislative body or by an executive order of the mayor.

Local Human Rights Commissions. The role of the local commission is to learn in detail about problems of discrimination which exist in employment, housing, education, public accommodations, etc. in the community and to utilize this information in working toward the elimination of these problems.

A local human rights commission can be invaluable in establishing communication channels in the community. Often, communications between the races is almost nonexistant or on the false level dictated by a segregated and discriminating society.

The local commission can help to bring people together to work out problems, to educate the general community as to the coverage of civil rights laws, and can work to see that such laws are implemented and have maximum positive effects in promoting equal opportunity.

The Kentucky Commission provides assistance to and works in cooperation with two of the twenty local commissions which have their own professional staff (Louisville and Lexington). The Commission gives professional assistance to the other groups that do not have their own staff. This phase of the Commission's activities includes attending local commission meetings (generally held monthly), sharing materials and information and making suggestions for program activities.

The Commission staff gathers information about each local group's activities and disseminates this information so that other groups may benefit and learn from techniques and programs which have been effectively demonstrated.

Staff members, in keeping informed of each local group's activities, must try to develop an overview of each community with respect to local attitudes, practices, economic and political structure and neighborhood composition. This obviously requires an expenditure of time in visits and in general community service work in each local community.

Distribution of Information. A fundamental role of the Commission in the area of affirmative action is the distribution of facts and information. Since the field of civil rights is ever-changing and complex, the Commission must strive to constantly obtain and distribute facts in order to be able to understand and solve problems. This work includes compiling, analyzing, and interpreting facts on progress in race relations, desegregation and discrimination in Kentucky. The Commission can also benefit from such research through the implementation of new programs and from the strengthening of existing programs.

Information is disseminated by the Commission through public meetings of local human rights groups, religious groups, conferences, workshops, interviews, reports, newsletters, films and media releases and stories. A strong educational program is essential in the Commission's efforts to promote equal opportunity; and important to the success of such a program is the effective utilization of the very important skills of communication.

Public Speaking. The Commission on Human Rights offers the free services of its members and staff to local groups as speakers and consultants on human rights topics. This program is provided to Kentucky's business, civic, religious and human rights organizations. Topics include explanation of various civil rights laws, program suggestions for local commissions, specific problem areas in Kentucky, the extent of desegregation in various areas, etc.

Publications. As part of its educational program the Commission publishes written materials including pamphlets and research findings, reports documenting problem areas, a monthly newsletter and an annual report of the Commission's activities.

Conferences and Workshops. The Commission initiates conferences or workshops for specific purposes, e.g. to educate the participants as to specific needs or program proposals, to plan and clarify new program proposals, etc.

As a general rule, the Commission assists in the coordination and planning of two major statewide as well as several local conferences. The statewide conferences are the Annual Governor's Conference on Human Rights, attended by civil rights leaders, businessmen, and community leaders, and an Annual College Conference on Intergroup Relations, attended by students interested in social concerns from Kentucky's colleges and universities.

In this area, the Commission's responsibility includes planning, securing speakers, arranging discussion group structure, publicizing the event, etc.

THE ROLE OF LAW

Believing that progress in civil rights comes easiest where the sanctions are strongest, the Commission directs much of its attention toward encouraging compliance with existing civil rights laws and encouraging the passage of new laws in areas of need.

1966 Kentucky Civil Rights Act. As the agency responsible for enforcement of the Kentucky Act, the Commission must devote a substantial amount of its efforts in complaint processing, negotiation and conciliation.

When the Commission receives a complaint under the State Act alleging discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion or national origin in areas of employment or public accommodations, it will conduct an investigation of the allegations. This work is carried out by field investigators who, if the allegations can be credited and probable cause is found, will participate in conciliation efforts to eliminate the practice.

The Commission's efforts at conciliation are strictly confidential and the vast majority of complaints are settled at this stage. When conciliation efforts fail to accomplish voluntary adjustment by the respondent, the Commission is required to hold hearings and may subpoena witnesses and documents in its legal efforts to achieve compliance with the Act.

The process of educating the general community as to the extent of coverage and requirements of this Act is an important one.

1964 Federal Civil Rights Act. While the Commission possesses effective enforcement powers under the broad coverage of the State Act in the areas of employment and public accommodations, the Federal Act offers the opportunity

and the responsibility to effect compliance in other areas.

For example, Title VI of the Federal Act (which requires compliance with non-discrimination regulations in all federally-assisted programs) provides an opportunity for the Commission to promote programs designed to effect compliance with the Federal regulations. Under Title VI the Commission works to implement positive programs in such areas as federally assisted public housing and school desegregation. The Commission's program includes contacting officials who actually make decisions in these areas and assisting local human rights groups and leaders who can encourage officials to make positive policy decisions.

- - - -

Kentucky Law Guarantees

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

without regard to

RACE, COLOR, RELIGION or NATIONAL ORIGIN

in

Recruitment

Hiring • Placement

Promotion • Transfer

Training and Apprenticeship

Compensation

Layoff • Termination

Physical Facilties

any person

who believes he has been discriminated against should contact: Kentucky Commission on Human Rights, 172 Capitol Annex Building, Frankfort, Ky.

Posting this notice is required by law

The Kentucky Civil Rights Act of 1966 prohibits discrimination by

Employers of 8 or more

Labor Organizations

Employment Agencies

Detach here and display poster. Keep Guidelines and Statute Excerpts for use and reference.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

172 Capitol Annex
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
PHONE 564-3550

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Paul Oberst
Lexington

Vice-Chairman
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Ashland

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Lexington

Mrs. Warren P. Rash
Middlesboro

Mrs. Irvin S. Rosenbaum
Louisville

Frederick G. Sampson, II
Louisville

Executive Director
Galen Martin

To Kentucky employers:

I write to request and to urge your cooperation in carrying out the provisions of Kentucky's Civil Rights Act, which states that all individuals within the Commonwealth are to be free from discrimination because of race, color, religion and national origin in employment and in places of public accommodation.

Specifically covered under the Act are employers of eight or more, employment agencies and labor organizations.

Under a provision of the law, the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights has acted to require those covered by the Act to display in a conspicuous place the official employment poster which is attached. The poster should be permanently displayed where applicants and employees and others may clearly see it and then know that you promote equal opportunity for all citizens. We will be glad to send additional copies of the poster if you will let us know the number you would like.

In answer to requests from employers and others about what they might do to comply fully with the Kentucky law and Federal civil rights provisions, we are also sending you "Affirmative Action Guidelines for Fair Employment." It is our experience that many employment problems concerning minority groups can be solved by following these guidelines, which have been designed to aid you in your compliance efforts. We hope you will also develop your own guidelines and programs which are appropriate for your particular situation.

We are convinced that such guidelines are helpful in combating discrimination and in improving employment conditions. We know too that affirmative programs are more effective in bringing about an acceptance of the provisions of law than the somewhat negative means of using a complaint process.

The Commission would like to help you in your efforts. Staff members can visit you to give your management and other personnel consultative services . . . specific help and suggestions concerning methods of encouraging and achieving fair employment. Please let us know how we can best work with you by calling on me and on our executive director, Galen Martin.

Sincerely,

Paul Oberst

Paul Oberst, Chairman

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION GUIDELINES FOR FAIR EMPLOYMENT

To effect fair employment in Kentucky, each employer should:

1. **POSTER** Display the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights' official employment poster where all applicants and employees may clearly see it – i.e., in the personnel department, on bulletin boards, or in other conspicuous places. Posting of the employment notice is required by Kentucky regulation.

2. **POLICY** Issue a written non-discrimination policy statement, and instruct his personnel department, supervisory personnel and all employees in its application.

3. **RESPONSIBILITY** Discuss with employees their responsibility to comply with State and Federal civil rights provisions.

4. **SUPERVISION** Appoint an official to act as Equal Opportunity Officer and to supervise and audit the company's Equal Opportunity program.

5. **COMMUNICATION** Make known to employees, applicants, unions, minority groups and others in the community his position as an "Equal Opportunity Employer."

6. **RECRUITMENT** Make recruitment contacts with minorities in the community, and use only those recruitment sources which practice equality of opportunity.

7. **SELECTION** Re-evaluate selection procedures, including tests, to assure that applicants aren't being disqualified by requirements not related to actual job tasks.

8. **RECORDS** Know where minority group employees are working and what specific jobs they are performing. After someone is employed, records may be kept regarding his race; this information, however, cannot be recorded on application forms.

9. **QUALIFICATIONS** Re-evaluate qualifications of minority group employees for skills not being used to assure their equal consideration for job progression. Establish a promotion policy based on merit and assure a non-discriminatory seniority system.

10. **TRAINING** Assure that minority employees are not excluded from selection for training programs. Consider establishing training programs which will provide the skills needed to fulfill manpower requirements.

11. **COMPENSATION** Examine compensation rates and benefits to make adjustments in them if they are affected by race, color, religion or national origin.

12. **NOTIFICATION** Include an appropriate equal opportunity clause in company publications and purchase orders, etc.

13. **DESEGREGATION** Desegregate all work areas, washrooms, cafeterias, smoking and lounge areas, company-sponsored recreational programs, etc.

14. **LOG** Keep a log of affirmative action efforts and accomplishments.

Employment Provisions from the Kentucky Civil Rights Act of 1966 — Kentucky Revised Statutes

344.020 Purposes of law, construction; effect. (1) The general purposes of this chapter are:

(b) To safeguard all individuals within the state from discrimination because of race, color, religion, and national origin in connection with employment and public accommodations; thereby to protect their interest in personal dignity and freedom . . . to make available to the state their full productive capacities in employment . . . and to further the interests, rights and privileges of individuals within the state.

344.030 Definitions. For the purposes of KRS 344.030 to 344.110:

(1) "Employer" means a person who has eight or more employes within the state in each of twenty or more calendar weeks in the current or preceding calendar year and an agent of such a person.

(2) "Employment agency" means a person regularly undertaking with or without compensation to procure employes for an employer or to procure for employes opportunities to work for an employer and includes an agent of such person.

(3) "Labor organization" means a labor organization and an agent of such an organization, and includes an organization of any kind, an agency or employe representation committee, group, association, or plan so engaged in which employes participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours, or other terms or conditions of employment, and a conference, general committee, joint or system board, or joint council so engaged which is subordinate to a national or international labor organization.

(4) "Employe" means an individual employed by an employer, but does not include an individual employed by his parents, spouse or child, or an individual employed to render services as a domestic in the home of the employer.

344.040 Employers, discrimination. It is an unlawful practice for an employer:

(1) To fail or refuse to hire, or to discharge any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against an individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, or national origin; or

(2) To limit, segregate, or classify his employes in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive an individual of employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employe, because of such individual's race, color, religion, or national origin.

344.050 Employment agencies, discrimination. It is an unlawful practice for an employment agency to fail or refuse to refer for employment, or otherwise to discriminate against, an individual because of his race, color, religion, or national origin, or to classify or refer for employment an individual on the basis of his race, color, religion, or national origin.

344.060 Labor organizations, discrimination. It is an unlawful practice for a labor organization:

(1) To exclude or to expel from its membership, or otherwise to discriminate against, a member or applicant for membership because of his race, color, religion, or national origin;

(2) To limit, segregate, or classify its membership, or to classify or fail or refuse to refer for employment an individual, in any way which would deprive or tend to deprive an individual of employment opportunities, or would limit such employment opportunities or otherwise adversely affect his status as an employe or as an applicant for employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, or national origin;

(3) To cause or attempt to cause an employer to discriminate against an individual in violation of this section.

344.070 Apprenticeship or training, discrimination. It is an unlawful practice for an employer, labor organization, or joint labor-management committee controlling apprenticeship or other training or retraining, including on-the-job training programs to discriminate against an individual because of his race, color, religion, or national origin in admission to or employment in, any program established to provide apprenticeship or other training.

344.080 Advertisement of employment, regulations. It is an unlawful practice for an employer, labor organization, or employment agency to print or publish or cause to be printed or published a notice or advertisement relating to employment by such an employer or membership in or any classification or referral for employment by the employment agency, indicating any preference, limitation, specification, or discrimination, based on race, color, religion or national origin, except that such a notice or advertisement may indicate a preference, limitation, or specification based on religion, or national origin when religion, or national origin is a bona fide occupational qualification for employment.

Note: KRS 344 became effective July 1, 1966.

The above are excerpts from Chapter 344 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes.

COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
172 Capitol Annex Building
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

U. S. POSTAGE
6¢ PAID
Frankfort, Ky.
Permit No. 177
40601

Attention:

President
Manager
Personnel Officer
Secretary-Treasurer

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
Commonwealth of Kentucky

BEREA COLLEGE • BEREA • KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

October 7, 1953

RECEIVED
OCT 9
Southern Regional Council

Anna Holden
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Anna:

This is a much belated note of thanks for your informative letter of June 25th. It contained a considerable amount of helpful information.

With best regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Roscoe

Roscoe Giffin

RG/db

BEREA COLLEGE • BEREA • KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

Oct. 12, 1953

Dear George:

This is an appended note to the letter of last week which I decided to hold in view of the meeting scheduled for today. I've just returned from it and want to report developments.

Our present plan is as follows: Atwood has prepared a list of about 200 persons, mainly Negro school principals. He and Whitney Young will ask the Ky Teachers Association (Negro) to finance the mailing and handling of the pamphlet to these people. Two will be sent to each with the suggestion it be given to a school supt. or board president. These persons will also be asked to survey informally local thinking re desegregation and report to us. A covering letter will go out from the state SRC signed by Atwood, Tydings and perhaps me. The idea of a discussion group will also be included. These persons will also be asked to name white persons who should receive the pamphlet and other ~~pamplex~~ information.

Another project is to get the Courier-Journal people to do a special article on the issue. We hope it will be a good job which will warrant our having many reprints made. These we would like to spread across the state.

We also plan to find a way to involve the School Supts. Organization, and have a beginning on it.

We now have an established committee of ten persons including a Lexington Rabbi and an appointee of the Louisville Catholic Bishop. Also Howard Beers. Its a strong committee and I'm quite pleased with results of todays deliberations.

I've felt rather without a rudder or much steam so far, altho I'm pushing research aspects. Now I think we've some direction that will release some of my energies.

~~All of~~ The above mailing is dependent at present upon the getting of the financial support but I think it quite certain. As soon as that is cleared I'll notify you as to the place to send the documents. We hope it can be done within the next few weeks.

Yours,

Ronoe

October 16, 1953

Mr Roscoe Giffin
Department of Sociology
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Roscoe:

Many thanks for letters of October 7 and 12. Good footwork in Kentucky as usual.

Katherine Stoney hereby receipts you for the $2.25 you kindly sent.

The Kentucky division of S R C must have some money in its treasury, and might, in a pinch, finance the distribution you want. Of course, entirely up to the Kentucky division.

Speed is important because these are the precious weeks. Forget not that Carey Robertson, who runs the Sunday edition of the Courier-Journal is my cousin.

The North Carolina division is mailing the pamphlet out to the membership of local school boards. The Florida division will do the mailing and I think the Alabama one. The Georgia State Teachers and Education Association has mailed out eleven hundred.

Your Committee sounds excellent.

Meanwhile, here is the follow-up one. I mail you one with this and 25 separately. If you can see ways to get it moving out for discussion groups, so much the better.

Kentucky, of course, is going to have a lead-horse role in this business, so you need the very widest distribution of both pamphlets.

The report on the present status of segregation in Southern schools is being financed by the fund for the advancement of education of the Ford Foundation. The active head of it hereabouts is Phil Hammer, but Harold Fleming, of our office, is doing a great deal of the editorial writing. Their quick, but well

done basic reports are in and the editing job is being frantically done against a deadline of the end of this week. I have no direct connection with the project and don't know what happens to the report when completed. But whatever use is made of it will be helpful to our project of getting the South educated on the issue.

I would send out copies of the Questions and Answers to those who were in the Hazen Conference.

Sincerely yours,

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm:t

BEREA COLLEGE • BEREA • KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

October 7, 1953

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

$ 2.25
KB.

Thanks for sending me the supply of the new bulletin and enclosed accept ~~a check~~ for those which I have sold to the members of one of my classes. This particular class is engaged in doing some research on this problem and if you have any particular questions on which you would like us to work let me know.

Tydings has gotten a good committee assembled and we will meet at Frankfort on October 12th.

I have your letter of the 3rd to Tydings and we will work on your suggestions for a mailing. We should be able to find some way to finance it. I hope we come out of this conference with some more specific procedures than we have yet formulated.

I want to undertake personally to get a copy of this document to each of the persons at the Hazen Conference.

What about the research on current integration in the South? Last summer you spoke of someone in Atlanta who had a financial grant for this.

Sincerely yours,

Roscoe

Roscoe Giffin

RG/db

RECEIVED
OCT 13
Southern Regional Council

November ten, 1953

Mr Roscoe Giffin
Department of Sociology
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Roscoe:

Mighty nice occasion the other evening and I thank you and all of your friends for working it out.

Brother Vastine was new to these Southerns and I think they gave him a most pleasant send-off!

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

November 18, 1953

Mr Roscoe Giffen
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Roscoe:

Many thanks for letter and order for 200 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS for the Kentucky Division of SRC. Will be shipped today and we are billing you.

Vastine promised a written report, but I have not seen it yet though he did call me. I expect his visit was really useful.

We got an order from the Board of Church Extension, Presbyterian Church in the U S, for 2300 copies of QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS and their Board of Women's Work also ordered about 300. Lately also the Board of Education of the Methodist Church at Nashville got 255 of each. So she really moved!

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t
bill enclosed

December eight, 1953

Mr Roscoe Giffin
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

Dear Roscoe:

All I know is that I am arriving at Boone Tavern with Alice, my wife, on the evening of Wednesday, December 16, and will stay there that night and Thursday night and drive on in the course of Friday.

Mr Hutchins wrote and said I was to talk to Assembly on the seventeenth; otherwise Mr Lewis of the YMCA is mapping out my time. If you and Lewis can work out any deal which would put me in touch with more of our good Kentucky friends I am all for it.

Vastine has never sent his stuff but wrote the other day that his girl was then typing it. He telephoned me that he thought he made out well. Also the National Council of Churches is sending us another guy, this time named Hunt, from Mississippi, for January third through seventeenth. I will shoo him into the deeps. I will of course be sure that you are informed of whatever Vastine sends us.

Katherine Stoney is sending off the 180 copies to Victor Portman with much appreciation of the order.

Send in your expenses. Did you intend to send check for funds due our office in this letter or a later one? It was not enclosed in the December four letter.

I look forward to seeing you next week.

Sincerely yours

George S Mitchell
Executive Director

gsm-t

Berea, Kentucky
December 4, 1953

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Enclosed is a check for funds due your office. I am also enclosing an itemized account for some of my own expenses in past months. Need letter

I am glad to know you will be on our campus later this month and am wondering if your schedule will be such that we could get some of our board members together here or in Lexington to talk with you.

Have you had a report from Bill Vastine?

Cordially yours,

Roscoe

Roscoe Giffin

RG/db

P. S.
Please send 180 copies QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS to Victor Portman, Executive Secretary, Kentucky Press Association, Department of Journalism, University of Kentucky, Lexington.

Have inf
will send
KS

BEREA COLLEGE • BEREA • KENTUCKY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

December 11, 1953

RECEIVED
DEC 14
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

In view of your heavy schedule while you are here next Thursday, I think it would be wise not to call a meeting of the Kentucky committee. As you will note from several recent orders we have gotten a good many copies of the document into the hands of important people, and I am sure the end is not in sight.

I will arrange with Louis Miles to find an opportunity in your busy schedule when we can get together and do a bit of conferring. It will be good to see you again.

Sincerely yours,

Roscoe

Roscoe Giffin

RG/db

P.S.: Various compendium of 15 pp arrived today. I've certainly not had time to peruse it.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE CAPITAL 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

GALEN A. MARTIN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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CHAIRMAN

CHARLES T. STEELE
VICE CHAIRMAN

MISS JULIET J. POYNTER
VICE CHAIRMAN

MRS. JAMES STRAUSS
SECRETARY

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J. VAN DYKE NORMAN
DR. C. H. PARRISH, JR.
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C. V. SNAPP
DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

RECEIVED JUL 15 1957

July 12, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Harold:

Thank you for your good letter with reference to the possibility of "severance funds" for the state councils.

We feel that in Kentucky the educational desegregation picture is considerably brighter than in other parts of the South. We are planning to continue our program involving the use of consultants in this area of concern. At the same time we want to begin to develop an emphasis on industrial training and equal job opportunities for Negroes in the state. We believe that this is essential if the Negro youth are to take full advantage of their new educational resources.

Dr. Joseph Rosenbloom, Rabbi of Temple Adath Israel of Lexington, Kentucky, is chairman of a new committee on Industrial Opportunities. He has begun working with a sub-committee in Lexington using the same format of consultants and diplomatic needling that has worked so well for us in the schools of the state. A copy of the minutes of that committee is appended to this letter.

Hugh Brimm has been requested by this committee to set up similar sub-committees in other parts of the state. He is now in the process of doing this. Mansir Tydings is working with Charlie Steele, Secretary of the Urban League of Louisville, on the matter of vocational guidance.

Feeling that our Board of Directors needed to bring about a more direct contact with business and financial interests of the state, we have elected Tom Graham, President of Bankers Bond Co. to the board. He has successfully headed financial campaigns for the Episcopal Church, the Red Cross, the Negro College Fund and he is currently a director of Lincoln Institute.

Mr Graham is going to send out 5,000 letters on September 3rd to people throughout the state inviting financial support for the Council. On the basis of favorable replies he will set up a special Budget-from Industry committee to work within the structure of the Finance Committee now headed by Dr. Roscoe Giffin of Berea College.

It is our expectation, and we believe a reasonable one that we ought to be able to raise $10,000 in Kentucky for the program of the Council nex year. It is therefore on the basis of this expectation that we will make our request for $5,000 from SRC to meet the requirements of the following tentative budget:

BUDGET FOR KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON
HUMAN RELATIONS 1957-58

Travel and Conference expense	$1,500.00
Printing	500.00
Rent and Utilities	500.00
Telephone	300.00
Postage	300.00
Books and periodicals	100.00
Subscriptions for New South	500.00
Office supplies	300.00
Office equipment	200.00
Consultant expenses	2,000.00
Office Director	2,800.00
Executive Director	5,500.00
Miscellaneous and Contingency	500.00
	$15,000.00

It is our belief that this represents a realistic approach to the work that we need to accomplish in Kentucky for the next year and we sincerely hope that, on the basis of our accomplishments, we can be entirely self supporting in another year.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

Grants-in-Aid to State Organizations
1957 - 58

State	Amt. Req.	SRC Staff Recommendation	Exec. Committee Action
Alabama	$4,050	$4,000	
Arkansas	5,000	4,500	
Florida	6,000	4,000	
Georgia	5,500	4,000	
Kentucky	5,000	3,000	
Louisiana		2,500	
North Carolina	5,000	4,000	
South Carolina	8,000	5,000	
Tennessee	6,000	3,000	
Texas	4,873	2,500	
Virginia	6,000	4,000	
Totals:	$55,423	$40,500	

7/16/57

THOMAS GRAHAM
Kentucky Home Life Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

September 3, 1957

RE: KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

The Kentucky Council on Human Relations budget of $17,000 a year has been largely financed for the last three years by an agency of the Ford Foundation. This grant expires on September 30, 1957. Miss Doreas Ruthenburg is Chairman of this organization.

The purpose of this organization is to aid in supplying economic opportunities for all of our people and provide a climate of human warmth and understanding which will make Kentucky a better place in which to live and do business.

In the balance sheet of our State our greatest asset is people. People are only good assets if proper economic opportunities are available for use of their God-given talents. This organization is vitally interested in not only opportunities for all citizens, but to teach that with opportunity goes personal and civic responsibility.

I enclose an editorial from the Boston Daily Globe which I believe illustrates the point I am trying to make. This organization represents a genuine desire by real people to do their part in creating a better Kentucky.

The question is economic. I know you have many demands on your time and money, but wonder if you would give this organization your consideration as I believe it deserves the help of all citizens interested in the welfare and development of our State. The financing of same should be spread from a few, to many, to make the organization effective.

Also, your consideration of a membership donation and asking your friends to do the same is vital. As there is no basis for previous comparison and consideration of gifts, I am giving $100 for the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1957.

Yours sincerely,

Thomas Graham

Please make checks payable to - Kentucky Council on Human Relations
Send to - Att: Miss Doreas Ruthenburg
% The Courier-Journal
Louisville, Kentucky

or - Thomas Graham
Ky. Home Life Bldg.
Louisville 2, Ky.

or to the writer.

THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE - March 26, 1957

One of the most unusual events of Lord Mayor Briscoe's visit was the invocation offered by Father Manton at GOVERNOR FURCOLO's breakfast:

"Almighty God, our Good and Gracious Father, we find ourselves a bit bewildered this morning. You know that the first President of the Irish Republic was a Protestant; the present Lord Mayor of Dublin is a Jew; the Lakes of Killarney belong to a Yank; and the historians keep hissing in our ears that St. Patrick was a Frenchman. Please, keep the blackthorns from becoming bamboo.

"Help me this morning to hold high the brimming cup of hospitality to a good and great man and to greet him not as a stranger but as a treasured friend. And while he is over here, make him in the best sense of the word a fair-weather friend, with none of those 'soft' days they sometimes have in Ireland, where, of course, it never rains--those are only silver harp strings coming down--just a few drops of Holy Water sprinkled on the windshield. Deign to give him serene and mellow weather so that he will go back as bright and fresh as the colors in the Book of Kells!

"And, Dear God, stay the man up with monumental patience as he heroically endures a hundred toastmasters who will gaily imagine that the very filling in their teeth is a fragment of the Blarney Stone as they ring all the obvious changes on a Jewish Mayor of Dublin. Help the poor man not to be banquet-weary of all glib attempts to paint a green beard on Moses, or by the end he will be seeing little Lepra Cohens.

"Deliver him, O Lord, this real Irishman who risked his life for the land he loved, from any professional Irishman with an angle. There are mercifully very few, but spare him from these, the sham shamrock, the bogus bogtrotters, the synthetic Sinn Feiners, and especially the psycho-Patricks who love too loudly through a green haze an Ireland that never was.

"Instead, let him meet our wonderful best, the many genuine people who appreciate that the purpose of this trip is not merely the wearing of the green, but the sharing of the green by touring in Ireland and by trading with Ireland.

"Finally, Dear God, bless this man, our friend, and this meal, our food, and today let the blessing come down even on the English Muffins, and the Orange Juice, so that having broken our fast at the top of the mornin', we may risk thanking You from the bottom of our hearts.

Amen"

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Industrial Opportunity
Committee Meeting

3:00 PM

The Industrial Opportunity Committee of the KCHR met in the office of Dr. R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky, May 29, 1957. Members of the Committee present were:

Rabbi Joseph R. Rosenbloom, Chairman
Dr. R. B. Atwood
Mr. J. Mansir Tydings

The purpose of the meeting was to lay plans for an Industrial Opportunity Program in Kentucky, using Lexington, Kentucky as a pilot study.

Suggestions from the Committee:

1. Set up committees in various factories and plants (which should be integrated) and have these groups make recommendations to improve the situation therein.

2. In view of the fact that some factories and plants are ready to set up equal employment opportunities for all, qualified applicants should be sought and informed of these opportunities.

3. Visits should be made to factories and plants. Ask the assistance of KCHR Consultants A. Lee Coleman and Willis A. Sutton, Jr., along with John Johnson, Director of Economic Research, University of Kentucky.

4. Obtain the names of Negro principals in Lexington to assist in the industrial movement.

5. Touch on the area of crafts which is operated out of the State Board of Education. There are no Negro apprentices. The education council at the State level is concerned about this matter.

6. While visiting the industrial concerns, have foreman or head list jobs that Negroes can do. Then have him list jobs Negroes could do if given the chance.

7. Contact Dr. A. D. Albright and/or Dr. Willis Sutton--University of Kentucky, who are in charge of human relations workshops, to find out if the employment angle can be included in their sessions this summer.

8. Secure advisers to the Industrial Opportunity Committee for the sole purpose of advising.

9. Work closely with State employment agents in Lexington and Frankfort.

Recommendations from the Committee:

1. KCHR Chairman authorize the Executive Director to establish sub-committees in other industrial locations such as: Ashland, Covington, and Paducah.

2. Mr. Charles T. Steele be a co-chairman of the Industrial Opportunity Program for the Louisville area and add to his committee interested persons in Louisville.

3. Mr. J. Mansir Tydings be requested to concentrate his work in the area of vocational guidance---a sub-committee of Industrial Opportunity.

* * * * * * * * * *

Members of the Industrial Opportunity Committee

Rabbi Joseph R. Rosenbloom, Chairman
Dr. R. B. Atwood
Dr. Robert G. Menefee
Mr. J. V. Norman, Jr.
Mr. Charles T. Steele
Mr. J. Mansir Tydings

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

BRIEF BIOGRAPHY OF EACH DIRECTOR

June 1957

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

Directors

Name: Olof Anderson, Jr. 4213 Chruch Way, St. Matthews, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: Minister, Harvey Browne Memorial Presbyterian Church

Principal organization memberships and offices held:
Board member - YMCA; John Little Pres. Center; Family Service Organization; Chairman-President, Synop's Higher Education Committee

Honors: D.D. Degree - Centre College

Awards:

Major achievements:

* * * *

Name: Rufus B. Atwood Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: President, Kentucky State College

Principal organization memberships and offices held: Secretary-Treasurer, Council on Cooperative College Projects; Member, Executive Committee, American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities

Honors: LL. D. Degree - Lane College; D.Ed. - Monrovia College, Liberia

Awards: Lincoln Institute Key; KTA Citation

Major achievements: Administration of Kentucky State College for 27 years

* * * *

Name: D. E. Bartlett 938 West Lexington Avenue, Danville, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: Professor of Religion and Philosophy, Centre College

Principal organization memberships and offices held:
Minister, Presbyterian Church U.S.A.; Director, Danville Community Chest; Association of American University Professors

Honors:

Awards: Ph. D. (Yale)

Major achievements:

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

Directors

Name: Mrs. Bernice V. Beers 139 Hamilton Park, Lexington, Kentucky

Official title and/or position:

Principal organization memberships and office held: Member, Community Relations Committee of Lexington YWCA; Member of World Friendship Committee of Girl Scouts

Honors:

Awards:

Major achievements:

* * * *

Name: Hugh A. Brimm 4435 Blenheim Street, Louisville, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: Professor, Sociology and Anthropology, Carver School of Missions and Social Work

Principal organization memberships and offices held:

Honors:

Awards:

Major achievements:

* * * *

Name: James A. Cawood Ivy Street, Harlan, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: Superintendent of Schools - Harlan, Kentucky

Principal organization memberships and offices held: Director, KEA

Honors:

Awards:

Major achievements:

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

Directors

Name: James A. Crumlin 608 West Walnut Street, Louisville, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: Attorney-at-Law

Principal organization memberships and office held: President, Kentucky State Conference of NAACP Branches

Honors:

Awards:

Major achievements:

* * * *

Name: Kelly J. Day Pikeville, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: President-Treasurer, Kentucky Wholesale Co. Pikeville, Kentucky

Principal organization memberships and offices held: Member, State and National Wholesale Grocers Association; Twice Lieutenant Governor; Twice President of the Kiwanis Club; Chairman, Bi-State Breaks Park Commission appointed by The Governor

Honors: Appointed Kentucky Colonel on the Governor's staff

Awards:

Major achievements: After 25 years directed toward the achievement of a Bi-State park, now known as the Breaks Park and held by the States of Virginia and Kentucky, I was honored by the people of both states for special efforts that I secured in the establishment of this park.

* * * *

Name: Mrs. Lois Dean 816 South 2nd Street, Louisville, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: Office Manager, International Association of Machinists, District 27, Louisville

Principal organization memberships and offices held:

Honors:

Awards:

Major achievements:

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

Directors

Name: Joseph S. Freeland Citizens Bank & Trust Co., Paducah, Ky.

Official title and/or position: Attorney at Law, Paducah, Kentucky

Principal organization memberships and offices held: Member, Board of Director Kentucky Civil Liberties Union; Vice-president, Kentucky State Conference of Branches, NAACP

Honors: Member of Order of the Coif (the national legal scholarship society)

Awards:

Major achievements: Have been counsel in numerous civil rights and labor cases since I began the practice of law in 1938.

* * * *

Name: Roscoe Giffin Berea College, Berea, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: Professor, Sociology and Department Chairman, Berea College

Principal organization memberships and offices held: American Sociological Society; Kentucky Council on Human Relations; Society for Applied Anthropology

Honors:

Awards:

Major achievements: Research and Interpretation re people migrating from the Appalachian South

* * * *

Name: Mrs. Anita W. Giles 3404 Greenwood Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: Teacher, Louisville Public Schools

Principal organization memberships and offices held: (former secretary-treasurer, Kentucky Teachers Association)

Honors:

Awards:

Major achievements:

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

Directors

Name: Mrs. Nettie A. Green 407 North Hite Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: Secretary, Neuropsychiatric Clinic, Veterans Administration Hospital, Louisville

Principal organization memberships and office held:
Editor, Junior Page, The Central Christian Advocate of the Methodist Church; Secretary, Student Work, Woman's Society of Christian Service, Lexington Conference, Methodist Church

Honors: Special denominational delegate to Washington Chruchmen's Seminar-1955

Awards:

Major achievements: Director, Interracial Student Workshop
Lincoln Leadership School, Kentucky State College

* * * *

Name: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Alfred F. Horrigan Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: President, Bellarmine College

Principal organization memberships and offices held: Charter member, Louisville Chamber of Commerce; Board of Director, The Louisville Fund and American Red Cross; Community-at-Large member, Community Chest; Governor's Commission on Adult Education; Chairman, Southern Reg. Unit, College and University Dept., National Catholic Education Assn.; Member, Commission on Christian Higher Education, Association of American Colleges

Honors:

Awards:

Major achievements:

* * * *

Name: Mrs. C. P. Jackson 2303 West Chestnut Street, Louisville, Kentucky

Official title and/or position:

Principal organization memberships and offices held:

Honors:

Awards:

Major achievements:

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

Directors

Name: C. Sumpter Logan 200 Washington Street, Henderson, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: Minister, Presbyterian Church, Henderson, Kentucky

Principal organization memberships and offices held: President, Henderson Ministrial Association

Honors:

Awards:

Major achievements:

* * * *

Name: Leonard C. Meece University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: Professor of Education, University of Kentucky

Principal organization memberships and offices held:

Honors:

Awards:

Major achievements:

* * * *

Name: Robert G. Menefee Berea College, Berea, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: Professor of Exonomics, Berea College

Principal organization memberships and offices held: Member, American Economic Association; Kentucky Civil Liberties Union; American Association of University Professors

Honors:

Awards: Ph.D. in Economics from the Univ. of Wisconsin

Major achievements:

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

Directors

Name: J. Van Dyke Norman, Jr. Kentucky Trust Co., 5th and Court Place Louisville, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: Executive Vice-president, The Kentucky Trust Co.

Principal organization memberships and offices held: Secretary, Louisville and Jefferson County Childrens Home; Director, Louisville Service Club and Louisville Servicemen's Center

Honors: Phi Beta Kappa

Awards:

Major achievements: Chairman, Louisville Civil Service Board 1942-46; Chairman, U.S.O. Council of Louisville during World War II

* * * *

Name: Charles H. Parrish, Jr. 926 South 6th Street, Louisville, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: Professor of Sociology, University of Louisville

Principal organization memberships and offices held:

Honors:

Awards:

Major achievements:

* * * *

Name: William H. Perry, Jr. 2230 West Chestnut Street, Louisville, Ky.

Official title and/or position: Principal, Madison Street Junior High School, Louisville

Principal organization memberships and offices held:
Grand Secretary, M.W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Kentucky

Honors:

Awards:

Major achievements:

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

Directors

Name: Miss Juliet Jameson Poynter Shelbyville, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: Retired Principal of Science Hill School, Shelbyville, Kentucky

Principal organization memberships and offices held:

American Assn. of University Women (2 terms as vice-president); Nat'l Assn. of Deans of Women; Board of Trustees, Scarritt College for Christian Workers (Nashville, Tenn.); Board of Trustees, Centre College; Board, Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church; Board, Missions of Methodist Church; Board, Lincoln Foundation; YWCA; Arts Club; Louisville Woman's Club

Honors:

Awards:

In WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA since 1940

Major achievements:

* * * *

Name: Estes Riffe

Official title and/or position: International Representative, United Steelworkers of America, CIO

Principal organization memberships and offices held:

Honors:

Awards:

Major achievements:

* * * *

Name: Mrs. Cary Robertson Anchorage, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: Editor "The Humorist"

Principal organization memberships and offices held: Board member, Kentucky Civil Liberties Union; Board member, Kentucky Society Mayflower Descendents

Honors: Honorable mention from American Historical Assn. for 1848 book

Awards: For creative writing

Major achievements: 2 books published:
Revolutions of 1848: A Social History
Lewis Foom: An American Saga

3 children

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

Directors

Name: Joseph R. Rosenbloom 304 Culpepper Road, Lexington, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: Rabbi

Principal organization memberships and office held: Vice-president, Blue Grass Cerebral Palsy Association; Secretary, Fayette County Social Service Advisory Committee; Rotary Club; Torch Club

Honors:
Rabbi - Adath Israel Temple
Awards: Instructor in Ancient Languages, University of Kentucky
Chaplain, Norcotics Hospital

Major achievements: Degrees - B.A. University of Cincinnati
B.H.L., M.H.L., D.H.L., - Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati

* * * *

Name: Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg Courier Journal WHAS, Louisville, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: WHAS Director Public Affairs Programing

Principal organization memberships and offices held: Chairman, Kentucky Council on Human Relations; Board member, Family Service Organization, Salavation Army, Urban League, Kentucky Heart Assn.,; Member executive committee, Friends of Kentucky Libraries; Member, League of Women Voters; Spare Time Committee, Health & Welfare Council; Kentucky Women in Communication; NCCJ; First Unitarian Church

Honors:
Phi Beta Kappa, Kappa Kappa Gamma, Honorary Member Zata Beta Phi (national
Awards: Negro sorority), Theta Sigma Phi

Major achievements: Have written verse, plays, radio series
WAKE UP, KY!, MORAL SIDE OF THE NEWS, LET'S TALK IT OVER, etc.
George Peabody Award, awards from National Conference of Christians & Jews, National Council of Churches, * * * * American Cancer Society, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, National Board of Fire Underwriters, American Red Cross

Name: Frank Stanley 714 West Chestnut Street, Louisville, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: Editor and Publisher, "The Louisville Defender"

Principal organization memberships and offices held: Grand President, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity

Honors:

Awards:

Major achievements:

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

Directors

Name: Charles T. Steele 608 West Walnut Street, Louisville, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: Executive Secretary, Louisville Urban League

Principal organization memberships and office held: Board of Trustees, Louisville Free Public Library; Director, Red Cross Hospital Board

Honors:

Awards:

Major achievements:

* * * *

Name: Mrs. James Strauss 1640 Richmond Road, Lexington, Kentucky

Official title and/or position:

Principal organization memberships and offices held: Board Director, League of Women Voters; Member, Lexington Council of Jewish Women

Honors:

Awards:

Major achievements:

* * * *

Name: Sam Taylor State Department of Education, Frankfort, Ky.

Official title and/or position: Supervisor of Secondary Instruction, State Dept. of Education

Principal organization memberships and offices held: Member, Kentucky Education Association; Dept. of Superintendency; Kentucky Mountains Club; Rural Education Association

Honors:

Awards:

Major achievements:

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

Directors

Name: J. Mansir Tydings — Lincoln Foundation, Inc. 1319 Heyburn Building, Louisville, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: Executive Secretary, The Lincoln Foundation, Inc.

Principal organization memberships and offices held: Member, NEA & KEA; Co-chairman, State Board of Education's Committee on Moral & Spiritual Education; Chairman, Council of Intergroup Relations Organizations; Trustee of Youth Speaks, Inc.

Honors: Honorary Rotarian — Director, Bank of Middletown; Treas., Eastern High School PTA; Elder, Anchorage Presbyterian Church

Awards: Citation as Chm. Ky. Commission on Negro Affairs appointed by Governor Willis (1945); Citation by Kentucky Teachers Association (1956)

Major achievements:

2 daughters

* * * *

Name: Herbert S. Waller — 834 South 3rd Street, Louisville, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: Rabbi, Congregation Adath Israel

Principal organization memberships and offices held: Phi Beta Kappa; Kiwanis Club

Honors:

Awards:

Major achievements:

* * * *

Name: Robert T. Weston — First Unitarian Church, Fourth & York Streets, Louisville, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: Minister, First Unitarian Church, Louisville

Principal organization memberships and offices held:

Honors:

Awards:

Major achievements:

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

Directors

Name: Whitney M. Young Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky

Official title and/or position: President, Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Ky.

Principal organization memberships and office held: Served in many educational organizations in Kentucky

Honors:

Awards: D. Ed. - Monrovia College, Liberia

Major achievements:

* * * *

Name:

Official title and/or position:

Principal organization memberships and offices held:

Honors:

Awards:

Major achievements:

* * * *

Name:

Official title and/or position:

Principal organization memberships and offices held:

Honors:

Awards:

Major achievements:

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Kentucky Council on Human Relations

REGARDING

Anonymous gift

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

See HCF ltr. dtd. 12/31/ 58 in folder marked: "Currier-Yarmolinsky Special Correspondence"

February 2, 1959

Dr. Rufus Atwood, Chairman
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
c/o Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Atwood:

Following up my letter of December 31, I am enclosing the Southern Regional Council's check for $1,000. This represents the special grant-in-aid made possible by a gift to SRC from an individual donor who wishes to be anonymous.

The prohibition on political or other non-tax-exempt activity, which applies to SRC's regular assistance, also attaches to this gift.

On behalf of the staff and the Executive Committee, I want to express the hope that these additional funds will make 1959 the most fruitful year yet for your program.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Check #5208, $1,000.00)

cc: Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg

April 8, 1960

Dr. Rufus Atwood
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 338
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Atwood:

The Southern Regional Council has received again this year special funds from an individual donor for assistance to state groups. This comes from the same source as the special assistance last year. Again, however, we have no indication or reason to believe that this assistance will be repeated yet another year.

The executive committee of SRC has approved an allocation of $500 from these funds to assist the Kentucky Council with the on-going research projects this year.

As usual, it should be emphasized that these funds cannot be used for any political purpose, nor any purpose inconsistent with "educational activities" as defined in Section 501 (c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

Enc

November 18, 1959

Dr. Rufus Atwood
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
P. O. Box 338
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Atwood:

At the Annual Meeting here November 11, the Council approved a 1960 grant-in-aid to the Kentucky Council on Human Relations of $1,500.

The total amount earmarked for state aid for 1960 is $33,000, approximately the same amount as that expended during 1959 for this purpose. These funds have been appropriated from the general operating budget of SRC. The distribution of funds was based on such criteria as program performance, program proposals for 1960, the strategic importance of the state situation, and state fund-raising ability.

The grant-in-aid is subject to the usual terms:

1. The grant will be distributed on a quarterly basis.

2. Succeeding quarterly distributions will be contingent on adequacy of performance in terms of the agreement under which the grant is made. To this end, you will be requested to submit brief quarterly progress reports on program activities and fund-raising.

3. The grant-in-aid is not earmarked for any specific expense, but may be applied against the total budgetary needs of the organization.

4. These funds cannot be used for any political purposes and it is understood that all state Councils and local affiliate groups will not undertake any such activities.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

December 5, 1960

The Rev. A. D. Pinckney
Plymouth Congregational Church
1626 W. Chestnut Street
Louisville 3, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Pinckney:

At the SRC annual meeting here November 10, the Council approved allocations of assistance funds to state Councils for 1961. A grant to the Kentucky Council on Human Relations was authorized in the amount $750, payable in four quarterly installments and an additional sum of $750 which can be claimed in matching funds.

The matching funds will be made available to match, dollar for dollar, all local funds raised by the Kentucky Council above a minimum figure of $1,000 and up to a maximum local total of $1,750. Matching funds can be claimed as of June 1, 1961, on the basis of fund-raising performance during the first two quarters (December 1 - June 1). Any matching funds not claimed by the end of the third fiscal quarter of 1961 shall be redistributed as the executive committee of SRC may determine.

A total of $50,000 has been budgeted for assistance to all state Councils during 1961. This is some $15,000 more than was budgeted during each of the last two years but about equal to that actually distributed during 1960. It is our hope that by budgeting the total amount we hope to distribute during the next year we can give you a firmer basis on which to plan. It should be noted, however, that $12,500 of this budgeted $50,000 is not yet in hand. Should we be unsucessful in meeting our budget, 4th quarter grants would have to be canceled. If this were to become necessary you would have at least three months advance notice.

These funds cannot be used for any purposes inconsistent with federal tax-exemption.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

Ky.

July 5, 1961

RHA PR

Kentucky Council quarterly check

This authorizes you to release KCHR's quarterly check.

Ky
6 in Ad

November 9, 1961

RHA PR

Quarterly check, Kentucky Council on Human Relations

Please issue the Kentucky Council's quarterly check for the quarter currently in progress.

Ky -
Grants in aid

November 27, 1961

Dr. Rufus B. Atwood
President
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Atwood:

Congratulations on your election again as President of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. I believe you are aware of the fact that at our recent annual meeting a budget for state council assistance was adopted which does not include any funds earmarked for the Kentucky Council. This budget does include nearly $1,500 for contingency funds for program work of the state councils.

This action was motivated by several factors. (1) The Kentucky Council does not have regular staff and office expenses and thus does not have the same need for a regular continuous appropriation. (2) In recent years assistance to state councils has been increasingly related to the success of the group in finding financial support within the state. On this basis all of the other state councils have claims on our resources of higher priority. (3) Most of the program activities of the Kentucky Council are by way of special projects. We thought it might be more logical to assist KCHR in these projects from time to time rather than having money going to the Kentucky Council regardless of need. (4) The Kentucky Council has on hand a reasonably healthy balance available for modest program activities.

It should be strongly emphasized that this change of policy is in no way intended to sever relations between SRC and KCHR nor does it mean that we will make no funds available for program needs of the Kentucky Council. It means simply that we will assist KCHR on the basis of your future needs.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

Key — Grants in aid

December 6, 1962

Mr. Hugh A. Brimm
4435 Blenheim Road
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Hugh:

It was good to see you recently at the annual meeting of SRC and to hear something about the work and plans of the Kentucky Council.

Again this year no direct financial assistance was allocated to the Kentucky Council. The matter was discussed by our board, however, and our policy was reaffirmed as follows:

1. The Kentucky Council like the other state Councils on Human Relations is regarded by the Southern Regional Council as a cooperating group. Any services or materials that the Kentucky Council may need are available on the same basis as they are to other state Councils.

2. Inasmuch as the Kentucky Council does not have paid staff and has a reasonable balance in its treasury, it was the decision of our board to make no automatic grants in aid to Ketnucky, but rather to assist the Kentucky Council to finance its program from time to time as additional funds may be needed by KCHR.

Let me emphasize to you, as we discussed during your visit, that a representative of SRC would be happy to meet with your program committee or executive committee to think further along these lines. As you know I will be leaving SRC December 7, but I believe that my successor will be named within a matter of days and will be available to you.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

cc: Dr. Rufus Atwood

As for plans for the immediate future you will be interested to know of preparations now being made by Dr Brimm for a workshop here in the state. He hopes to have several "top-flight" experts to assist in the orientation of new consultants who will be working with various industries that we hope will be stimulated to proceed with desegregation in their working force. He will be writing you in the next few days to ask for suggestions from you and to urge representation from the Atlanta office.

If there are matters that I have failed to discuss in this request, I will be glad to send the information in another communication.

With kindest regards, I am therefore,

Cordially yours,

Dorcas

Dorcas Ruthenburg
Chairman

Enclosures - As you will note, include a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Committee on Industrial Opportunity, of the letter being sent out by Tom Graham, and a run-down of board personnel for which we have found need from time to time.

Since drafting this letter, I've had a call from Galen in Knoxville. As you know, he is feeling despondent over his experience there, and intimated that he would make a financial sacrifice in order to come back and carry on with the Kentucky Council.

I haven't mentioned the call to Hugh, as I'm not sure, and in fact he won't know himself until some time next month, how much free time he will have beginning with his fall term at the Carver School. I think I'd better write as much to Galen and tell him to stick with his present job until Hugh knows what his free time is to be, and until we know what response Tom Graham gets to his appeal. They are both splendid people, and we're extremely fortunate to have such a choice. What is your advice in the matter? My feeling is that Hugh, with his great experience and background and contacts, will perhaps move more largely if more slowly, but if he is unavailable, we couldn't do better than Galen, with his vivid interest and nervous drive.

Yours, D,...

April 18, 1955

Mr. C. H. Parrish
926 South Sixth Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Parrish:

It continues to be urgent for the Kentucky tax-exemption matter to move ahead.

Quite urgent!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

April 27, '55

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

HCF ✓
KS
GTH ✓
FR ✓

I think this after scrutiny and any amendment here should be checked with Leonard Haas.

HCF's comments cover what I have to say — FBR

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

April 27

Re. Ky tax-exemption application

GSM questions:

ans er to item ~~2~~ 4 on first page of application itself ..."A professional service..." Word professional implies payment of to Ky Council on a professional basis for its advice to local schools or boards, and I doubt that that is contemplated. If contemplated, it raises the prospect of income to the Ky. Council from its professional services, at which Treasury would raise eyebrows. I suggest altered language, as " ~~xxxx

FILE COPY

May 3, 1955

Mr. J. M. Tydings
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Tydings:

Mr. Leonard Haas, the legal counsel of the Southern Regional Council, has reviewed the proposed tax exemption application of the Kentucky Council and makes the following suggestions:

(1) He feels that Item 4 should state the aims of the organization in the broadest possible terms, should stress the "educational" nature of the work, and should stress the affiliation with SRC. He proposes this language: "A non-profit service to develop, through educational means, cooperation between racial and religious groups in communities. Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc., a non-profit, tax-exempt agency, whose specific purposes are 'the improvement of social, civic, economic, and racial conditions in the South through interracial cooperation'."

(2) Following the same principle, Mr. Haas suggests that the answer to Item 10 be broadened as follows: "Consultants and staff now contacting community leaders to explain and offer services."

Also, we note a typographical error in the mimeographed financial report: 4/1/25 instead of 4/1/55.

I note, in passing, that the financial statement attached to the application assumes 12 months' aid from SRC whereas this has not been agreed to. While I think the financial statement needs no amendment I do not wish our "stet" to it to involve commitment.

As Leonard Haas carries responsibility for advising the whole group of SRC-aided state organizations I think his suggestions should be followed. But of course if they are not acceptable to the Kentucky Council say so, and we will discuss the matter with him again.

Warm thanks for the effort that has gone into getting the application ready. Assuming your agreement to the proposed changes, the application as to-be-amended has our approval, and should be sent on by you to Treasury through appropriate channels. We here would be grateful for a copy of the application as you send it. If you lack a form, the answers (all of them) designated by Items etc., should be sent us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl - Exemption Application
& attachments

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.
1319 HEYBURN BLDG.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

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MRS. IONE G. STANLEY
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DR. HERBERT S. WALLER
WHITNEY M. YOUNG

April 28, 1955

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Attention: Mr. Fleming

Gentlemen:

Following our telephone conversation, I sent you under separate cover all documents necessary for an exemption application for the Internal Revenue Department.

I did not enclose all exhibits required because you have copies in your files of our Articles of Incorporation, By-Laws, etc.

We are holding the completed application and the required materials subject to review by your legal counsel.

We will be pleased to make any changes you may want to recommend.

Sincerely yours,

J. M. Tydings,
Secretary-Treasurer.

JMT/bm

CONSULTANTS

JOSEPH A. CARROLL
DR. LEE COLEMAN
DR. L. C. KESSELMAN
HOWITT C. MATHIS
MILBURN MAUPIN
MRS. JAMES G. SHEEHAN
C. V. SNAPP
DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. TOM C. VENABLE
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

C
O
P
Y

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
CHIEF, AUDIT DIVISION
P.O. Box 60
LOUISVILLE 1, KENTUCKY
June 9, 1955

FILE COPY

Room 633

KS has original copy as needed from Tydings -

Kentucky Council on Human Relations
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Attention: J. M. Tydings, Secretary-Treasurer

Gentlemen:

Your application of May 12, 1955, requesting a letter tentatively holding you to be exempt from Federal income tax under section 501 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and the evidence upon which you base your contention that your purposes and activities will entitle you to such exemption, have been received.

The above evidence discloses that you were incorporated April 8, 1955, in the State of Kentucky to operate an educational organization for the purpose of promoting cooperation between racial and religious groups in communities and with the specific purpose of improving social, civic, economic, and racial conditions in the State of Kentucky through interracial cooperation.

It is the opinion of this office, based upon the evidence presented, that if you operate strictly in accordance with your stated purposes you will be entitled to exemption from Federal income tax under the provisions of section 501 (c) (3) of the Code.

Accordingly, you will not be required to file Federal income tax returns, pending a final determination of your status, unless you change the character of your organization, or the purposes for which you were organized, engage in any activities not contemplated by your stated purposes, or attempt in any way to influence legislation.

Your attention is called to the provisions of section 501 (c) (3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 under which the exemption hereby granted will be revoked if any substantial part of your activities consists of carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, or if you participate in, or intervene in (including the publishing or distributing of statements), any political campaign on behalf of any candidate for public office.

Contributions made to you will be deductible by the donors in computing their taxable net income in the manner and to the extent provided by section 170 (b) (1) and (2) of the Code.

Inasmuch as the actual activities of an organization over a period of time sufficient to disclose clearly its method of operation are a material factor in determining whether or not it is organized and operated in accordance with the provisions of the law referred to herein, you should after your first complete year of operation file with the District Director of Internal Revenue, P. O. Box 60, Louisville 1, Kentucky, Form 1023, completely filled out and accompanied by a classified statement of receipts and expenditures for your first complete year of operation and a statement of assets and liabilities as of the end of that year. Inasmuch as you have already submitted a copy of your articles of incorporation and a copy of your bylaws, additional copies of such documents need not be submitted.

C O P Y

A copy of amendments thereto, if any, should be furnished.

Wm. M. Gray, District Director

By: Wm. H. Leavel, Chief, Audit Division

June 10, 1955

Mr. Morris Abram
515 Healey Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Morris:

We had word by telephone today from Mr. Tydings in Kentucky that the U. S. Treasury office in Louisville has granted tax-exemption to the Kentucky Council on Human Relations without sending it to Washington.

A copy of the letter of grant is on its way to me and I expect to have it on your desk on Monday.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

M E M O R A N D U M

FROM: GSM

June 21, 1955

TO: FBR

I note that in the letter of grant of tax-exemption to the Kentucky Council on Human Relations the final sentence says that any subsequent amendments to the by-laws of the Kentucky Council should be furnished to the Louisville office of the Treasury.

This is the kind of administrative action on which our state shows are likely to slip.

I suggest that you mark your file re by-laws so as to automatically bring to your attention each time amendments are made to state by-laws the question of whether or not copies of that amendment have been furnished to the Treasury, when, as, and if, and only if, in those particular states tax-exemption has been granted.

GSM/eab

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE CAPITAL 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

file

January 23, 1956

HCF ✓
JC

GALEN A. MARTIN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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MRS. JAMES G. SHEEHAN
C. V. SNAPP
DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

Dear Fred:

Thanks for any help you may have given us in getting a copy of the suggestions for bus riders. It arrived today, just in time to go out to members with the newsletter. Borders sent a nice note in response to my request for the suggestions they gave out in Atlanta.

Tydings and I talked about the tax answers earlier and yesterday we went over the draft. We then took it to the Louisville Internal Revenue office where a friend of Mr. Tydings went over the questions. Tomorrow I go to talk with Marshall Bragdon.

We plan to mail the DRAFT answers to you on Friday so that you will definitely have them Monday morning January 28. I hope this will enable SRC to help us without disrupting the schedule there too much.

HCF
I'm in N.Y. monday -

Would you pass this on to John Constable or someone who will tell me if, and how I can get extra copies of the December New South.

JC

Sincerely,

Galen

Galen Martin

MARCH, 1956

Exhibit 13 F
(as an example)

New South

GENUINE ADVISORY COMMITTEES CAN HELP

A. Lee Coleman

A REAL NEED FOR COMMITTEES

Harry Jones

MILITARY BASE SCHOOLS

Lee Nichols

MONTGOMERY BOYCOTT

AUTHERINE LUCY

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March 1956 **Vol. 11, No. 3**

Published by
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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Carter Wesley ..... Vice-President
Gordon B. Hancock ..... Vice-President
A. W. Dent ..... Vice-President
Rufus E. Clement ..... Chmn., Exec. Comm.
Leonard Haas ..... Counsel
George S. Mitchell ..... Exec. Director

Harold C. Fleming ..... Asst. Director for Information
John Constable ..... Managing Editor
Florence B. Irving ..... Research Assistant

Subscription rate ..... $2.00 a year

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New South NOTES

Sound advice and planning by representative community groups and policy making personnel is an important factor in maintaining the "American way of life."

This issue of *New South* presents several articles showing that planning by genuine representative groups can aid a community and what can happen when planning is lacking.

Dr. A. Lee Coleman, who has worked extensively with citizens' advisory committees in Kentucky, tells how these committees should work and the advantages they can yield. Along the same line, Harry Jones tells why there is a need for such committees in his home state of North Carolina.

Two articles present the negative side of the picture. In strife-torn Alabama, both the University of Alabama and the City of Montgomery apparently are the victims of unwise planning. Both the university and Montgomery still could profit from sound planning and advice from genuine representative community groups; but in the absence of such, they can only expect worldwide criticism and subsequent irreparable damage.

Continued progress in the South can only come if Southern leaders recognize this great need of wise planning. If they fail to do this, the future of the South is indeed dim.

Rounding out the issue is a series by United Press correspondent, Lee Nichols, who writes on how integration is working in schools on military bases.

Contributions to the Southern Regional Council are tax-exempt.

Advisory Committees Can Help

By A. LEE COLEMAN

At its first meeting after the Supreme Court's decree of May 31, 1955, the Kentucky State Board of Education passed a resolution asking that local school boards desegregate as rapidly as possible and that each school district appoint a study committee to consider the issues and work out a plan for meeting the Court's decision. Up until this second ruling of the Court on the public school cases, Kentucky, although generally disposed not to "buck" the Court, had been maintaining a "wait and see" attitude.

When the State Board made its request for study committees a few had already been appointed in Kentucky, and some had been reported from other segregation states. Following the State Board's request, many other study committees were appointed throughout the state although not all of the 220 school districts accepted the idea (37 have no Negro pupils anyhow).

In some cases, no doubt, the appointment of a "study committee" was a delaying or evading tactic. In other cases the committees were or are mostly "on paper" and have not met or actually come to grips with the issue. But others have been real study groups and have had an important part in the decisions that have been made and in insuring the success of plans that are being put into effect. Still, a number of school districts have made successful beginnings of desegregation without having a committee, the school board acting as its own committee. In fact, the districts that were the first to desegregate have for the most part followed this plan.

Perhaps the model for the study committees the State Board had in mind was the Fayette County Advisory Committee on Housing, Transportation, and Desegregation. Appointed in the Fall of 1954, this was the first committee on desegregation in the state, so far as is known. The committee was appointed by the Fayette County School Board and its personnel and assignments were announced in the press. The Supreme Court's decision apparently was the principal reason for the appointment of the committee, but the problems of a fast-growing school population, an emergency created when the principal Negro elementary school burned and questions concerning the minimum distance for school bus transportation were related issues which the school board felt should be considered together.

The Fayette County School District includes all of Fayette County outside the City of Lexington. The independent Lexington city district includes about 55,000 people and the county district has about 50,000, most of them suburban residents. Each district has about 10,000 pupils. The Advisory Committee served only the county district.

The committee had approximately 15 members, chosen to include representatives of the county government, the

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Dr. Coleman is professor of sociology at the University of Kentucky and serves as a consultant to the Kentucky Council on Human Relations.

teachers (white and Negro), the ministerial association, the P.T.A., the Chamber of Commerce and the general public (white and Negro). Two of the members were Negroes (only six per cent of the county's school population is Negro). The group met weekly for many weeks. They studied population and enrollment trends, distribution of white and Negro pupils, transportation routes, different plans of desegregation and the distribution of school population under each, building needs and the effects of desegregation on the building program. The administrative staff prepared charts and made special surveys for the committee. After several months of these basic studies, the committee began inviting in interested groups and asking them to make recommendations. Included among the groups invited was the N.A.A.C.P. The writer and other individuals were asked to sit with the committee from time to time as consultants. During the course of its deliberations the committee made several recommendations on specific problems as they came up. Finally, soon after the end of the school year, the committee presented its general recommendations on desegregation to the Board and retired to inactive but "on call" status. The Board followed up by adopting the committee's entire report as official Board policy. This policy calls for general desegregation in the fall of 1956, the retention of all qualified teaching personnel, and certain limited kinds of desegregation prior to fall, 1956. The committee report was publicized after it was adopted by the Board.

Quite in contrast with this was the experience in another county school district only a few miles away. The writer was asked to come to this county to help a newly formed advisory committee get started. The school principal who called said this was to be the second meeting of a committee of about 20 persons. The writer arrived to find that instead of talking informally with a committee he was to address a mass meeting of over 100 persons, many of them obviously hostile to disturbing the segregation status quo. It developed that a rumor had been circulating that there was to be a "vote" on desegregation that night. Although courteous, the crowd asked some very pointed questions and the school people present had rather inadequate answers for them. It turned out that only two of three members of the so-called committee were present; others apparently had left when they saw the crowd. The chairman (a school principal) had no list of the committee members and could not name them all. He wasn't sure whether the committee had been officially appointed by the Board. Some of the committee members were not residents of the school district. The school superintendent was conspicuously absent from the meeting. There had been no official publicity about the committee and rumors had filled the void.

This is enough to indicate that the citizens' advisory committee is no cure-all and does not automatically "work." Careful planning and good leadership are necessary; inept handling can be worse than doing nothing.

In the first place, there is no use having a committee unless the Superintendent and the majority of the Board are convinced that changes will have to be made or at least that there is an issue. The board, after all, is the only repository of official policy-making authority and there is no point in an officially appointed committee unless the Board intends, at least, to give careful consideration to the committee's recommendations. Of course there is nothing to stop a purely voluntary committee from constituting itself and making recommenda-

tions to the Board. In some situations such a voluntary group may do important work, but the chances of its recommendations becoming official policy are obviously less than for the semi-official group. And in any case it should be clear to all whether a committee is voluntary or officially appointed.

However the planning of local policy on desegregation is done, a basic idea is that this should be approached like any other community problem — the issues and alternatives should be considered as objectively as possible and the community should work toward a constructive solution, keeping down emotions as much as possible.

The citizens advisory committee would seem to have three principal functions: (1) To secure greater representation of the various groups and elements in the community. Most school boards are relatively small (in Kentucky they have five members) and thereby limited in their representativeness. Since relatively few Negroes are on school boards (in Kentucky there are none) an advisory committee may be the best way to give the Negroes of the district a voice in these decisions that so vitally affect them. (2) To force more of the responsible, respected people of the community to face the issues and share the responsibility for the decisions made. It is easy to criticize when one does not have official responsibility. Well-meaning people may refuse to face the facts and think through the issues unless they have to. Participation in an advisory committee may be a means of forcing a greater number of community leaders into facing the issues and alternatives and sharing in the decisions. (3) To help "sell" and carry out the policy that is adopted. People who have helped make a decision will usually be much more willing to help put it over.

If in a given situation or school district an advisory committee cannot be expected to serve these functions there may be considerable question as to the advisability of having one. The Board may be better advised to act as its own committee or appoint a subcommittee of its own members.

If a committee is to be appointed, here are some suggestions that may be useful:

1. Make clear its semi-official status — that it is appointed by the Board and its recommendations will be strongly considered, but only the Board has legal authority. Persons or groups that wish to influence segregation — desegregation policy should be channeled to the committee.
2. Give adequate but not excessive publicity to the appointment of the committee, its personnel, its status, and its assignment. During the course of its deliberations too much publicity may hamper the committee but complete secrecy would defeat the purposes.
3. The committee should avoid mass meetings or mass delegations but should give representatives of groups and interests a chance to be heard, at the proper time.
4. The superintendent will presumably recommend the persons to be included, after careful study and consultation, but the Board should appoint them. The persons to be appointed should represent different groups and interests in the community, but they should also be widely known and respected individuals. They should not include just those known to favor desegregation, but on the other hand there is no use including persons known to be violently opposed to changing the status quo. Rather, the effort

"The chief lawmakers in our country may be, and often are, the judges, because they are the final seat of authority. Every time they interpret contract, property, vested rights, due process of law, liberty, they necessarily enact into law part of a system of social philosophy; and as such interpretation is fundamental, they give direction to all law-making. The decisions of the courts on economic and social questions depend upon their economic and social philosophy; and for the peaceful progress of our people during the twentieth century we shall owe most to those judges who hold to a twentieth century economic and social philosophy and not to a long outgrown philosophy, which was itself the product of primitive economic conditions." — President Theodore Roosevelt in his message to Congress on December 8, 1908.

should be to include people who are respected by the opponents. Persons who will be important in carrying out the decisions because of official positions they hold should be included. This would include local government and law enforcement officials, teachers, parent-teacher representatives, and others. Representatives of different segments and statuses in the Negro community should be included.

5. The superintendent, other administrative staff, and board members probably should meet with the committee at least a part of the time. They will need to keep in touch with the committee and know the basis for its conclusions, and they will need to supply information to the committee from time to time.

If the Board acts as its own committee it probably will want to go through much the same procedure as in the case of the advisory committee — study population distribution and trends, hear from interested groups, and help people face the issues and alternatives realistically. After a desegregation policy has been arrived at, whether through a committee or otherwise, there remains the task of planning for putting it into operation. If a committee has assisted in its formulation, the committee can help in preparing for and executing the plan. However, if there has been no committee up to this point, the Board will perhaps be best advised to rely on the PTA, teachers' organizations, and other existing organizations for help in "selling" and effectuating the plan.

If actual desegregation should begin without advance planning — perhaps by court order — the need for planning may then be even greater than before. But perhaps this can be handled through existing organizations. In some situations a citizens' committee of some kind might prove useful in making the transition as smoothly as possible.

In attempting to solve the current problems of desegregation planning in local communities we seem to be uncovering a broader problem of our public school systems — one of inadequate communication between school people and the public, poor public relations, and a lack of democratic participation in planning. It may be that the citizens' advisory committees on desegregation, if they are generally successful, will have some carry over and help set a pattern for the solution or amelioration of long-term educational problems.

Committees Are Needed

By HARRY JONES

Executive Director, N. C. Council on Human Relations

This is a portion of the statement made by Mr. Jones in answering the North Carolina Advisory Committee on Education when that group called for discontinuance of advisory committees.

My contacts throughout the state lead me to believe that there is a willingness and a readiness on the part of many school boards to begin desegregating their schools in September, 1956. In many communities I have found interracial study committees hard at work on this problem. They are honestly and sincerely attempting to formulate plans which will meet the requirements of the Supreme Court, but which will cause the least amount of friction and dislocation in the operation of their schools. This they conceive to be their duty.

These study committees and the school boards which appointed them are conscious of their obligations to respect and to obey the supreme law of the land. They also take seriously their authority and responsibility for the assignment of pupils.

In the appointment of study committees, school boards have followed the advice and counsel of the Governor and his Advisory Committee on Education. But many have gone beyond that advice in appointing *interracial* committees, knowing that it is good sense and good democratic procedure to give Negroes representation and participation in the making of plans which will affect Negro as well as white children.

To call a halt to the activities of these study committees at this time would mean calling a halt to a significant progress which is being made in dealing with the current problem. It would also mean, it seems to me, undue interference in the exercise of the rights, and in the discharge of the responsibilities of local school boards.

The State Advisory Committee on Education is, as its name indicates, purely advisory. It may render a real service to local school boards in their efforts to comply with the Supreme Court decision. But it may also render a disservice . . . .

Delay in carrying forward plans for desegregation may mean that at some future date all schools in the state may be under compulsion to comply with the law all at once. This would be most unfortunate. Communities differ widely throughout the state. Problems are not the same . . . .

Much has been said of late about the preservation of states' rights. This is a sound principle. But what about the rights, and indeed the obligations, of local communities to use their own initiative and judgment in dealing with the current school problem?

Informed sources report that Charlotte's school desegregation committee will keep on working despite the advice of the state committee. It is hoped that many others will do so. Governor Hodges has admitted that the suggestion of the state committee may have been unfortunate. "Local committees," he said, "are needed because the whole thing is going to be settled on a local basis."

INTEGRATION IN MILITARY BASE SCHOOLS

By LEE NICHOLS

The following two articles, reprinted here by permission from the United Press, were written by Mr. Nichols while on tour of military establishments in the South. The first deals with schools on bases; the second concerns the relationship of a deep South community to a nearby military base which has integrated schools.

Eglin Air Force Base, Fla. — First grade students at the new brick-and-glass school listened as their pretty young Mississippi teacher counted three rabbits and wrote "3" on the board.

A blonde girl in a pink dress was summoned to the board and marked "2" after two houses. A dark-skinned Negro girl with pigtails marched up and scrawled a "3" after three apples.

Back at their shared table, the white girl hugged the Negro child in the spontaneous enthusiasm of childhood.

Across the South, where schools have been racially segregated for generations and many spokesmen loudly oppose any change, Negro and white children are sitting together in classrooms on military posts without fuss or fanfare.

The percentage of Negro pupils involved is tiny compared with most nearby communities. Their parents usually rank well above the economic and education levels of surrounding Negro cottonfield hands and laborers. Many of the white military personnel involved are from northern states where school integration is an accepted fact. Moreover, military people are accustomed to obeying orders.

But southern white civilian teachers are teaching voluntarily in the integrated post schools. Southern parents send their children off to school daily with Negro youngsters. And some southern educators and observers are watching the military experiment closely as a pilot operation that may help point the way to eventual compliance with the U. S. Supreme Court's anti-segregation edict.

De-segregation of schools on southern military posts, begun during the Truman administration, was all but completed this fall under an Eisenhower administration order banning separate racial schools after Sept. 1.

Some 27 post schools, almost all at the elementary level, are now operating on an integrated basis in 10 southern and border states. Sole exceptions are at Army Posts at Fort Meade, Md., and Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark., where the Government extended its deadline. All post schools in the "Deep South" are run by the Armed Forces since local officials refused to operate integrated schools except in states like Maryland and Texas.

This reporter visited four typical post schools. Two — in Florida and Texas — were integrated this fall, one in Alabama last fall and the fourth, in Georgia, in September, 1953.

Without exception post commanders, school officials, teachers and parents said the schools were working smoothly with but rare instances of minor racial friction. The small number of Negroes involved almost certainly had a bearing on this.

At this 800-mile-square Air Force

Proving ground on Florida's Gulf Coast, Dr. James N. Luton, Tennessee-born principal, had no racial breakdown on his pupils. He had to count faces to discover he had nine Negroes among his 802 students.

Orus Kinney, assistant principal fresh from segregated Alabama schools, said integration "is working fine here." He said neither he nor his wife, teaching at Eglin, had any hesitation about instructing Negroes and whites together at the Air Force-operated school.

"It doesn't matter who the child is," said Kinney. "The more people we educate the better off we are, particularly in the south."

He knew of but one teacher who turned down a job on the Post because of integration.

The sole Negro on the staff of 32 was the school librarian. Kenney said it was "right" to hire a Negro teacher. He said she was fully acceptable to the other teachers, nearly all southerners.

Miss C, a young white teacher born and educated in Mississippi, had taught a year in an all-white school in Meridian, Miss., before coming to Eglin. She said she was the envy of other first grade teachers because she drew the school's only Negro first grader.

"D - - - is very appealing," Miss C said of her pig-tailed pupil. "She was at the class average when school started and now is ahead. She dresses way above average. Her speech is funny. She said, 'Miz C, you fo-got yoah loon.' She had to point to a balloon before I understood. But she'll talk like the rest before long."

A white Mississippi mother, whose 11-year-old daughter attends Eglin's Fifth grade, said she is "not opposed to integration at all." She was against racial intermarriage but did not think an integrated school would lead her daughter to marry a Negro.

The Negro librarian, a native of South Carolina whose son attends the Eglin School, said the teachers and school officials were "wonderful" to her and there were "no references — none" to her race. Her husband, a sergeant from Mississippi, said their son was better off in an integrated school because he would progress faster and "know how to conduct himself with other races."

This general picture, with variations, was duplicated at the three other Posts. Here are thumbnail sketches of their integrated schools:

Fort Benning, Ga. — integrated in fall of 1953 . . . now has about 1,700 white and 35 Negro pupils in three Army-run schools covering grades 1-8 and kindergarten. . . . No Negro teachers on staff of 67 but may hire some in a year or two, possibly starting with kindergarten or art teachers. . . . Mrs. Hazel J. Scudder, Arkansas-born widow of decorated Korean war veteran, knew of no parents who withdrew children because of integration . . . two Georgia teachers declined to renew contracts due to desegregation but most teachers now are Georgians and Alabamans. . . . Negro sergeant reported white child called his son "Nigger" and the name-caller was shunned by white classmates. . . . Negro girl elected Queen of her 4th grade class . . . Negro boy won school marbles championship but couldn't compete in area match because of race.

Sheppard Air Force Base, Tex. — Local school district running post school on integrated basis for first time. . . . 484

white and 12 Negro children in grades 1-6. . . . No Negro teachers applied but principal Marcus Anderson willing to have them if qualified. . . . Anderson, native of East Texas, State's most heavily-Negro area, "glad" of integration "Because I believe all children should have an equal opportunity regardless of race.". . . Negro boy hurt because classmates didn't help him with Hallowe'en mask; white boy found out and tearfully told teacher; hands shot up all over room when teacher asked for volunteers to help Negro.

Military Base in Ala. — Name of base withheld because Commander concerned about local relations. . . . Military-operated post elementary school integrated in September, 1954 . . . two Negro children attended until father transferred overseas in January. . . . No Negroes among 200-plus white pupils but could be any time parents move into post quarters. . . . Principal, young native Alabaman, said no difficulty with two Negro students . . . at least one teaching applicant did not return because of integration. . . . Negro teachers applying were not qualified, no objection to hiring if were. . . . No trouble with nearby Blanktown, and complete though unofficial cooperation from local, county and state school officials on school matters.

WHITE CITIZENS' COUNCIL

Blanktown, Ala. — The speaker's voice rose and fell on the silent heads of the crowd that almost filled the big school auditorium.

"Integration of the races in our schools will lead to intermarriage and mongrelization of the white race," he said.

"My church, the Methodist Church. has endorsed racial mixing and I'm heah to tell you I'm ashamed of my church and the Democratic Party. They're acting like durned fools."

Laughter and applause broke out among the audience, chiefly neatly-dressed, gray-haired men with a scattering of women and younger men. They were attending a meeting of the Citizen's Council of this medium-sized city in Central Alabama's "Black Belt," one of a growing number of such groups dedicated to preserve school segregation despite the Supreme Court's integration edict.

Blanktown is not the real name of the city, of course. But this reporter was permitted to attend the "closed" meeting only on condition that he not name the city or identify the participants. They included the Mayor, a leading judge and other prominent citizens.

The speaker continued.

"We must educate our children not to be taken in by the propaganda of the Northern politicians and the Northern Press," he thundered. "Every day we can keep the Negro vote from increasing, keep down new petitions for integration, we are that much to the good."

No word was spoken of violence or economic reprisals, although several Negroes who signed integration petitions in Blanktown had lost their jobs. The speaker mentioned President Eisenhower's desegregation of military post schools but said nothing about the nearby military base whose elementary school had been integrated in 1954.

The chairman of The Citizens' Council and the judge talked freely after being informed they would not be named. Both said they had no concern about racial mixing at the base or its school.

The Chairman, an elderly professional man, said "our policy is to avoid fric-

tion with the Base. We're glad to have it here. It means a lot to us economically."

He said the base school, which had two Negro pupils last year and none now, was not an accurate reflection of the integration problem.

"In my opinion, if 85 to 95 per cent of the population of Blanktown were white and the rest Negro, we'd have no problem at all," he said. "We wouldn't think any more of Negroes going to school than Indians or Chinese."

But he said Negroes in that area, outnumbering whites 7 to 1, were mostly illiterate cotton pickers and cornfield hands, responsible for nearly all the area's crime, venereal disease and Welfare cases.

The judge, in a separate interview, said the city is spending millions to equalize Negro and white schools with a view to raising the standards of local Negroes.

"We've got to work it out over a long period of time," he added.

"I don't like to be defeatist, but I know integration is coming," said the Council Chairman. "The Northern magazines, newspapers, the Negro vote, the pressure will win in the end."

He said talk of racial intermarriage actually "doesn't count for much — there's too much pride of race for that." The threat of economic pressure, he added, has been "overstated — you can't do much with that."

Education Stressed

He stressed the goal of "educating" school children and the public against integration. He conceded the Council's "educational" work may have sparked the firing of the Negroes. But he said the group is opposed to violence or other unlawful measures.

"All we can do is delay it and every day we do I'm glad," he said. "The FBI asked me what would happen if Negroes were ordered into school with whites this fall and I told them a lot of people would be killed. I don't like violence, but we can't prevent individual violent actions."

No Pressure

The young principal of the military post school, a native Alabaman, said no pressure had been brought against him because of his job.

Although local officials refused to run an unsegregated school on the Post, the principal said he got "complete" unofficial cooperation from city, county and state school agencies on problems of curriculum, textbooks and other matters. The city let the base school share in its Group Hospitalization program for teachers.

"Money talks," the principal said.

He and other teachers at the post school draw bigger salaries than local teachers, the extra compensation being for loss of retirement rights and other benefits of the state school system, extra travel costs and other factors. City school officials said the principal wouldn't get teachers for an unsegregated school "but I had five of them hanging on my coattails."

The young Alabaman agreed it would be difficult to integrate schools in Blanktown under current conditions. "But under the right circumstances, like we have here at the Base, I would not object," he said. "I think if definite goals were set, instead of just letting things drift, it would work itself out."

The Base Commander added this comment: "If folks down here would spend as much time trying to solve this problem as they do fighting it, it could be licked in apple pie order."

Intimidation Stiffens Montgomery Boycott

Indications are that the mass arrests of Negro leaders in the now-famous Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott have only served to stiffen the passive resistance of the town's Negro citizens against undue discrimination.

Currently, law enforcement officers have arrested 90 Negroes at the instigation of the grand jury. The charge is that the Negroes did "without just cause or legal excuse for so doing, enter into a combination conspiracy, agreement, arrangement or understanding, for the purpose of hindering, delaying, preventing the Montgomery City Lines, Inc., from carrying on a lawful business."

The background of the case, briefly, is:

On December 1, a Negro seamstress was arrested when she refused to give her bus seat to white people. A protest by Negro citizens quickly grew into a mass boycott. Negroes ask three things of bus company officials. These are (1) more courteous treatment; (2) seating on a first come, first served basis, with Negroes seating from the rear, whites from the front; and (3) hiring of Negro bus drivers for predominantly Negro routes. Bus company and city officials are only willing to concede the first request.

Montgomery's Mayor, W. A. Gayle, announced a "get tough" policy following the breakdown of negotiations between city officials and the Negro groups, and subsequently boycott leaders were intimidated through a series of arrests for minor offense. Then bombs were exploded at the homes of two of the boycott leaders. Now come the indictments and arrests.

The ironic aspect of the situation is that it would have been so easy for city fathers and bus company officials to concede to these wishes and still maintain segregation. Negro leaders pointed out that they were not challenging segregation.

However, as a result of continued stubbornness on the part of officials, a suit has been filed by a group of Negroes, who seek to have Alabama and Montgomery transportation laws requiring segregation declared unconstitutional. Even here, city officials have resorted to intimidation in that they are seeking to disbar the lawyer for the Negro group on charges of representing a woman without her approval. Indications are that the Negro woman withdrew from the suit after intimidation from the white community.

The boycott hurt the bus company tremendously in the beginning; and al-

(Continued on Page 12)

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA AND AUTHERINE LUCY

Planning on the part of pro-segregation groups and the lack of planning on the part of University of Alabama officials apparently were the chief factors in the recent demonstrations against Autherine Lucy at the University.

Other factors, such as apathy on the part of law enforcement officers, played a part in allowing the mob a free hand; but the matter of planning was the major factor.

The policy of officials of the university, according to reliable information, was one of admitting Miss Lucy with no special preparations except those accorded all other students. Although desegregation in other Southern universities (for example at the University of North Carolina) usually has been accomplished through faculty and student planning, indications are that there would have been little trouble in admitting Miss Lucy without this planning had it not been for "outsiders."

The number of students actually engaged in agitation against the Negro co-ed is estimated at less than a hundred although curiosity seekers swelled the number of students at the scene. The bulk of the agitators were made up of factory workers and other outsiders with the backing of white-supremacy organizations centered in Birmingham.

For instance, it is known that an official of one of these organizations stated in Birmingham two weeks prior to the demonstrations that such an event would take place. The official also stated that care must be taken that the demonstration did not turn into another "Georgia Tech," that is, a demonstration for Miss Lucy rather than against her.

Added evidence that racist groups anticipated the demonstration is the fact that a top official of the North Alabama White Citizens' Council was identified as being on the university campus during the week prior to the mob action. Then, too, "outsiders" from Chilton County, Alabama, were present at the demonstrations; and a White Citizens' Council representative from Montgomery had been in the Chilton area during the week prior to the demonstrations.

Other evidence that the racists were on hand included the fact that "hate" literature was distributed under their imprint.

Aiding this planning on the part of the negative forces was the lack of attempt by both Tuscaloosa and university law enforcement officers to break up the demonstrations. Observers saw one Tuscaloosa policeman chanting with the demonstrators; and at another time, a university policeman was seen turning his back on demonstrators throwing eggs and rocks at a bus. The State Patrol

Prejudice and discrimination in sports recently cost Birmingham, Alabama, both financially and entertainment-wise. Due to the ban on interracial sports teams in the steel city, exhibition games between the Milwaukee Braves and Brooklyn Dodgers and the Kansas City Athletics and Pittsburgh Pirates were cancelled.

Donald Davidson, public relations director of the Braves, said: "We do not schedule a game in any city where all of the players on both clubs are not permitted to participate in the game." New Orleans and Chattanooga are the happy recipients of the cancelled Birmingham games.

One wonders how the city fathers will go about protecting Birmingham sports fans from the "evils" of integrated sports come the World Series. Will Birmingham television sets be blacked out or will avid fans again glue themselves to TV screens as they have in the past?

reportedly was under order not to lay a hand on any student.

The Autherine Lucy case has not been resolved as this article goes to press, but indications are that university officials, faculty, and students now are drawing up plans to try to maintain law and order on the campus in the event Miss Lucy is readmitted.

Apparently Alabama's Governor Jim Folsom also has given some thought to the effect of international publicity concerning Alabama. Just prior to the court session on whether Miss Lucy should be readmitted to the university, Governor Folsom said, "I visited the campus to reassure Dr. Carmichael (president of the university) that I would do all in my power to maintain law and order on the campus in cooperation with local officials. We want to protect the lives of the students at the university and to do that we must maintain law and order. That's what I'm going to go all out to do — protect the students."

If Governor Folsom and university officials follow this procedure, then the matter can be resolved in the American way.

Montgomery Boycott

(Continued from Page 10)

though the revenue has been increased by upping bus fares, it is the white rider who is paying to help make up the income loss. The city also loses indirectly since a percentage of the bus company's gross goes to the city treasury.

Mayor Gayle denies that retail trade has been hurt, but reliable sources report that downtown trade is off, although it is difficult to estimate just how much. At least, the Men of Montgomery, who represent the business group, tried unsuccessfully to effect a compromise agreement.

No one knows what Montgomery city officials hope to gain by their tactics since each move has only served to make the boycott more effective. A good example is what happened after the mass arrests, which included many Negro ministers. A 75-year-old Negro woman was given a ride by one of the many volunteer drivers. Said the woman: "I've been riding the buses all through the boycott because I'm old and sick; but since they arrested my pastor, I'll walk from now on if necessary."

Noteworthy quotes from the press and periodicals

"We might as well be candid. Most of those laws (strong pro-segregation laws passed by the 1956 Georgia Legislature) will be stricken down by the courts in due course." — Attorney General Eugene Cook of Georgia.

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"The court cannot be expected, nor will it tolerate delays solely for the purpose of obviating its decree. That much it has made quite clear. Therefore it ill behooves Florida — or any other state — to center all its energies on how best to keep the schools segregated. It's a lost cause. A lot of heartache, a lot of hard feeling, much confusion can be avoided on the local level, and the prestige of the State of Florida bolstered on the state level by concentrating on how to carry out the court's decree most smoothly and efficiently, rather than engaging in a futile, bitter, long drawn out battle — doomed in the end to failure." — From the Florida *Clearwater Sun*.

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"A year ago, the 106th Annual Council went on record as standing behind the decision of the Supreme Court of this land to outlaw segregation in the public schools. . . . Since that time the implementation of the decision has sharpened sensitivities and heightened racial tensions in many areas — as always happens when the majesty of the law is pitted against the long-prevailing mores of a community. In some places groups of citizens have banded together for the purpose of nullifying the effect of the Supreme Court's ruling in their own localities. Some states have signified their intentions, through their administrations, or the ballot box, to circumvent that decision. I would feel recreant in my responsibility as Bishop of this Diocese if I did not caution communicants of this Church to weigh carefully the implications of such citizens' groups with the avowed purpose of defying the law of the land. Any strategy adopted by such concerned groups must square with the Christian doctrine of God and Man or do violence to the faith which our church people profess." — The Rt. Reverend John E. Hines, the Bishop of Texas of the Episcopal Church.

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"The theory of interposition is without sound legal basis as applied to segregation. Of course it is true that the Supreme Court may not prevent a state from exercising rights reserved under the Tenth Amendment. But the states agreed in the Fourteenth Amendment not to 'abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.' The States also agreed in Article III of the Constitution that 'the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court.' The interposition theory may represent good wishful thinking but it represents a poor quality of Constitutional law." — Wilbur La Roe in the *Presbyterian Outlook*.

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"We urge that local people — of all groups — come together in equal dignity and full democracy to work toward the solution of their problems within the framework of the Supreme Court decisions; that they support the administrators who stand for law and order as embodied in our Federal Constitution; and that we — the people of the Appalachian South, so conduct ourselves that we may serve as an example to the rest of the South and as a beacon of hope to the rest of the world." — From a resolution adopted at the 44th Annual Conference of the Council of the Southern Mountains, Inc., Gatlinburg, Tennessee.

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Bulletin 643 June, 1956

The Negro Population of Kentucky at Mid-century

By A. Lee Coleman, Albert C. Pryor, Jr., and John R. Christiansen

Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station
University of Kentucky
Lexington

7-0

HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

From the Kentucky Council on Human Relations
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky
Phone 3-1409

JUNE 1956

Save the Teachers

The Kentucky Council on Human Relations is vitally interested in efforts to see that qualified Negro teachers are not dismissed from their schools in Kentucky as their schools are integrated. A most encouraging note has been the release by the Kentucky Department of Education of statistics which show that Negro teachers are better prepared at all levels than are other teachers. The data was prepared at the request of President R. B. Atwood, Kentucky State College.

The KCHR staff adapted the Department figures slightly to make the comparison between Negro teachers and white teachers, and a chart, of which a copy is sent with this newsletter, was prepared to show graphically the contrast in preparation. The chart and table was sent to Kentucky school superintendents, having Negro children, with a letter urging that they employ teachers on merit. The letter to superintendents enclosed a summary listing the qualifications of several Negro teachers who received notice. We asked that white emergency teachers with poorer preparation not be hired while these people are still available.

And the Tenure Laws

The letter also suggested that superintendents and boards could not in good faith take the required oath for hiring emergency teachers while these people are available. It was also pointed out that dismissal of teachers because of their color would undermine the teacher tenure laws and open the way for political violation. The letter was released to Kentucky papers. We later sent the same mailing to the chairman of the local Boards of Education with a cover letter. That letter said in part, "We sent the enclosed letter to superintendents because we believe that most of them want to hire the best available teacher for their schools...We recognize that different districts must move in different ways and at different speeds toward desegregation." A copy of a newspaper article and editorial are being sent with the newsletter. Copies of the reprint, the chart, and the letters are available at our office.

Nearly 100 Districts Keep Good Negro Teachers

The KCHR has asked all superintendents to fill out a very short form to let us know how many Negro teachers they gave notice by March 31 (the required date), and to give us the names and addresses of such teachers. While the picture changed rapidly, as of June 13, almost 100 districts will keep all their Negro teachers next year or have failed to dismiss any qualified Negro teacher as a result of integration. Only 22 districts have notified Negro teachers as an apparent result of integration. They have notified 54 teachers, but some of these may not be because of desegregation and some teachers may be rehired. Twenty-seven districts with Negro teachers have not been heard from.

The KCHR staff wrote to each of these teachers and sent them a teacher employment application which they returned to the Professional Placement Unit in the Kentucky Department of Economic Security. KCHR asked them if they were dismissed because of integration, and asked for information about their education, experience, plans, etc., so we could help them further.

Local Comparison Available

Office staff and Consultants of KCHR will attempt to follow up in as many of the cases as possible with personal visits to the local school superintendents and others to encourage hiring on merit. The Department of Education figures on teacher preparation in each district will be of help. Three State studies give state-wide figures as well as figures broken down by school systems and split into elementary and high school teachers. Teacher Education Circular Number 103 gives the data on the preparation of Negro teachers as compared with other teachers. Circular No. 102 gives the data on emergency teachers in Kentucky schools, and No. 101 gives the preparation by number of hours or degrees of all teachers. All three of these circulars have been sent to the consultants. Copies are available from the Department of Education.

Mailed to Superintendents

A four page compilation of news stories telling about recent announcements of schools which will integrate by fall was sent without comment to school superintendents in May. Look to pages 4 to 7 of this newsletter for copies, under the heading Kentucky School Story. This method will be used from time to time as we get usable reports from our members and friends. We would like to receive clippings of any and all integration stories appearing in papers other than the Louisville Courier-Journal, and we hope you will send us any you may see. In our efforts to encourage all districts to desegregate, it is important to let others know about the many who do make progress.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

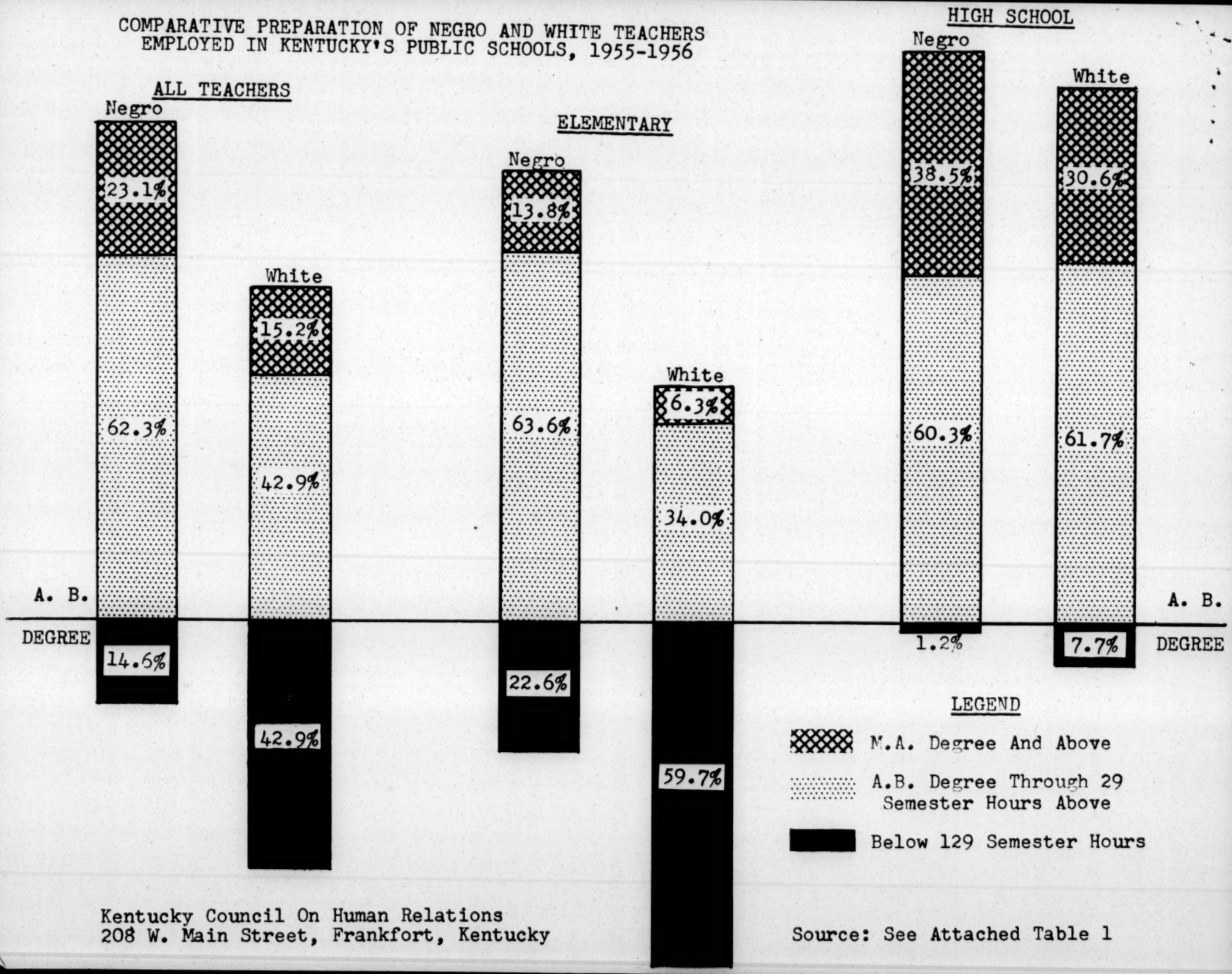
Milestones of Progress

The announced merger of the Kentucky Teachers Association with the Kentucky Education Association with the latter making it clear that it would defend the right of all teachers, white or Negro.

The formal dedication of the ten hospitals built by the Miners Memorial Hospital Association headed by John L. Lewis. The seven hospitals in Kentucky as well as the two in West Virginia and the one in Virginia are open to all without discrimination based on race, creed, or color. Personnel training programs operated by the hospitals and employment are likewise open to all.

The Ministerial Association of Frankfort has decided to accept all the ministers of the community.

COMPARATIVE PREPARATION OF NEGRO AND WHITE TEACHERS
EMPLOYED IN KENTUCKY'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1955-1956



Kentucky Council On Human Relations
208 W. Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

Source: See Attached Table 1

TABLE 1

COMPARATIVE PREPARATION OF NEGRO AND WHITE TEACHERS
EMPLOYED IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN KENTUCKY 1955--1956

TRAINING	Negro Teachers Total		White Teachers Total	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Above M. A. Degree	25	1.76	345	1.72
M. A. Degree	303	21.29	2,500	12.45
A. B. Degree through 29 sm. hrs. above	887	62.33	8,619	42.93
96-128 Semester Hours	125	8.79	2,834	14.12
64-95 Semester Hours	74	5.20	4,363	21.73
32-63 Semester Hours	7	.49	886	4.41
1-31 Semester Hours	1	.07	478	2.38
No College Hours	1	.07	52	.26
TOTAL	1,423	100.00	20,077	100.00

TRAINING	Negro Elementary Teachers		White Elementary Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Above M. A. Degree	8	.90	93	.68
M. A. Degree	114	12.85	765	5.63
A. B. Degree through 29 sm. hrs. Above	564	63.59	4,621	33.99
96-128 Semester Hours	121	13.64	2,557	18.81
64-95 Semester Hours	72	8.12	4,198	30.88
32-63 Semester Hours	6	.68	838	6.16
1-31 Semester Hours	1	.11	471	3.47
No College Hours	1	.11	52	.38
TOTAL	887	100.00	13,595	100.00

TRAINING	Negro Secondary Teachers		White Secondary Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Above M. A. Degree	17	3.17	252	3.89
M. A. Degree	189	35.26	1,735	26.77
A. B. Degree through 29 sm. hrs. Above	323	60.26	3,998	61.68
96-128 Semester Hours	4	.75	277	4.27
64-95 Semester Hours	2	.37	165	2.54
32-63 Semester Hours	1	.19	48	.74
1-31 Semester Hours	0	.00	7	.11
No College Hours	0	.00	0	.00
TOTAL	536	100.00	6,482	100.00

Source: Adapted from Teacher Education Circular No. 103, Division of Teacher Education and Certification, State Department of Education.

Kentucky School Story

—APRIL 1956—SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS

11 More Kentucky Districts Announce Plans to Desegregate

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

A GROWING ACCENT on permissive or voluntary features in Kentucky plans for 1956 desegregation was noted as 11 additional school districts announced their programs during March. The Negro-pupil ratio varied from less than one per cent in Harrison County to nearly 20 per cent in Richmond, and the programs ranged from first-grade only or high school only to all grades. (See "School Boards and Schoolmen.")

State NAACP officials, noting "a general trend toward compliance" with the Supreme Court's ruling, as attested by a State Department of Education expectation that virtually every Kentucky district would have begun some plan of desegregation by this fall, said no action against any school board is currently contemplated. But they reported that "several" Negro teachers have already received notice of contract-termination as a byproduct of desegregation plans, and said the NAACP would defend their tenure-rights in court if negotiations with school officials involved proved fruitless.

Paducah's plans for next fall are to keep teaching staffs all-white or all-Negro, with parents deciding whether their children shall go to a school staffed by Negro or white teachers. (See "School Boards and Schoolmen.")

A check of Kentucky colleges showed that, in addition to the tax-supported institutions reported in SSN last month, seven church-affiliated colleges and one unaffiliated private college currently have Negro students enrolled. (See "In the Colleges.")

In the following account of March desegregation-plan announcements, figures in parenthesis indicate the current percentage of Negro-pupil enrollment. The effective dates are the beginning of the 1956-57 term:

FRANKFORT (12.6%): "Public schools will be open henceforward to all races in accordance with the rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States."

This March 10 announcement by Kentucky's capital-city school board added, however, that "wherever any classroom shortage may appear, temporary preference will be given to the previous enrollees and procedures at the school and additional classroom space will be provided as fast as the location and extent of needs and the financial means can be developed."

And Frankfort's two high schools, one for Negroes, one for whites, "will be continued for a while to test the use of both and give employment to teachers at both schools."

FIRST-STEP PROGRAM

RICHMOND (19.5%): Under a first-step program announced March 9, 40 students in the 10th to 12th grades at Richmond High, a Negro school, will attend Madison High, a white school, beginning Sept. 1. The Richmond school for Negroes will continue to operate grades 1 through 9.

HARRODSBURG (9.5%): Negro and white students in grades 9 through 12 at West Side and Harrodsburg high schools will be integrated, the city board announced March 28.

CYNTHIANA (11.1%) in Harrison County (0.8%): On March 7 the Cynthiana board announced plans to integrate Negro and white students in the upper three grades of Cynthiana High School and to continue the present Negro school, Banneker, for the first nine grades—with no desegregation plans set for those grades. The following day the county board announced it would desegregate all grades. Involved are three Negro high school pupils and nine elementary pupils, all of whom this year attend the Cynthiana Negro school, Banneker.

TOP GRADES TO MIX

SOMERSET (6.5%): Ninth through 12th grades to be desegregated at Somerset High, with those grades to be discontinued at the Negro school, Dunbar. The first eight grades will continue to be segregated, with Dunbar operating as a Negro grade school.

The board's March 7 announcement said the action would affect 57 Negro students who would have been in Dunbar High School next year. The school, with a current enrollment of only 49, would have lost its full accreditation since its recent loss of Negro pupils from three other desegregating districts—Wayne and Russell counties and Monticello. (The state requires an enrollment of 100 for full accreditation).

PERRY COUNTY (1.5%) where desegregation plans for Hazard (10.8%) were announced a month earlier: A full free-choice plan, involving elementary and high schools alike, was announced on March 9. County Supt. Gilbert Bowling said white and Negro pupils would be allowed to choose whether they want to attend segregated schools or go to any school in their district.

NEGRO SCHOOL TO CLOSE

PINEVILLE (7.6%): The city's one school for Negroes, Roland Hayes, will be closed and its 37 elementary pupils enrolled in now all-white schools. Pineville's 12 Negro high school pupils, now being sent to the state-supported Lincoln Institute in Shelby County, will be transferred to Pineville.

BARREN COUNTY (5%): A high school integration program was announced on March 16. Four county high schools will be open to pupils of all races; children now attending three Negro high schools in the county may either continue at those schools or attend the previously all-white schools.

PADUCAH (15.1%): Dr. Ralph Osborne, city school superintendent, on March 28 described as a "moderate" approach to the desegregation problem a program to keep teaching staffs all-white or all-Negro, with parents determining whether their children go to Negro-staffed or white-staffed schools.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
208 W. MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

FREE CHOICE

HOPKINS COUNTY (7.7%): Negro children entering school for the first time next fall will have their choice of schools.

Supt. Sam Pollock said on March 28 that "our system of maintaining both Negro and white schools will continue, but pupils will be able to participate in the new system on a voluntary basis." He said that the plan, which opens only the first grades to Negro entries each year, will be continued "as long as the need exists," so that at the end of 12 years a Negro pupil entering school in 1956 will complete his primary and high school education in a completely integrated system.

In Louisville (17.8%), whose top-to-bottom desegregation plans have been described in previous issues of SSN, officials all but finished shuffling some 50,000 multi-colored cards sent back by parents of elementary and junior high pupils under the flexible-transfer and redistricting program, said a detailed report on parental choices (limited initially by space considerations and in future by pupil behavior) would be issued in April. The senior high school plan, still unannounced, is expected to give a city-wide choice to any pupil beginning next fall.

IN THE COLLEGES

Kentucky's non-tax-supported colleges now open to Negroes, an SSN survey shows, include one Baptist, one Methodist, one unaffiliated (Berea), and five Catholic institutitions. And at least two others indicate readiness to admit Negro applicants once public-school desegregation begins in their area.

The state's only four-year Baptist college, Georgetown, admitted Negroes for the first time last September, currently has four (one man, three women), all local residents ("first and only Negro students to apply for admission . . . received and treated like any student who attends our college"). Union College, a four-year Methodist institution at Barbourville, admitted its first Negro student in 1954, now has three. Berea College, which admitted Negro students from the close of the Civil War until enactment of the Day Law in 1904, began readmitting Negroes after that law's amendment in 1950. Its records do not show race, but it estimates current Negro enrollment at 22 or 23.

The five Catholic colleges, most of which also opened their doors to Negro students in 1950, have Negro enrollments varying from two to 72. They include Bellarmine, Nazareth and Ursuline in Louisville, Villa Madonna in Covington, and Nazareth in Bardstown.

The state's total Negro enrollment in once all-white colleges, public and private, is estimated to be about 550.

Card Used in Louisville 'Free Choice' Plan

Dear Parent:

On the reverse side of this card is the plan adopted by the Board of Education for ending compulsory racial segregation in the Louisville Public Schools. In the redistricting, your child

Pupil's Name (First) (Last) Address

(Present School) (Present Grade)

belongs in ..... school.

If you prefer another school, please list below your 1st, 2nd, and 3rd choice and return to the school your child is now attending on or before March 8, 1956. When there are more requests for transfers than can be granted, decisions will be made in accordance with items 9 and 10 of the plan.

First Choice ..... Second Choice ..... Third Choice .....

PARENT PLEASE SIGN AND RETURN .....

Signature of Parent or Guardian

PLAN OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR DESEGREGATION

1. The program shall go into operation in September, 1956.
2. The change shall be complete—throughout the Louisville School District and at all levels, kindergarten through high school and adult classes.
3. The entire area of the Louisville School District will be redistricted without regard to race.
4. In redistricting, there shall be no gerrymandering or other establishment of unnatural boundaries.
5. The redistricting shall be done in such manner as to serve all the children as conveniently as possible, with proper regard to the capacities of buildings.
6. To each school shall be assigned an area which will furnish, without excessive travel, the approximate number of pupils, regardless of race, which it may reasonably serve.
7. If two or more schools are close together, or for other reasons it seems wise, a single district may be established for them and parents may be permitted to choose freely between or among them within the capacities of the respective schools.
8. When new district lines have been established and approved by the Board of Education, parents of all children will be informed in writing the school or schools in which their children belong.
9. A parent who prefers another school may request a transfer. The transfer and the parent's preference of schools will be granted within the capacities of the schools and with due regard for the convenience of the child and the preferences and convenience of other parents and children.
10. Transfers such as those described in paragraph 9 above shall not be permitted to crowd out of any school pupils who, by residence, belong in this school.
11. A pupil attending a school other than the one which serves the district in which he lives may be required to transfer to the school in which he belongs by residence if attendance, conduct or school work is not satisfactory.
12. Pupils attending a school outside the district of residence will not receive free transportation, except in unusual cases which the superintendent may approve.

Here is a reproduction of the cards sent out to about 50,000 parents and guardians of Louisville school children as school authorities sought to complete planning for desegregation of the school system this fall. Replies to the cards will be used in working out the flexible-transfer and redistricting programs involved in the changeover.

WHAT THEY SAY

Desegregation poses "a great challenge" to Louisville teachers, according to an editorial in the spring edition of *Professionally Yours*, publication of Louisville's Department of Classroom Teachers.

The editorial said that "how to integrate" is the problem now, and stressed the importance "of accepting integration as a normal change-over and conveying this feeling to the public."

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
208 W. MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

July 2
~~June 26,~~ 1956

District Director of Internal Revenue
P. O. Box 60
Louisville 1, Kentucky

Attention: Chief, Audit Division

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request, we forward a completed Form 1023, Exemption Application, for our last fiscal year, October 1, 1954 to September 30, 1955.

We attach and mark accordingly, answers to questions, 18 B; 23 A, B, C, D; and 24. (an leaflet)

As I have indicated, we filed Form 990-A on November 9, 1955.

Sincerely,

Galen A. Martin
Executive Director

GAM:vs

Enclosures

(COPY)

FORM **1023**
Rev. Apr. 1955

U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

EXEMPTION APPLICATION

(To be made only by a principal officer of the organization claiming exemption)

To be filed with the District Director for your District.

For use of organizations applying for exemption under section 501(a) and described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, which are organized and operated exclusively for one of the following purposes (check purpose(s)):

☐ Religious ☐ Charitable ☐ Scientific ☐ Testing for Public Safety
☒ Educational ☐ For the prevention of cruelty to children or animals ☐ Literary

If the space provided for the insertion of information or data under any of the questions below is inadequate for the purposes, additional sheets may be used which should be properly identified and securely attached hereto.

1. FULL NAME OF ORGANIZATION: Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.

2. DATE OF APPLICATION: June 6, 1956

3. COMPLETE ADDRESS (*Number and street, post office box, etc.*): 208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

4a. IS THE ORGANIZATION INCORPORATED? ☒ Yes ☐ No

4b. IF INCORPORATED, UNDER LAWS OF WHAT STATE? Kentucky

4c. DATE OF INCORPORATION: April 8, 1955

4d. IF NOT INCORPORATED, STATE THE MANNER OF ORGANIZATION: Incorporated

4e. DATE OF ORGANIZATION: as above

5a. IS THE ORGANIZATION THE OUTGROWTH OR CONTINUATION OF ANY FORM OF PREDECESSOR? ☒ Yes ☐ No

5b. IF SO, STATE NAME OF PREDECESSOR: Kentucky Council for Interracial Cooperation 1920-1945; Kentucky Division, Southern Regional Council 1946-54

5c. PERIOD DURING WHICH IT WAS IN EXISTENCE: See 5b, 1920-1954

5d. SUBMIT COPIES OF ALL PAPERS BY WHICH THE TRANSFER OF ASSETS, IF ANY, WAS EFFECTED: no copies now transfer made and reported earlier

6a. HAS ORGANIZATION FILED FEDERAL INCOME TAX RETURNS? ☐ Yes ☒ No

6b. IF SO, STATE RETURN FORM NUMBER: none

6c. YEAR OR YEARS FILED: none

7. STATE BRIEFLY THE SPECIFIC PURPOSES FOR WHICH THE ORGANIZATION WAS FORMED (*Do not quote from, or make reference to, the articles of incorporation or bylaws for this purpose.*) To study and report the results on the status of human relations among the people of Kentucky; to promote harmony, understanding and equality of opportunity among all the people of this State through education, joint discussion and research; to discover and increase the knowledge of the scientific sociological and psychological basis for better human relations.

8a. IS CAPITAL STOCK ISSUED AND OUTSTANDING? ☐ Yes ☒ No

8b. IF SO, STATE (A) CLASS OR CLASSES OF SUCH STOCK, (B) THE NUMBER AND PAR VALUE OF THE SHARES, (C) THE CONSIDERATION FOR WHICH ISSUED, AND (D) WHETHER OR NOT ANY DIVIDENDS OR INTEREST HAS BEEN OR MAY BE PAID ON ANY CLASS OF SUCH STOCK. none

9a. HAS ANY DISTRIBUTION OF CORPORATE PROPERTY EVER BEEN MADE TO SHAREHOLDERS OR MEMBERS? ☐ Yes ☒ No

9b. IF SO, ATTACH HERETO A SEPARATE STATEMENT CONTAINING FULL DETAILS THEREOF, INCLUDING (1) AMOUNTS OR VALUE, (2) SOURCE OF FUNDS OR PROPERTY DISTRIBUTED, AND (3) BASIS OF AND AUTHORITY FOR DISTRIBUTION none

10. STATE ALL SOURCES FROM WHICH THE ORGANIZATION'S INCOME IS DERIVED
Foundation grants, individual and group memberships, private contributions (See Article III of the By-Laws)

11a. DOES ANY PART OF THE RECEIPTS REPRESENT PAYMENT FOR SERVICES OF ANY CHARACTER RENDERED BY THE ORGANIZATION? ☐ Yes ☒ No

11b. IF SO, EXPLAIN IN DETAIL none

12. STATE ALL THE ACTIVITIES IN WHICH THE ORGANIZATION IS PRESENTLY ENGAGED
Consultants and staff are continuing contact with community leaders to explain and offer service as outlined in item 7 above.

13. EXPLAIN IN DETAIL EACH FUND-RAISING ACTIVITY AND EACH BUSINESS ENTERPRISE ENGAGED IN, ACCOMPANIED BY COPIES OF ALL AGREEMENTS, IF ANY, WITH OTHER PARTIES FOR THE CONDUCT OF THAT BUSINESS We are engaged in no business enterprise. Our fund raising activities are carried on largely by the Directors through personal contact.

14. WHAT, IF ANY, SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES OF THE ORGANIZATION HAVE BEEN DISCONTINUED? (*Explain fully, giving dates of commencement and termination and the reason for discontinuance.*)
none

15a. Is the Organization Now, or Has It Ever Been, Engaged in Carrying on Propaganda, or Otherwise Either Advocating or Opposing Pending or Proposed Legislation?	15b. If So, Furnish a Detailed Explanation of Such Activities, and Furnish Copies of Literature, if Any, Distributed by the Organization
☐ Yes ☒ No	none
16a. Does the Organization Participate in or Intervene in (Including the Publishing or Distributing of Statements) Any Political Campaign on Behalf of Any Candidate for Public Office?	**16b. If So, Furnish a Detailed Explanation and Copies of Literature Distributed**
☐ Yes ☒ No	none

17. For What Purposes, Other Than in Payment for Services Rendered or Supplies Furnished, Are the Organization's Funds Expended? If Contributions, Gifts, Etc., Were Made to Other Organizations, Attach List.

none

18a. Are Any Payments Made to Members or Shareholders for Services Rendered the Organization?	18b. If So, Attach Detailed Explanation Showing Amount So Paid and the Character of the Services Rendered
To 11 Consultants who are members ☒ Yes ☐ No	

19. Does Any Part of the Net Income of the Organization Inure to the Benefit of Any Private Shareholder or Individual?

☐ Yes ☒ No

20a. If the Organization Is a Hospital, State Whether it Accepts Patients in Need of Hospital Care Who Cannot Pay for Such Services	20b. For the Last Complete Year of Operation, State Number of Patient Days of Treatment of	(1) Full Pay Patients	(2) Part Pay Patients	(3) Charity Patients (*admitted as such*)
☐ Yes ☒ No none	none	none	none	none

21. In the Event of the Dissolution of the Organization, What Disposition Would Be Made of Its Property? As indicated in Article X of the By-Laws, "...as much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposal of the ..." SRC.

22. After July 1, 1950, Did the CREATOR of Your Organization, or a CONTRIBUTOR to Your Organization, or a BROTHER or SISTER (Whole or Half Blood), SPOUSE, ANCESTOR, or LINEAL DESCENDANT of Such Creator or Contributor, or a CORPORATION Owned (50 Percent or More of Voting Stock or 50 Percent or More of Value of All Stock) Directly or Indirectly by Such Creator or Contributor—*If answer to any of the following is "Yes," attach detailed statement.*

	Yes	No		Yes	No		Yes	No
A. Borrow any part of your income or corpus?		X	C. Have any part of your services made available to him?		X	E. Sell any securities or other property to you?		X
B. Receive any compensation for personal services from you?		X	D. Purchase any securities or other property from you?		X	F. Have any part of your income or corpus diverted to him by any transaction?		X

23. Attach to This Application

A. A classified statement of receipts and expenditures during the last complete year of operation.

B. A complete statement of assets and liabilities as of the end of the last complete year of operation.

C. If incorporated, a copy of your articles of incorporation, or if not incorporated, a copy of your constitution, articles of association, declaration of trust, or other document setting forth your aims and purposes (conformed copies should be furnished).

D. A copy of your bylaws or other similar code of regulations.

E. A copy of each lease, if any, in which you are the lessee or lessor of property (real, personal, gas, oil, or mineral) or in which you own an interest under such lease, together with copies of all agreements with other parties for development of the property.

24. If exemption is claimed as an exclusively educational organization and a regular curriculum and faculty are not normally maintained and a regularly organized body of pupils or students is not normally in attendance at the place where the educational activities are regularly carried on, there should be attached specimen copies of any books, pamphlets, leaflets, or other printed matter issued or distributed during the latest complete year of operations.

SIGNATURE AND VERIFICATION

I, the undersigned, president, vice president, treasurer, assistant treasurer, chief accounting officer (*or other duly authorized officer*) of the organization for which this application is made, declare under the penalties of perjury that this application (including any accompanying statements) has been examined by me and is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, a true, correct, and complete application, made in good faith pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code and the regulations thereunder.

July 2, 1956	(signed) Galen Martin	Executive Director
(Date)	(Signature of officer)	(Title)

IMPORTANT

A mere claim or contention by an organization that it is exempt from income tax under section 501 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and the corresponding provisions of prior revenue acts will not relieve the organization from filing income tax returns and paying the tax. Unless the Commissioner has determined that an organization is exempt, it must prepare and file a complete income tax return for each taxable year of its existence. Accordingly, every organization that claims to be exempt should furnish the information and data specified herein, together with any other facts deemed material to the question, with the least possible delay, in order that the Commissioner can determine whether or not it is exempt. As soon as practicable after the information and data are received, the organization will be advised of the Commissioner's determination, and, the annual returns which will be required.

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND CASH DISBURSEMENTS

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC. - FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1955

RECEIPTS			
Southern Regional Council		$5,696.36	
Memberships		1,019.00	
Kentucky Division of Southern Regional Council		120.00	
Sale of literature		141.76	$6,977.12
DISBURSEMENTS			
Office:			
Rent	$572.31		
Telephone and telegraph	265.21		
Postage	150.00		
Supplies	235.12		
Printing	263.61		
Stenographer	439.08	$1,925.33	
Travel and conference:			
Executive	$ 629.83		
Conferees	1,087.18	1,717.01	
General expenses:			
Furniture and fixtures	$ 566.20		
Consultants' fees	2,240.00		
Southern Regional Council literature	142.69		
New South	313.15	3,262.04	6,904.38
NET UNDISTRIBUTED CASH - SEPTEMBER 30, 1955			$ 72.74

BALANCE SHEET

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC. - FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

SEPTEMBER 30, 1955

ASSETS

Cash in bank - Bank of Middletown - Middletown, Kentucky		$ 72.74
Furniture and fixtures		566.20
TOTAL ASSETS		$ 638.94

LIABILITIES AND DEFICIT

LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable		$ 353.25
Due to Southern Regional Council:		
Amount advanced for consultants' fees	$400.00	
LESS: Amount disbursed to consultant	40.00	360.00
		$ 713.25
DEFICIT		(74.31)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND DEFICIT		$ 638.94

BANK RECONCILIATION

SEPTEMBER 30, 1955

BANK OF MIDDLETOWN - MIDDLETOWN, KENTUCKY

Balance per bank statement - September 30, 1955		$181.13
LESS: Outstanding checks:		
NUMBER	AMOUNT	
159	$40.00	
243	3.25	
248	9.60	
249	83.54	
250	4.00	140.39
		$ 40.74
ADD: Deposits in transit		32.00
BALANCE PER BOOKS - SEPTEMBER 30, 1955		$ 72.74

Form 1023
18 B

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

Fees Paid to Consultants for Services Rendered

October 1, 1954 to September 30, 1955

Consultants	
Joseph Carroll	$200
Dr. Lee Coleman	200
Dr. L. C. Kesselman	200
Howitt C. Mathis	200
Milburn Maupin	200
Mrs. James G. Sheehan	220
C. V. Snapp	200
Dr. Willis Sutton	160
Dr. T. C. Venable	260
Dr. G. D. Wilson	200
William M. Wood	200
Total	$2240

The consultants rendered services as outlined in item #12 and #7 of Form 1023. They were asked to be consultants by virtue of the training and position in the community. They happen to be members of this group by choice and are not required to be members to be consultants. Our financial and other policies are determined by the Directors and consultants cannot serve as directors.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That we, Hugh A. Brimm, 4435 Blenheim; Charles H. Parrish Jr., 926 S. 6th Street, William H. Perry, Jr., 2230 West Chestnut Street, all of Louisville, Kentucky, and J. Mansir Tydings, Owl Creek Lane, Anchorage, Kentucky, all of Jefferson County, do associate to form a nonprofit and a nonstock corporation under the laws of the State of Kentucky.

ARTICLE I

The corporation hereby proposed to be organized shall be named and known as Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc., by which name it may contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, adopt a corporate seal, and conduct its business.

ARTICLE II

The object and purpose for which the corporation is formed are as follows:

1. To carry on in the State of Kentucky a program in agreement with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., as stated in the corporate charter of the said Southern Regional Council, Inc., as follows:

   "To exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civil, and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South, in all efforts towards regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all the peoples in the region; to reduce race tensions, the basis for race tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; and to co-operate with local, state, and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives."

ARTICLE III

The corporation shall continue for a period of twenty-five years unless dissolved sooner by a majority of the registered membership.

ARTICLE IV

The affairs and business of the corporation shall be conducted by an Executive Board. The board shall consist of 15 to 36 members serving three years terms, except that one-third of the first board shall serve only one year, and one-third shall serve two years, thereafter, one-third shall be elected annually by the Executive Board.

The chairman and one other member of the executive Board, elected by the board, shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

The incorporators shall serve in lieu of the Executive Board until the first annual meeting.

ARTICLE V

The principal office and place of business of said Corporation shall be in the City of Louisville, Jefferson County, Kentucky, at 1319 Heyburn Building.

ARTICLE VI

J. Mansir Tydings, whose business office is at 1320 Heyburn Building, Louisville, Kentucky is hereby designated by said Corporation as agent for the purpose of receiving process or summons to be served upon said Corporation.

ARTICLE VII

The membership of said Corporation shall possess the following

(Article VII Continued)

qualifications:

1. Any applicant who is in accord with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

2. Must be of good moral character.

ARTICLE VIII

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability which the corporation may at any time incur shall be twenty-five thousand ($25,000.00) dollars.

ARTICLE IX

No part of the earnings of this corporation shall inure to the benefit of any private individual, and no substantial part of its activities shall be the carrying on of propaganda, or other wise attempting to influence legislation.

****

Subscribed to by the Incorporators - February 17, 1955

Filed and Recorded - April 8, 1955

23 B

BY-LAWS OF THE KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

(An affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.)

ARTICLE I

Name

This organization is Kentucky Council on Human Relations, an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ARTICLE II

Purpose

Its purpose is to carry on in the state of Kentucky a program in agreement with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council as stated in the corporate charter of the SRC as follows: "to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and to maintain an organization for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices which will result in the greatest good for all the peoples in the region; to reduce race tensions, the basis for race tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; and to co-operate with local, state, and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives."

ARTICLE III

Membership

Section 1. Any person who is in accord with the purposes of the Southern Regional Council may become a member of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations.

Section 2. Annual dues shall be $5.00 for an individual; $7.00 for a couple; $2.00 for a student; $10.00 or more for a contributing member; $25.00 or more for an organization. Membership shall include a subscription to the publication of the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE IV

Meetings

There shall be meetings of members and non-members at such times and places as may be arranged by the executive staff for the conduct of programs in line with the organization's purpose, and with the approval of the Executive Board of the organization.

ARTICLE V

Officers and Executive Committee

The officers of the organization shall be a chairman, a vice chairman, a second vice chairman, a secretary, and a treasurer. These officers shall be elected by the Executive Board each year within two weeks after the election of the Executive Board, and shall constitute an Executive Committee to carry on the work of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE V

Officers and Executive Committee (Continued)

The Executive Committee shall appoint members of the Executive Board to the following standing committees: Education, Finance and Membership, Community Services, Legal Affairs, and Publications, and the chairman of each of these committees shall be a member of the Executive Committee. Four members present shall constitute a quorum for conducting the business of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI

Executive Board

The affairs of the organization shall be in charge of an Executive Board. The Board shall consist of 15 to 36 members serving three year terms, except that one-third of the first Board shall serve only one year and one-third shall serve only two years.

Thereafter one-third shall be elected annually by the Executive Board. The Board may fill vacancies as they occur.

The Executive Board shall meet every three months or more often as it may determine. Special meetings may be called by the chairman and shall be called upon written request of five Board members.

The chairman and one other member of the Executive Board elected by the Board shall be ex-officio members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

One-third of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VII

Committees

The Executive Board shall appoint a Finance Committee whose duty shall be to aid the Executive Board in fund-raising for the support of the organization. Other permanent or temporary committees shall be appointed by the chairman and approved by the Executive Board. At the discretion of the chairman, non-members may be asked to serve.

ARTICLE VIII

Executive Staff

The executive secretary shall be selected by the Executive Board. The executive secretary shall carry out the program of the organization, interpret the program to the communities of the state and assume other normal functions. He shall keep all records and present such reports as are required by the Executive Board and the Southern Regional Council. The executive secretary shall be a member without vote of the Executive Board.

Clerical staff - The executive secretary shall employ such assistance as he shall need to carry out the duties of his office, subject to the approval of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE VIII

Executive Staff (Continued)

3 Consultants - The executive secretary with the approval of the Executive Board may contract the services of professionally trained consultants, who shall be available for services needed, in carrying out the program of the organization.

From time to time the services of other specialists may be employed by the executive secretary with the approval of the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IX

Amendments

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting by a majority of those present, but no such amendment shall become valid until after written approval of it has been given by the Southern Regional Council as hereinafter provided in Article X.

ARTICLE X

Conditions of Affiliations with SRC

By-Laws of the organization and any amendment of By-Laws must be approved in writing on behalf of the Southern Regional Council; executive staff employed by the organization must be approved by the Southern Regional Council prior to employment; salary checks for all executive staff employed by the organization shall be sent from the Southern Regional Council both conditions pertaining, as long as the organization is substantially assisted by the Southern Regional Council, bookkeeping and program reports of the organization shall be in accordance with requirements of the Southern Regional Council; the purpose and program of the organization and provisions for membership in the organization must conform to requirements of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. as stated in Articles II, and III, and no substantial part of the activities shall be carrying on propaganda, or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, or otherwise engaging in political activities in any form. In the event of dissolution or disaffiliation of the organization, as much of the property as was secured with the aid of the Southern Regional Council, shall be at the disposition of the Southern Regional Council.

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The Kentucky Council on Human Relations

invites you

To

Work

For

A

Greater Kentucky

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

is an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, Georgia. A grant from the Ford Foundation has made possible the initial work of the Kentucky Council but in order to qualify for additional grants from the Foundation it is necessary to enlist financial support within the State of Kentucky. The Council is a group of citizens, both white and Negro. They are parents, educators, clergymen, business men, people in the various professions, lawyers, doctors, labor representatives, in fact ANYBODY believing that,

"the Kentucky of the future toward which our efforts are directed is a Kentucky freed from the stultifying inheritances of the past. It is a Commonwealth where the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race; where a common citizenship will work in democratic understanding for the common good; where all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; where all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law; where there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education or other public services; where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit, and will no longer be imposed; where, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self-respect, in recognition of his creation in the image of God."

What Is Our Idea?

Our idea is that if you bring facts, plus reason, plus guidance to bear upon the specific problems of human relations then the people themselves will arrive at creative solutions to those problems.

How Are We Going About This?

The Council is now providing the services of professionally trained and qualified consultants who are able to assist any local community to find its own answers by intelligent planning and inter-group cooperation. By means of workshops, consultation with public officials, program planning, speakers, printed materials and other such methods we are trying to bring the calm light of reason and open mindedness to problem areas.

What Do We Hope To Accomplish?

With the implementation of our purpose we want to achieve certain specific objectives. Our immediate goal is to demonstrate that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on public school integration can be achieved successfully by our State. Our ultimate objective is to invigorate the cause of Democracy here at home and throughout the world and thus to set straight the millions who have been told that America does not practice what it preaches.

Does This Whole Idea Appeal To You?

If it does then we would like to have you as a member of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. Working together in a "fellowship of the concerned" we can achieve our purpose and objectives.

On the next page you will find the names of the officers, directors and consultants who are responsible for the program of the Council. They are citizens of Kentucky whose ability and positions of leadership are widely recognized and respected.

The decision of the Supreme Court as legal action is not the complete answer to our problems. Together now, men on both sides of the color line must admit their mistakes and commit themselves wholly to the task of positive world and community leadership. Racial bitterness and strife are only symptoms. The real and basic problem is moral and spiritual. To divide the world on color lines would be the greatest tragedy of modern times.

This is an earnest appeal to you for your active support in the program we have proposed. Let us have not only your name for membership but also send us the names of others whom you know to share the same convictions as to our purpose for a greater Kentucky.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

WILLIAM H. PERRY, JR., CHAIRMAN
JULIET J. POYNTER, MEMBER
CHARLES T. STEELE, MEMBER
J. MANSIR TYDINGS, SECRETARY-TREASURER

DIRECTORS

REV. OLOF ANDERSON
DR. R. B. ATWOOD
HOUSTON BAKER
NORBERT BLUME
ROBERT T. BURKE, JR.
JAMES A. CAWOOD
JAMES CRUMLIN
RABBI MAURICE DAVIS
KELLEY J. DAY
JOSEPH FREELAND
MRS. NETTIE A. GREEN
DR. ROSCOE GIFFIN
MRS. W. P. HEUSER
REV. ALFRED F. HORRIGAN
MRS. ABBIE CLEMENT JACKSON
DR. LEONARD E. MEECE
J. VAN DYKE NORMAN
ESTES RIFFE
ANITA W. ROBINSON
PRISCILLA ROBERTSON
DORCAS RUTHENBURG
DR. IRWIN T. SANDERS
FRANK STANLEY
CHARLES T. STEELE
MRS. JAMES STRAUSS
SAM B. TAYLOR
DR. HERBERT S. WALLER
WHITNEY M. YOUNG

CONSULTANTS

JOSEPH A. CARROLL
DR. LEE COLEMAN
DR. L. C. KESSELMAN
HOWITT C. MATHIS
MILBURN MAUPIN
MRS. JAMES G. SHEEHAN
C. V. SNAPP
DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. TOM C. VENABLE
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

STAFF

DR. HUGH A. BRIMM
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MRS. IONE G. STANLEY
ASST. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Believing in the aims and principles of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, I would like to become:

☐ **A Member** (Has full membership rights and receives all publications and reports of the Council) Dues $5.00

☐ **A Member jointly with husband or wife.** (Both have full membership rights and jointly receive a copy of all reports and publications of the Council) Dues $7.00

☐ **Student Member** (Receives the publications of the Council but does not have full membership privileges) Dues $2.00

☐ **Organizational Membership** (A supporting membership by clubs, civic groups, unions and churches) Dues $25.00

☐ **Contributing Member** (An individual who contributes more than membership fee) $10.00 or more

I am enclosing herewith my dues for one year.

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____

Kentucky Council On Human Relations

1319 Heyburn Building **Louisville 2, Ky.**

HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

From the Kentucky Council on Human Relations
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky
Phone 3-1409

JULY 1956

MITCHELL SAYS KENTUCKY'S SCHOOL DESEGREGATION PROGRESS WILL HELP ATTRACT NEW INDUSTRY

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council has predicted that Kentucky will attract new industry because of her "sober" efforts to comply with the Supreme Court decision against racial segregation in schools. Speaking to the Kentucky Labor School and later to the Intergroup Relations Seminar, both at the University of Kentucky, Mitchell said that Kentucky was "over the hump" on school desegregation and that industry would consider this. He said that Kentucky should be saying to northern industry "If you are going to move south, move to Kentucky." Noting that Kentucky needs new industries, Mitchell said "She has done the smartest thing she can do to get them. She has shown her population to be sober, responsible, and reasonable." He added that industry would be less eager to settle in deeper Southern states where tension runs high.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION URGES EMPLOYMENT OF ALL QUALIFIED TEACHERS AS A PART OF INTEGRATION

In a statement adopted June 14, the State Board of Education said "in complying with the decision of the Supreme Court it becomes necessary to consider all phases of integration..." and urged local boards to "...give due consideration to all qualified persons..." as professional personnel. (See page 3 of this newsletter for the full text of the resolution.) The resolution was promptly hailed by the press as urging the hiring and retention of teachers on their merit without regard to race, creed, or color. (See a copy of one article on page 4, under the heading, Kentucky School Story.)

The adoption of this statement was followed by a June 16, decision by the Kentucky branches of the NAACP to "wait and see" what local boards do as a result of the statement before filing two suits it has ready to test the teacher tenure law. A test of that law had been requested earlier by the Attorney General's office.

VISITS ON TEACHER EMPLOYMENT

KCHR office staff and consultants have made several visits to talk with local school superintendents and other school leaders where Negro teachers had been dismissed. More information is being sought about local problems in the particular areas so that help can be given where it might be useful. An impetus to make early visits has been the belief that it will be easier to influence local situations before a suit or suits are brought. The KCHR is relaying information on these visits to those who have a special interest. We do know that some districts will use Negro teachers in integrated schools and that some are scheduled to teach this fall.

Summer Workshops Repeated

Two summer workshops which have previously had an important impact on human relations in Kentucky were repeated again this summer. The University of Kentucky's Integroup Relations Seminar held its fifth annual summer session using as this years theme "Integroup Relations in the Local Community." That group met from June 13 to 29 with more than 60 persons enrolled. Dr. Willis A. Sutton, Jr., and Dr. A. D. Albright, both of UK, made up the staff, with several outside speakers.

The University of Louisville continued its summer workshop for classroom teachers from Louisville and Jefferson County. Their workshop gave attention to opportunities and problems in the integrated classroom. Dr. C. H. Parrish, Professor of Sociology at the University of Louisville was active in the leadership of that workshop.

Finance and Membership Campaign Underway

The first meeting of the Finance and Membership Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Roscoe Giffin was held June 23. At that time a plan was mapped out to raise the remaining $2400 needed by September 30, 1956, to fulfill the agreement with the Southern Regional Council, and keep the Kentucky Council eligible for assistance in the fiscal year beginning October 1, 1956. All members will be asked to help by contributing and by sending the names of two friends whom they think might join. The KCHR will then prepare a letter addressed to the prospective members and return it to the member for a personal note and signature. The Directors will be asked to suggest five names and also to work through groups of which they are members to get support from the organizations. Committee members will approach other organizations, individuals and foundations.

Members of the Committee in addition to Dr. Giffin are: Rev. Olaf Anderson, Norbert Blume, K. J. Day, J. S. Freedland, Mrs. Anita Giles, J. Van Dyke Norman, Estes Riffe, Mrs. Cary Robertson, Charles T. Stelle, Mrs. James Strauss, and J. Mansir Tydings.

Milestones of Progress

The Frankfort Municipal Swimming Pool opened June 18, to all Frankfort citizens. The $210,000, three pool unit, was financed through bonds purchased by the municipally owned electric system from which all Frankfort residents buy electric power. No incidents have been reported. The pool has been quite crowded.

The College Faculty of Berea College has indicated its willingness to accept faculty and other staff members on their merit without regard to race. A resolution presented at a Spring meeting of that body was adopted in an overwhelming ballot vote. Berea admitted Negro students in 1950-1951 after the Day Law was amended. The University of Louisville and the Catholic Colleges in that city have employed increasing numbers of Negro staff members. Kentucky State College in Frankfort has employed white staff members in recent years.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, on June 23, 1955, the State Board of Education adopted a Resolution urging local school districts to proceed as rapidly as conditions warranted with the integration of school pupils; and

WHEREAS, boards of education in local districts, in response to this Resolution, have made excellent progress toward integration; and

WHEREAS, the State Board of Education recognizes the progress that has been made and commends the local superintendents and boards of education for their diligence; and

WHEREAS, in complying with the decision of the Supreme Court it becomes necessary to consider all phases of integration; Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED,

1. Each board of education is urged to study the local situation with regard to the placement of professional personnel and give due consideration to all qualified persons.

2. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is directed to address a copy of this Resolution to all local district superintendents.

Motion was made by Mr. H. D. Fitzpatrick, Jr. and seconded by Mr. Henry E. Pogue, Jr. that the above Resolution be adopted. The motion was adopted on a voice vote.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Adopted:

Robert R. Martin/s Chairman

June 14, 1956

James L. Sublett/s Secretary

COPY

Kentucky School Story

The Courier-Journal

Hiring Negro Teachers Urged In State Schools

Board Points Out It's Part of Desegregation; Urges Congress To Act on Building Funds

Frankfort, Ky., June 15 (AP)—The State Board of Education last night asked local school boards to give due consideration to all qualified persons applying for jobs as teachers.

6/16/56

The request apparently was a move in behalf of Negro teachers in the areas where Negro and white schools are being integrated.

A recommendation that prompt Congressional action be taken to provide federal aid for public-school construction was also made by the board.

The board recalled that on June 23, 1955, it adopted a resolution urging local school districts to proceed as rapidly as conditions warranted with integration of school pupils.

Progress Reported

The board reports that "excellent progress has been made toward integration" in the state.

In a resolution the board said: "In complying with the decision of the Supreme Court, it becomes necessary to consider all phases of integration."

The resolution followed the reading of a letter from Mrs. John H. Walls, Louisville, Negro member of the board.

Mrs. Walls, who was unable to attend, urged implementation of the Supreme Court decision.

The board also:

Decided to ask the Council on Public Higher Education to reconsider standards for issuing teaching certificates.

Extends Deadlines

It extended the deadline for issuing temporary teaching certificates for elementary schools from September 1, 1956, to September 1, 1958. These certificates are issued for a two-year period, providing the applicant has completed 16 college semester hours in the last two-year period. Temporary certificates, the board explained, differ from emergency certificates which are issued annually.

6/4/56

Integration Helps Close One-Room School

Irvine, Ky., June 3 (AP)—Integration and the City School Board have combined to close the Irvine Colored Elementary School, reportedly the last one-room school of an independent school district in Kentucky.

The school had one teacher and four pupils, one in the first grade and three in the sixth.

6/17/56

N.A.A.C.P. To 'Wait and See' On Negro-Teacher Hirings

A "wait-and-see" attitude on jobs for Negro teachers was adopted yesterday by a desegregation committee of the Kentucky State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

State President James Crumlin said the committee "decided to wait about a week to see what effect the State (School) Board's resolution (on employing Negro teachers) will have."

The State Board of Education last Thursday urged local school boards to "give due consideration to all qualified persons" in hiring teachers.

Crumlin said the N.A.A.C.P. is ready to file two suits in Kentucky over dismissal of Negro teachers in integrated school systems.

"But we don't want to file them if we can get what we want without doing it," he said.

The committee met at the Chestnut Street Y.M.C.A., 920 W. Chestnut.

A report on how integration has worked in its first full year in Washington is on Page 4 of The Passing Show.

6/25/56

Morehead Enrolls 1st Negroes

Morehead, Ky., June 24 (AP)—The first two Negroes in Morehead College's history enrolled yesterday for the summer session.

They are Mrs. Ida Mae Ross, of near Augusta and Mrs. Anna Louise Randolph, Minerva. Both are teachers.

Mrs. Randolph, a graduate of Kentucky State College at Frankfort, is working toward her master's degree. Mrs. Ross is taking courses in commerce and library science.

The two plan to commute daily from their homes in Mason County.

A college representative said that "never before have Negro students asked to be enrolled at Morehead in the 33-year history of the college."

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
208 W. MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

THE LOUISVILLE TIMES

June 11, 1956

City School Integration Started

Negroes Enroll For Summer

Racial integration in the Louisville public schools began today without incident.

About a dozen Negro students were among 750 boys and girls who attended the opening session of Summer High School at du Pont Manual this morning.

This was a small-scale prelude to the full integration of Louisville's public schools — elementary and secondary — this fall.

The small group of Negroes at Manual today were dressed like teen-agers everywhere — girls in pinafores and boys in jeans and sport shirts.

Taken In Stride

One of the Negro students, 15-year-old Robert Davis, took the experience in stride.

"I came from New York last year," he said. "They are already integrated there so I'm used to this."

He's in the ninth grade at Madison Junior High.

For William Hobbs, 16-year-old junior at Central High, integrated classes are a new experience. He thinks "this is way it should be."

No Police Seen

No policemen were in evidence at the school and Principal Joe C. Howard said he anticipates no problems.

"We're going to accept them like anybody else," he said.

During the regular school term, Howard teaches at Manual.

Second Decision Recent

Although the Louisville Board of Education a year ago had announced its intention to desegregate schools this September, the decision to integrate the summer school was not made until April 23.

At that time, Superintendent Omer Carmichael told the board:

"I am aware that this is ahead of the time we have announced for the beginning of desegregation but I think there will be some good values to our beginning in summer school."

He added, "It will give us a little experience" (in integration).

Six Week Session Planned

This is the school system's 43d summer session. The six-week session primarily is to allow pupils to catch up on courses in which they fell behind because of illness or other reasons, and to let them speed up their secondary education.

County and parochial school students also are permitted to attend on a tuition basis. City students pay tuition, too.

Negroes previously had been denied entrance to the summer school.

Atwood S. Wilser, principal of Central High School which will be integrated this fall, commented:

"I'm very pleased that the Negro children now have an opportunity to go to the summer school. Before this there were not enough Negro students to make up a separate summer school and those who wanted to attend did not have the opportunity they now have."

City school officials began laying plans for desegregation after the United States Supreme Court in May, 1954, ruled that public school segregation on account of race was unconstitutional. This ruling, in effect, nullified Kentucky's 50-year-old Day Law. That act forbade Negro and white students to attend classes together.

In May, 1955, the Supreme Court ordered that school boards make a "prompt and reasonable start" toward racial integration in public schools.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
208 W. MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

Mt. Sterling Advocate

High School Integration In City Next September

After two years of study and planning, the City Board of Education has decided upon an integration policy based upon the choice of the individual for the present time. The statement of the Board of Education is as follows:

"The local Board of Education intends to abide by the rulings of the Supreme Court on desegregation and to continue to work for gradual integration in the city schools.

In September the Mt. Sterling public senior high schools will henceforth be open to all races in accordance with the rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States. Wherever any classroom shortage may appear, temporary preference will be given to previous enrollees and procedures at any given high school.

"Both high schools of the city will continue to operate for the present to help those students who desire no change of schools and to assist those districts which have always sent their pupils to the local city schools to make the necessary adjustments.

"The DuBois elementary school, consisting of the first eight grades, will necessarily be continued for the time being until more room is made available through a building program in the city schools."

From the above statement, both the white and Negro high schools will be open to all city students, depending upon the choice the students make concerning the school they desire to attend.

The DuBois High School is composed of students from Montgomery, Bath and Nicholas counties in addition to the Mt. Sterling students. The city has approximately forty high school students and the remainder of the one hundred ten come from the above districts.

The elementary school has one hundred forty pupils in the first eight grades under four teachers. There are six high school teachers. The DuBois High School, in addition to the regular academic courses, offers four years' agriculture and home economics. The commerce department will offer typewriting, bookkeeping, shorthand and office practice this coming term. The school has an excellent music program.

It is at present impossible for the Mt. Sterling elementary school to accept the elementary pupils from the DuBois school because of shortage of classrooms.

The two high schools this year will share the use of the driver training car furnished by the Queen Chevrolet Company.

June 14, 1956

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
208 W. MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

BOWLING GREEN 5/24/56

PARK CITY DAILY NEWS

Western To Be Opened To Negroes

Western Kentucky State College President E. Kelly Thompson today issued a statement saying the college would permit the enrollment of Negro students beginning with the opening of the summer term June 7.

* * *

Thompson said the "doors of Western were being opened" to comply with the recommendations of the Council on Public Higher Education, and in conjunction with action by all other state colleges in Kentucky.

In the statement released by the president, 12 to 15 Negro students, all doing graduate work, are expected to enroll for the summer term.

Questioned as to whether any formal applications by Negro students had been received by the college, Thompson said thre had been several inquiries.

He explained the procedure under which Kentucky's state colleges operate requires application only during the stated registration period.

The Western president added that the college hoped to accomplish the transition to an integrated institution "in stride."

A reliable source in the city school system said today at least two teachers at High Street School are expected to enroll at Western for the summer term.

He identified them as Coach J. S. Gwimby and F. O. Moxley, industrial arts instructor at the school.

City School Superintendent L. C. Curry said today the City Board of Education had not reached a decision on when the city schools would integrate, but he imagined it would be "right away." The City School Board at an earlier meeting decided to wait until either Western had taken the first step in integrating or until the city and county school boards and Western could all release their decisions at the same time.

* * *

An integration committee was set up by the city board last September comprised of both races. A report was returned some time later by the committee recommending the school board abide with the Supreme Court ruling on the matter.

The County Board of Education may take action on the matter within the near future, County Superintendent C. T. Clemons said this morning. So far, little has been done in the county school system on integrating. A committee has been set up to study the matter and work out some solution, but no report has been made.

7. L

HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky
Phone: 3-1409

September 1956

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REPORT TO MEMBERS ON DESEGREGATION IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Most Kentucky Colleges Are "Open"

Many Application Blanks Ask About Race, Religion, National Origin

As Kentucky colleges and universities begin this Fall, twenty-nine (29) are open to Negro students and virtually all of these have actually admitted Negro students. Only nine of these schools are publicly supported, and therefore must accept all qualified students. The other twenty (20) including most of the small colleges, voluntarily admit Negroes. (See list on blue paper.)

Colleges with more than 27,000 students will be "open," based on last year's attendance. They will have more than 88% of Kentucky's college students.

Only eleven (11) of Kentucky's colleges are not reported to be "open" and most of these are smaller schools. They will have less than 12% of the students according to last year's figures. The largest school not admitting Negroes had a student body of 845 last year. Another "closed" school had 435, and the others had smaller numbers. Total number of students at the schools not open to Negro students is expected to be less than 4,000.

Most schools controlled by religious bodies are "open," but seven of those not "open" are church controlled and four are privately controlled.

Adequate information on discrimination in college admission because of religion and national origin is not available, but one aspect of this problem is dealt with later in this report.

Four Faculties Integrated

In a parallel to the admission of Negro students is the encouraging report that four of the schools whose doors are "open" to qualified students now have integrated teaching faculties.

With the start made by these four colleges, it is expected that other colleges and universities will go on to demonstrate that "those who go to school here can also teach and work here." This provides needed leadership as secondary and elementary school leaders work for the integration of pupils and teachers in public schools. It will also encourage business and industry to employ individuals on their merit and will enable more of Kentucky's college trained people who happen to be members of minorities to secure jobs in Kentucky, and not be forced to go to other states to find jobs which will use the training they secured in Kentucky schools.

On the discouraging side is the report that one college which had previously admitted Negro students refused to permit the hiring of a qualified administrative staff member because the person was a Negro.

(Continued)

DESEGREGATED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN KENTUCKY
(Including Senior and Junior Colleges Whose Doors Are Open)

Name	Control 1/
Asbury Theological Seminary	Private
Ashland Junior College	City
*Bellarmine College	Roman Catholic Church
Berea College	Private
Brescia College	Roman Catholic Church
Caney Junior College	Private
Carver School of Missions and Social Work	Southern Baptist Convention
College of the Bible, The	Disciples of Christ Church
Eastern Kentucky State College	State
Georgetown College	Southern Baptist Convention
*Kentucky State College	State
Loretto Junior College	Private
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary	Presbyterian Church
Morehead State College	State
Murray State College	State
*Nazareth College	Roman Catholic Church
Nazareth College and Academy	Private
Paducah Junior College	City
Pikeville College	Presbyterian Church
St. Catharine Junior College	Roman Catholic Church
St. Mary's College	Private
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary	Southern Baptist Convention
Sue Bennett College	Methodist Church
Union College	Methodist Church
University of Kentucky	State
*University of Louisville	City
Ursuline College	Roman Catholic Church
Villa Madonna College	Roman Catholic Church
Western Kentucky State College	State

(* Integrated Faculties)

Kentucky Colleges Not Reported as Desegregating (9-12-56)

Senior Colleges

Asbury College	Private
Bowling Green College of Commerce	Proprietary
Centre College of Kentucky	Presbyterian Church
Kentucky Wesleyan College	Methodist Church
Transylvania College	Private

Junior Colleges

Bethel College	Southern Baptist Convention
Campbellsville College	Southern Baptist Convention
Cumberland College	Southern Baptist Convention
Lees Junior College	Presbyterian Church
Lindsey Wilson College	Methodist Church
Midway Junior College	Private

1/ From Education Directory 1955-1956, Part 3, Higher Education, U. S. Office of Education.

To report changes or corrections, and to obtain copies, write to:
Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

ADMISSION BLANK QUESTIONS

While Kentucky can be justly proud that nearly all of its colleges and universities are "open," it still seems important to inquire whether or not students are actually admitted to college without regard to their race, religion, or national origin.

In 1947 when the President's Commission on Higher Education called for an end to college discrimination, it also recommended "...that removal from application forms of all questions pertaining to religion, color, and national or racial origin."

At that time, the Commission added, "...it can almost be said that the request for certain information on application forms constitutes an all but prima facie case that such information is likely to be used for discriminatory purposes...It is unquestionably true that many facts about ancestry, religious affiliation, and the like are legitimately useful to the college or university. But it is clear that all such information needed for educational purposes can readily be obtained after the student has been admitted rather than before."

Of course the Commission and other groups have not objected to the use of questions regarding religion by institutions whose avowed purpose is the promulgation of sectarian belief.

Kentucky Progress

Kentucky institutions have made progress toward the goals recommended by the President's Commission almost 10 years ago, but much more needs to be done to bring Kentucky institutions of higher learning into agreement with the Commission.

The College of Arts and Sciences and most schools at the University of Louisville ask no question pertaining to race, religion, or national origin. One sectarian school asks no question regarding race or national origin, although they necessarily ask about religion. Neither of these two request a picture, which can be used to discriminate. A total of six colleges ask no question regarding race or nationality, nor do they ask for a picture before admission. One of these six, Kentucky State College, asks for a picture after a student has been notified of acceptance, and this has been recommended as the best procedure for colleges who want a picture. (See attached list.)

Twenty-one colleges out of thirty-six, which reported and which use admission blanks, still ask this year's applicants to state their race. Eight additional school asked for a photograph and one other school asked for nationality, both of which can have the same effect. No Kentucky group has claimed that such questions are evidence of discrimination, but it has been said they are not needed before admission.

Questions Regarding Race

The question has been asked as to why so few of the colleges in the state have removed the questions for information regarding race. School administrators explain that it was necessary to have the questions regarding race in order to comply with Kentucky's segregation law, and that the forms have not been revised since the Day Law was made invalid by recent Supreme Court decisions.

Now until this summer were the last of the state supported institutions of higher learning opened to all. Applications for four of these schools still ask for race and one asks nationality. It is expected that such questions will be removed in the near future.

(Continued)

A large group of schools use forms prepared by the Kentucky Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. That form asks for race. Not all members of that association admit Negro students, but it has been indicated that the questions asked could be altered before new forms are printed for next year.

Questions Regarding Religion

Some schools, particularly in the Eastern United States and especially medical and other professional schools have discriminated against religious minorities including Jews and Catholics. No information has been presented to show that such discrimination is prevalent in Kentucky.

At the same time there would seem to be no need for Kentucky schools not controlled by sectarian groups to ask questions regarding religion before admission. Several schools make information about a students religious affiliation available to local churches, but such information can be obtained after the student is admitted. Berea College has removed specific questions about religion from its application, but students are asked to fill out cards at registration indicating their religious preference for the information of local churches.

Twenty-eight Kentucky schools still ask questions pertaining to religion before a student is admitted. Seventeen of these are sectarian or theological schools which need the information, but eleven are non-sectarian.

Five out of six State supported schools ask for an applicant's religion on their admission blanks. This also may be changed soon. It has not been suggested that these State schools do discriminate because of religion. For them to do so would seem to be contrary to the spirit of Section 5 of the Kentucky Constitution, titled, Rights of Religious Freedom, which says, "No preference shall ever be given by law to any religious sect, society or denomination; nor to any particular creed..."

Of the eight schools which do not ask about religion before admission, five are sectarian schools and three are not. Of course, it is possible for schools to discriminate against religious minorities in ways other than asking questions on admission blanks. At the same time many sectarian schools in all parts of the nation have indicated that they do not discriminate against religious minorities.

Several other types of questions are asked which would seem to be unnecessary. Many schools ask for the place of birth of both parents. In other states, such questions have been used to discriminate against those whose parents were born in foreign countries. One blank ask for parent's religious affiliation.

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Suggestions for additional reading:

Ivy, A. C., and Ross, Irwin. Religion and Race: Barrier to College? New York: Public Affairs Committee Inc., 1949, Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 153, p.32.

Higher Education for American Democracy. The Report of the President's Commission on Higher Education. New York, Harper & Bros. 1948.

For additional bibliography, information, and assistance write to:

Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc. (This report prepared by Executive
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky Director, Galen A. Martin)

and/or

Ohio-Kentucky Regional Office
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
82 North High Street
Columbus 15, Ohio

National Conference of Christians and Jews
Realty Building
Louisville, Kentucky

QUESTIONS ASKED ON KENTUCKY COLLEGE ADMISSION BLANKS

(An X in the column below indicates that the designated information is requested before admission. Sectarian schools which ask about religion are so designated in that column.)

School	Race	Picture	Nationality	Religion
Asbury College				X
Asbury Theological Sem.	X	X	X	X(Theol.)
Bellarmine College	X			X(Sect.)
Berea College		X		
Bethel College		X		X(Sect.)
Brescia College	X		X	X(Sect.)
Carver School		X		X(Theol.)
Campbellsville College	X			X(Sect.)
Centre College		X	X	X(Sect.)
College of the Bible, The		X		X(Theol.)
Cumberland College	X			
Eastern Kentucky State College				X
Georgetown College	X			X(Sect.)
Kentucky State College				X
Kentucky Wesleyan College	X			X(Sect.)
Lees Junior College				X(Sect.)
Lindsey Wilson College	X			
Louisville Presby. Theo. Sem.	X		X	X(Theol.)
Midway Junior College				X
Morehead State College	X			X
Murray State College	X			
Nazareth College & Academy	X	X	X	X(Sect.)
Pikeville College		X		
St. Catharine Jr. College			X	X(Sect.)
Southern Baptist Theo. Sem.	X	X	X	X(Theol.)
Sue Bennett College	X			
Transylvania College	X	X		X
Union College	X			X(Sect.)
University of Kentucky (All)	X		X	X
University of Louisville - Arts & Sciences and most other schools				
School of Medicine	X	X	X	X
School of Dentistry		X	X	X
School of Law		X	X	X
Ursuline College	X			
Villa Madonna College	X			X(Sect.)
Western Kentucky State College	X			X
Total 36	21	13	11	28 (11 are non-Sect.)

To report changes or additions and to obtain copies, write to:
Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

Annual Directors Meeting, September 22, In Frankfort

Directors of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations will meet at 10:00 A.M. September 22, in Frankfort. The meeting will examine the past program of the Council and reorient it to the challenge of the coming year. Special attention is expected to be given to continuing work for integration of pupils and teachers, and to opening new employment opportunities for minority groups.

Brief Comment By Galen Martin On Sturgis

While efforts are being made for a careful analysis of events at Sturgis, certain points seem worth mentioning. Apparently local officials had talked with Negro parents who accepted the understanding that the school would not be open this Fall. As late as September 2, the Courier-Journal reported that the Sturgis high school will not be "open." Apparently at the last minute, it was announced that the school was "open" and the Negro students came and were told that they could attend. After the crowd gathered, officials persuaded the parents not to send their children. But when parents were assured by state officials that they and their children would be protected, they said they would send them. In this situation, it is difficult to see how the public could have been prepared for acceptance of such rapidly changing school policies. Consultant G. D. Wilson reports after visits to several superintendents in Western Kentucky following the Sturgis outbreak, that they do not believe their plans for desegregation will be slowed up because of the Sturgis incidents. If anything, it seems to underline the importance of clear affirmative planning, made known in advance, and firmly supported by school leaders.

Work In Progress

Information is being gathered on the many instances of smooth integration this Fall. This will supplement the report due soon from the State Department of Education on the number of districts beginning. These efforts will help to show that Sturgis and Clay are isolated incidents.

The Council will follow-up on the aspects of the attached report where requested to do so. Copies of the (blue paper) list of colleges have been sent to one group of church women and copies of it or the full report are available for other such groups. Work continues on a picture leaflet to encourage merit hiring in Kentucky. A list of integrated ministerial associations will be ready in a few weeks. About 15 such groups have been reported so far. New ways of broadening our program are being explored, particularly regarding employment.

Distribution of This Newsletter

The five page report is being sent to college presidents and registrars with a cover letter thanking them for their assistance in its preparation, congratulating them for their work in "opening" the colleges, and indicating our willingness to give further information and assistance. Each school is being sent a copy of Religion and Race: Barriers to College?, which was made available by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. The five page report was given to the Press.

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13M

A Reader's Digest

REPRINT

Eisenhower's Program for Economic Equality

By Hodding Carter

THE READER'S DIGEST • PLEASANTVILLE, NEW YORK

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
208 W. MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

7 M

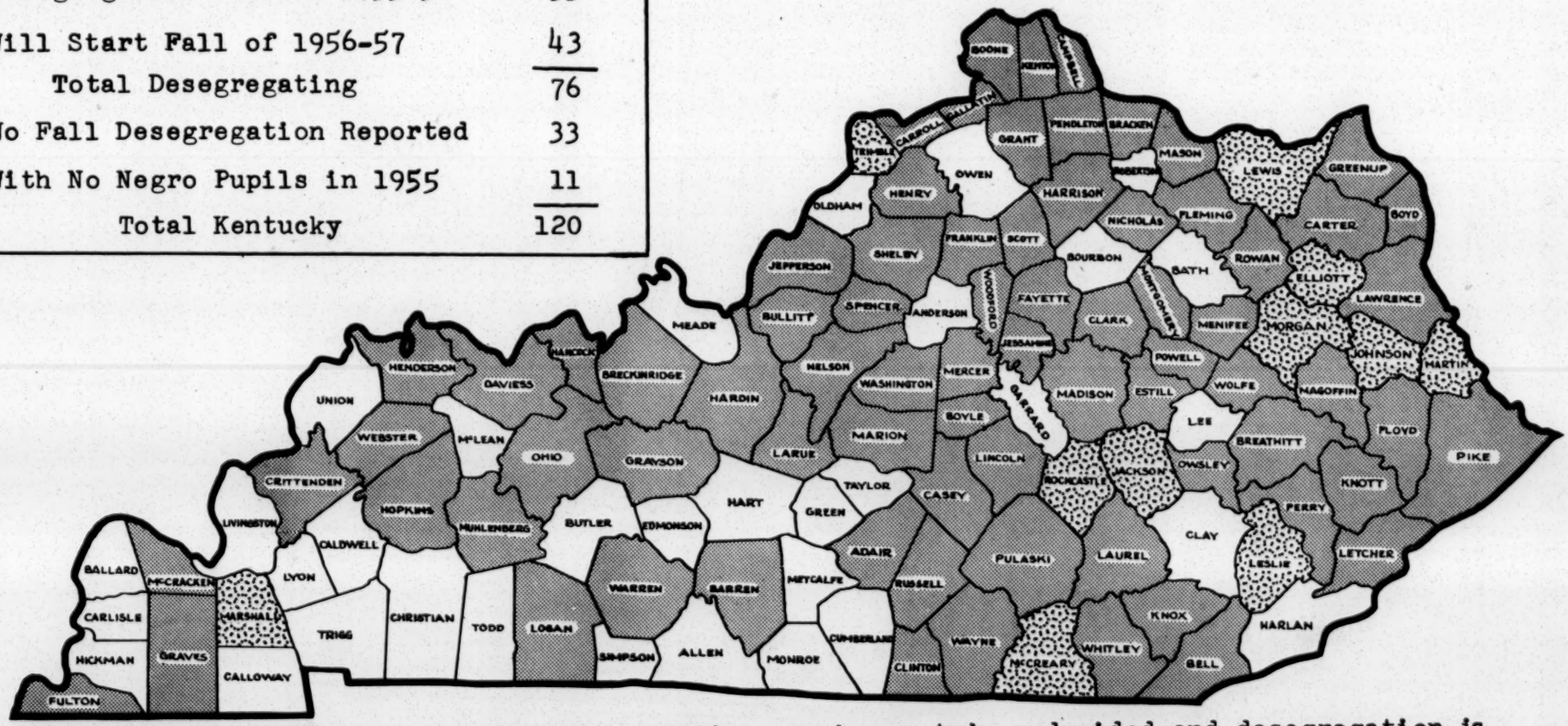
KENTUCKY SCHOOLS DESEGREGATING BY FALL '56

(Preliminary-August)

Legend

- Desegregation will have begun in one or more county and/or independent districts
- No Negro school children in 1955
- No district reported to be desegregating, including undecided districts 1/

PUPIL DESEGREGATION BOX SCORE	Counties
Desegregation Started 1955-56	33
Will Start Fall of 1956-57	43
Total Desegregating	76
No Fall Desegregation Reported	33
With No Negro Pupils in 1955	11
Total Kentucky	120



1/ Many of the districts in the unshaded counties are known to be undecided and desegregation is expected to begin in most of these and others but no report or announcement has been made.

To report changes or corrections and to obtain copies, write to:
Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

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HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

AUGUST 1956

Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky
Phone: 3-1409

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REPORT TO THE MEMBERS ON PUPIL AND TEACHER INTEGRATION
(Based on reports from school leaders, Consultants, and members)

The vast majority of Kentucky school districts will have begun desegregation of pupils when schools open this Fall. Districts in all but a small number of Kentucky counties will have started the process in some way.

As shown in the accompanying map of Kentucky, independent and/or county school districts in 76 counties will have either started desegregation earlier or will begin this Fall, and in only 33 counties is there not a district which has already indicated plans for an immediate start toward integration. Many other districts have decided to desegregate in September, but have not reported. Other districts which are now undecided are likely to begin, and it is expected that less than 20 counties will remain with no district desegregating.

No incidents occurred after 40 school districts in 33 counties opened their doors for desegregation during the 1955-56 school year. It is on this record that most remaining districts will begin by Fall.

Beginning In All Areas

Significantly the desegregating districts are scattered throughout the state. All of the counties in which no desegregation is reported will be bordering on counties which are desegregating except for one in the western end of the state. The reports indicate that Kentucky's larger and more industrial cities will all have begun desegregation with one possible exception.

Some districts have reported that they will complete desegregation this Fall. Other districts have indicated plans to delay their start until Fall of 1957, many of these are because of overcrowded facilities. The pattern in most areas is to begin in the high schools, but many will begin with the elementary grades as well. Two districts will begin with desegregation only on buses. A few districts are beginning in the first grade with the so called "twelve-year plan", but one of these is being challenged in the courts and it is expected that such plans will be speeded up after initial experience with desegregation.

An important factor causing delay in completion of desegregation in several districts has been the need for a gradual approach to pupil desegregation so that Negro teachers could more easily be employed in the integrated schools. Some school leaders have said that if they were given time, they could soon integrate pupils and teachers, but if they were pushed, counter pressures within the community might cause the loss of Negro teachers.

One veteran Kentucky superintendent has said, "In time, Kentucky and other border and Southern states will use a far higher proportion of Negro teachers in integrated schools than the Northern states have ever done."

INTEGRATION OF TEACHERS (Continued)

Kentucky will have moved in that direction when schools open this Fall. Reports so far show that about a dozen Negro teachers will be employed in previously white schools. Some of these teachers will be in the classroom, but most will not. They will be performing other school work such as librarian, director of pupil personnel, kindergarten teacher, and other similar jobs. In these cases, it is expected that the person will return to teacher as integration progresses. One large system will use 5 Negro teachers in this way. Two Negro teachers who last year taught in integrated classrooms will be continued this year and one of them expects to have more white children than previously.

A growing number of school superintendents are saying that they intend to be using all of their qualified Negro teachers in integrated schools at the time that they complete pupil desegregation. One superintendent said he has only two Negro teachers, one of whom is qualified and the other is not. He said he already had plans to use the one who is qualified in the integrated school, and if the second teacher qualifies, he would use her too. He and a board member each have a son who will be in the grade to be taught by the qualified Negro teacher, and they have agreed that they want their sons to be in her class.

One county superintendent worked hard to obtain approval to rehire a Negro teacher who was better qualified than most of his other elementary teachers. She was rehired after a large group of white parents in the area petitioned to have the teacher reemployed so their children could attend her school, and she expects to have fewer Negro children than white children in her classroom.

Tenure Laws Apply To All

One most encouraging aspect is the widespread realization on the part of superintendents and other school leaders that the teacher tenure laws apply to all teachers who qualify. They nearly all readily admit that the employment rights of Negro teachers who qualify for tenure are just as strong as for similar white teachers.

With slight exception those districts which dismissed Negro teachers carefully retained those entitled to tenure. One district asked the Kentucky Attorney General for a legal opinion as to the tenure rights of Negro teachers. That office replied that the matter was uncertain and suggested a court test. The answer was printed in the daily papers. Significantly that district quietly reemployed all three of the teachers involved.

In March one other district notified Negro teachers with tenure rights that they would not be reemployed. A representative of the Kentucky Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held several conferences with school officials in this district and the teachers were rehired in July.

Another district decided to keep several teachers who had tenure rights and an A. B. Degree while they dismissed other teachers with Master Degrees who had no tenure rights. That district is now expected to reemploy the teachers with the higher degrees and still

Tenure Laws Apply To All (Continued)

keep the others. Despite those and other instances, a court test of the tenure law may still be necessary.

Most Superintendents Helpful

With some exceptions, school superintendents have been trying to continue employment of their Negro teachers, whether or not they have tenure rights. They are generally trying to overcome doubtful community attitudes which might stand in the way of hiring the best teacher.

A Council survey reveals that more than 100 school districts did not dismissed any of their qualified Negro teachers. This is cited as evidence that most superintendents do not want to lose qualified teachers because of pupil desegregation.

Following this survey, it was reported in May that 60 Negro teachers had been dismissed. As expected at that time, some of these dismissals were found not to be because of desegregation, but in the meantime additional dismissals were learned about so that figure has remained about the same. Some of these teachers have now been rehired in their districts and a few will be employed in other Kentucky schools. However, it is expected that more than 30 qualified Negro teachers will be unemployed this school year or will have gone to other states or will work outside the schools in Kentucky.

Some districts show no signs of rehiring Negro teachers this year. One district dismissed a Negro teacher with more than 25 years of experience. She is one of only 6% of the elementary teachers in Kentucky who have their Masters Degree. She has been teaching in a community where most of the men work in the coal mines without discrimination. She cannot claim tenure rights because she did not teach there during one year. Though very well qualified, she has not been rehired, nor has she found a teaching job elsewhere.

Desegregated Negroes Better Students

In one independent district which had begun desegregation last year, the Superintendent said that the Negro pupils who came to the desegregated school were better students there on the average than the white students. However, the Superintendent admitted that he had given no thought to integrating the Negro teacher along with the pupils she had previously trained so well in a one room eight grade school. Another situation is that of a qualified Negro teacher who has devoted the years of his life to the education of Kentucky's children until he needs to teach only one more year to retire. He was dismissed and as in the case of other Negro teachers, he is finding that not many districts are hiring new Negro teacher now. Eleven school districts with a total of 66 emergency teachers last year dismissed 27 qualified Negro teachers, only a few of whom have been rehired. The superintendents and school boards in these areas as well as others who request approval of the State Department of Education for emergency teaching positions must take an oath that they have made every reasonable effort to hire the best qualified teacher. While there are many discouraging situations regarding teacher integration, some progress has been made on which Kentucky can build.

DIRECTORS MEET SEPTEMBER 22, IN FRANKFORT

The Annual meeting of the Kentucky Council Directors has been scheduled to begin at 10:00 a.m. September 22, in Frankfort. The meeting will assess the Council's work and lay plans for the program in the new fiscal year which begins October 1.

There will be an election of officers and members of the Board of Directors. The board will be asked to give special recognition to those groups and individuals who have rendered particular service to the progress of human relations in Kentucky.

To prepare for the work of the Directors, a Committee on Nominations and Awards has been appointed by Chairman Perry. This Committee will suggest people to fill a minimum number of eleven board seats. Most of the vacancies are caused by expiration of terms of people who can be reelected.

Suggestions Wanted

The Committee will consider giving Kentucky Human Relations Awards to those groups and individuals which are deemed worthy. A memorandum from Chairman Perry to the committee suggests that certificate and a citation be presented to groups, businesses, etc., in the following categories:
1) Religion, 2) Education, 3) Labor, 4) Business, and 5) Industry

Under the plan a similar citation and certificate would be given to individuals who have made an outstanding contribution to human relations progress in Kentucky.

All members of the Council are invited to suggest groups and individuals for these awards, as well as the names of persons who should be considered for the Board of Directors positions. Suggestions can be sent to any member of the Committee on Nominations and Awards or to the Frankfort office for forwarding to the Committee. To date, the following have agreed to serve as members: Mr. Houston Baker, Mrs. Nettie A. Green, Mrs. W. P. Heuser, Mrs. James Strauss, and Mr. Sam Taylor. Other names will be announced later.

FINANCE AND MEMBERSHIP EFFORT

The Finance and Membership campaign under the leadership of Dr. Roscoe Giffin is well under way. Members and Directors have suggested the names of more than 225 prospective members. The KCHR office has prepared letters addressed to these porspective members and returned them to the member for signature and a personal note.

The Council is still a long way from meeting its financial quota by September 31. Many more names are needed of prospective members and all members are urged to continue sending in the names. Particularly needed now are contacts by members with groups and organizations which might join the Council as organizational members. Most of the work for such memberships needs to be done by our member who is also a member of the other group, but the members of the Committee and the Council office will help in any way possible.

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(Regarding distribution of this newsletter, the three page report on teacher and pupil integration, and the map were given to the press; The report, map, and last three pages headed Kentucky School Story go to school superintendents.)

The Courier-Journal

July 11, 1956

Negro, White P.-T.A. Councils Merge; Move Ratified by Executive Groups

Records, Assets Transfer Set

The Negro and white Parent-Teacher Association councils of Louisville merged yesterday. It is believed to be the first such move in Kentucky.

The merger took place at a meeting of the executive committee of the Louisville Council of Parent-Teacher Associations (white) and the executive board of the Louisville Council of Colored P.-T.A.'s. The seven white women and nine Negroes met at the Louisville Board of Education Building, Fifth and Hill.

After an hour-long discussion, the Negro group adopted a formal resolution of merger. They voted to transfer records and assets to the white council, headed by Mrs. J. Duard Pate, 714 Dearborn.

Crosthwait Presides

Ted L. Crosthwait, director of instructutional services for the Board of Education, presided at the joint meeting.

The white P.-T.A. council has 52 chapters with 28,000 members. The Negro group's 16 chapters have 3,000 members. Mrs. W. E. Yeager, 68 College Court, is president of the Negro council.

Officers of the white council, elected last March for two-year terms, will continue in office.

The nine members of the Negro executive board were named co-chairmen of nine committees of the white council—student loan, health, membership, safety, hospitality, civil defense, parent education, mental hygiene, and radio-television.

P.-T. A. Integration Set

The merger means that Negroes will be eligible for loans from the white council's student-loan fund. Also each year the council gives several college scholarships valued at $500 each. The money is raised through the sale of pencils in the schools.

Local P.-T. A.'s automatically will become desegregated in the fall, said a council spokesman. Both City and County school systems will have integrated classes then.

The white council was founded 50 years ago and the Negro council five years ago.

The Kentucky Education Association and the Louisville Education Association both admit Negroes now.

Mrs. Monroe Riehlman, president of the Jefferson County P.-T. A. Council, said she understood the county Negro P.-T. A. council planned to continue as a separate organization this year.

July 23, 1956

Negroes Admitted To Boys State

Legion Acts After Poll Shows No Opposition Among Youngsters

Paducah, Ky., July 22 (AP)—The Kentucky Department of the American Legion voted today to permit Negro boys to take part in the annual Boys State.

A civil-rights resolution, first tabled in committee, was brought to the convention floor and adopted.

Charles M. Blackburn, a national legion committeeman from Frankfort, told delegates that boys chosen for the 1956 Boys State were polled on the subject and no opposition developed.

Boys State is the legion's annual program to acquaint young men with governmental processes.

Miss Ann Gabhart, Harrodsburg, who won the legion's national oratorical contest, was named the department's "Joan of Arc" for 1956. She addressed the convention Friday.

Harold S. Dodson, Henderson, was elected department commander at the closing session. Ashland was chosen for the 1957 convention.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
208 W. MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

The Courier-Journal

N.A.A.C.P. Will File Suit OnIntegration

Will Test Adequacy Of Hopkins Program

Madisonville, Ky., July 11 (AP) —The National Association for The Advancement of Colored People will file a suit tomorrow testing the adequacy of Hopkins County's school-integration program.

The case will be filed in United States District Court, Owensboro, said James A. Crumlin, Louisville attorney for the N.A.A.C.P.

Crumlin's letter, received here by County Superintendent Sam B. Pollock, said certain county residents feel the integration plan "does not show good faith and compliance and is inadequate to meet required action of compliance as described by the U. S. Supreme Court decision."

The board's program, announced March 28, calls for voluntary integration in the first grade of all schools this fall. The school system would be fully integrated at the end of 12 years.

Suit Attacks Hopkins Plan Of Integration

Proposal Would Need 12 Years To Complete

Owensboro, Ky., July 12 (AP)—A suit filed in United States District Court here today charged that desegregation plans in Hopkins County were inadequate and asked for a new integration program.

The petition was filed in behalf of 21 Negro children and their parents by attorneys representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Hopkins County program calls for voluntary integration in the first grade of all schools in the fall term. This would mean total integration at the end of 12 years.

Program Called Inadequate

Yesterday County Superintendent Sam B. Pollock said he received a letter from James A. Crumlin, Louisville, attorney for the N.A.A.C.P., saying Hopkins County's integration program "is inadequate" to comply with the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling.

The petition named Pollock and five other members of the board as defendants.

Desegregation On Way, Says Hopkins Board

Madisonville, Ky., July 23 (AP) —Hopkins County School officials say they have made a "prompt and reasonable start toward compliance with the law" calling for racial integration in public schools.

The officials replied to a suit filed July 12 by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Their answer was filed in United States District Court at Owensboro by James F. Gordon, Madisonville, attorney for the defendants.

The suit charges that the integration program conducted by County School Superintendent Sam B. Pollock and members of the School Board falls short of compliance with U. S. Supreme Court rulings.

The County program calls for gradual integration over a period of years.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
208 W. MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

REPLY TO INTERNAL REVENUE LETTER OF JANUARY 3, 1957
T:R:PEO:S-RD

We, the undersigned officers of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc., 208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky, hereby declare that the following answers and statements, including attachments, are complete and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

(~~To be~~ Signed by Dorcas Ruthenburg, Chairman; Charles T. Steele, Vice Chairman; ~~Juliet J. Peynber, Vice Chairman;~~ Mrs. James Strauss, Secretary; Dr. R. B. Atwood, Treasurer; and Galen Martin, Executive Director.)

QUESTION:

1. A clear and comprehensive statement of each of your activities whether handled through the "consultants" or otherwise. Your statement should show clearly what is meant by "continuing contact with community leaders to explain and offer services." This should include why the use of the word "continuing"; who are meant by "community leaders"; specifically what "services" are furnished; how are the "contacts" made and all other information which will show clearly your activities and how they are conducted. In your explanation, indicate clearly the services performed by "consultants."

ANSWER

1. The Kentucky Council on Human Relations is an educational organization to promote harmony, understanding, and equality of opportunity among all the people of Kentucky. This education is carried out through research studies and reports on the status of human relations in Kentucky; distribution of such reports to school teachers and others that may be interested in receiving such reports; participation in educational workshops; and direct joint discussions between trained educators serving as Council Consultants and school superintendents and others in the local school systems. The principal energies of the Council at the present time are devoted to aiding a solution to the desegregation problem in Kentucky.

Virtually all Kentucky school superintendents have for some time accepted the Supreme Court decision on school desegregation. In these circumstances, our role has been to advise them about the ways and methods to bring about smooth integration in all aspects of the problem. Council officers gave significant help to the 30 school districts in which desegregation has begun by October 1955. They had that experience with which to help an additional 61 districts which began by September 30, 1956. In these changing patterns, it has been our role to keep informed about progress in desegregation of schools, and to advise school superintendents and other school leaders about this progress, and to a lesser extent, to educate the general public.

One example of the Council's educational work is the bibliography entitled Questions of Integration which was prepared by the Education Program Committee of the Kentucky Council on Human Relation, and published by the State Department of Education in July 1955 (Exhibit 1.A.) Illustrative of the Council's approach is the foreword to that publication which said in part, "In anticipation that the people in many of our local school communities will begin immediately studying ways and means of providing a unified school service for all their children, this bibliography of materials has been prepared as a gesture to help those desiring such assistance." "Without arguing for or against integration, it is believed that when the people are properly informed of the principle involved, they will act in keeping with good faith with that principle."

More than 1500 copies were made of that publication. They were distributed by the State Department of Education to all local superintendents, as well as many others, and are still being sent out by both the State and the Council.

Indicative of the Council's educational work is the distribution of an article entitled "Kentucky Pioneers" (Exhibit 1.B.) by J. Mansir Tydings

(A Council Board member, and Consultant to the Ky. State Department of Education) which tells about efforts for the inclusion of moral and spiritual ideas as a part of regular courses in Kentucky schools. The Council circulated this leaflet in the belief that moral and spiritual education has a vital influence on human relations. As an example, a sixth-grade class in social studies took the occasion of Negro History Week to study Negro contribution to liberature, art, science, and music. (Other books, and pamphlets are listed in other answers.)

The Council has worked to give educational tools to local superintendents for their use in educating their boards and other communities. An example of this is the reprints of news articles telling about school desegregation which were circulated periodically to school superintendents under the heading KENTUCKY SCHOOL STORY. (Exhibit 1.C.) The local superintendents could show these to their boards, and local citizens, and post them on the bulletin boards in their office or in the schools.

Much of the Council's work is done by the trained and practicing educators who serve as part-time Consultants. Their regular educational work and affiliations are given in Exhibit 4 and answer 4. A statement adopted by the Board of Directors on April 15, 1955, said, "Basically, the Consultants in their conversations with people in various communities are educators who try to lead people into a clearer analysis of their local situation, and to help them in their search for proposed measures." They collect information and they use it to educate others. For example, when a Consultant learns information about desegregation in one district, he will pass it on to other school leaders and teachers in visits to other districts. It is also reported to the Council office for duplication and circulation to all superintendents, and others interested in education, as well as our own members and Consultants. Information so collected has been duplicated by the State Department of Education and used by them.

Council members and Directors (See list and background in Exhibit 1.D.), many of whom are educators, have as individuals used our information to give moral support to school superintendents, school board members, parent and teacher association leaders, and others. One Consultant is a past president of the Kentucky Congress of Parents and Teachers and has worked particularly through that group. One Director recently spoke to a group of teachers in Harlan, Kentucky, where desegregation has not yet begun.

Another educational approach was that used by Council officers and Consultants who helped organize and participate in intergroup relations seminars at Kentucky universities. The Council's Executive Director and the Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council were lecturers and participants in a University of Kentucky workshop, and provided educational materials, although it was not sponsored by the Council, Board member C. H. Parrish was active in the leadership of a similar institute for classroom teachers, held at the University of Louisville.

By "continuing contact" we mean that a requested visit by a Consultant may show the need for other visits. A Consultant is not restricted to only one visit to a particular community, and his visits should be more regular than terminative.

The "community leaders" are peole connected with or interested in education, particularly the school superintendents, but also parent and teacher association leaders, school board officers, teachers, and others.

"Services" offered by Consultants include lecturing, teaching, leading, and personal consultation with community leaders. As stated before, their main function is to educate about progress already made in other areas.

The "contacts" are made in several ways. Each superintendent has been informed about the Council and sent descriptive lists of the Consultants with the explanation that help could be requested. (See Exhibit 4.) For this purpose, the appropriate mailing lists were obtained from the State Department of Education. The Consultants and officers participate in educational meetings like the Governor's Conference on Education and make contacts there.

The Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc., does not and has not attempted to influence legislation. It has not attempted to influence political campaigns and does not propagandize. It disseminates only factual information.

QUESTION:

2. State clearly how the fees paid to "consultants" are determined.

ANSWER:

2. The Consultants are paid only expenses and per diem. Expenses include only actual expenditures for meals, phone calls, and etc., as well as 6 cents per mile where a car is used, or cash fare costs if bus or train is used. The per diem is a flat $20 per day upon submission of a narrative report indicating who was visited, what educational function was performed, and what information was gathered which might be used by other Consultants or officers in their work. One reason for paying per diem is that many of the Consultants are underpaid teachers who in some cases have to be absent from other part-time jobs in order to serve.

QUESTION:

3. State clearly how "consultants" are selected and by whom.

ANSWER:

3. Article VIII of the By-Laws says in part, "Consultants - The Executive Director with the approval of the Board of Directors may contract the services of professionally trained consultants, who shall be available for services needed, in carrying out the program of the organization."

The Consultants were chosen by the Board of Directors on the basis

of their qualifications as educators, their association with the public schools, and their participation in organizations related to the schools. The Consultants happen to be members of this group by choice and are not required to be members to be Consultants. Our financial and other policies are determined by the Directors and Consultants cannot serve as Directors. The Directors also cannot serve as Consultants.

QUESTION:

4. In the information submitted, you list eleven "consultants" to whom fees were paid during the year ended September 30, 1955. State the occupation or profession of each.

ANSWER:

4. Please see Exhibit 4, which is being used during the current fiscal year to tell educators and others about the Consultants. Mrs. James G. Sheehan, who served through the fiscal year ending September 30, 1956, has resigned. Dr. T. C. Venable who served through August 1956, is now on the faculty of Indiana State Teachers College at Terra Haute, Indiana. Information about them follows:

MRS. JAMES G. SHEEHAN	A past president of the Kentucky Congress of parents and Teachers; Served on many PTA Committees; Was an officer in the National Education Association; Delegate to the Governor's Conference on Education. (A housewife)
DR. TOM C. VENABLE	Associate Professor of Education, Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky; Member of Kentucky Education Association and Kentucky Association for Mental Health.

QUESTION:

5. Whether the $5,696.36 received from the Southern Regional Council during the year ended September 30, 1955, was a contribution. If not, explain the nature of the receipt. Furnish the same information with respect to the $120 received from the Kentucky Division of Southern Regional Council.

ANSWER:

5. The $5.696.36 received from the Southern Regional Council during the year ending September 30, 1956, was a contribution. Of this amount, $2,240 was earmarked for Consultants expenses and per diem, and could not have been used for any other purpose. The balance of $3,456.36 was all applied to operating expenses and included no salary expense.

The $120 from the Kentucky Division of the Southern Regional Council was also contributed from that organization which we succeeded.

QUESTION:

6. To whom literature was sold in the amount of $141.76 during the taxable year ended September 30, 1955, also submit representative copies of the literature, if available.

ANSWER:

6. The literature was sold to our members on order, to libraries, to other organizations, and at educational conferences. The sale of literature did not net the organization any profit, but was used only to help defray costs of purchase.

Most of the $141.76 came from sale of Answers for Action - Schools in the South, and Changing Patterns in the New South, both publications of the Southern Regional Council. (See Exhibits 7.C and K.)

QUESTION:

7. State the number of members in each class of membership and submit copies of all publications to which members are entitled to receive by reason of their membership.

ANSWER:

7. Approximate Membership by Category as of September 21, 1956

107	Regular Members
74	Member Jointly with Husband or Wife
NO	Student Members
11	Organizational Members
8	Contributing Members
200	Total

All members receive New South monthly, and copies of New South for fiscal year ending September 30, 1955 are Exhibits 7.A. through K. Issues for fiscal year ending September 30, 1956 are Exhibit 13.A. through K.

(ANSWER 7 CONTINUED)

In June 1956, the Kentucky Council began issuing a Newsletter. Issues are Exhibits 7.L through O.

QUESTION:

8. Explain the items of disbursements on the financial statement for the year ended September 30, 1955 - Executive $629.83 and Conferees $1,087.18. The explanation should include the nature of the conference, where held, whose travel expenses were paid, etc. Also submit programs of the conference if available.

ANSWER:

8. The Executive travel expense of $629.83 was for the travel of the Executive Director and the Assistant Director, to talk with school superintendents and other school leaders, as well as to attend Council meetings.

The $1,087.18 for "Conferees" went to pay expenses of those attending meetings including Board members and Consultants. While this amount includes expenses for several meetings including Board and Executive Committee meetings, the principal one was held at Mammoth Cave Park, January 29-30, 1955, as a joint Consultants Conference and Board meeting. No printed program was prepared for this meeting, but Executive Committee meeting minutes of January 27, 1955, indicated the following:

"The Secretary-Treasurer advised that reservations of 19 people to attend the conference for Consultants at Mammoth Cave on January 29 and 30, have been received.

It was agreed that the following schedule would be tentative and subject to changes as the conference proceeded:

Saturday	12:30 P.M.	- Luncheon
	1:30 - 4 P.M.	- First Session Remarks on Organization -Mr. Tydings On Purpose of Meeting -Dr. Parrish On Possible Outcome -Dr. Sanders Report of Consultants
	4:00 - 6 P.M.	- Cave trip or break
	6:00 - 7:30	- Dinner
	8:00 - 10 P.M.	- Second Session Summary of First Session Discussion and Planning -Mrs. Dagen
Sunday	8:30 A.M.	- Breakfast
	9:30 - 12 Noon	- Final reports of Committees Conclusion -Mrs. Hamilton
	12:00 - 1 P.M.	- Dinner

Mr. Tydings and Mrs. Stanley were appointed as a committee on conference arrangements."

QUESTION:

9. Explain the item of disbursement "New South" $313.45 on the financial statement for the year ended September 30, 1955.

ANSWER:

9. The $313.45 was paid to the Southern Regional Council for subscriptions to the monthly New South. We send SRC $2 for each person who joins the Kentucky Council. In addition, extra copies of New South were purchased which accounts for the odd cents.

QUESTION:

10. A classified statement of your receipts and disbursements during the taxable year ended September 30, 1956.

ANSWER:

10. See page 4 of attached auditors report (green back).

QUESTION:

11. A complete statement of your assets and liabilities as of September 30, 1956.

ANSWER:

11. See page 3 of attached auditors report (green back).

QUESTION:

12. A complete statement of your activities during the taxable year ended September 30, 1956.

ANSWER:

12. Our activities during the year ending September 30, 1956, were quite

like work described in Answer 1., and others listed. The Council officers sought to assist school leaders in preparation for the solution of various aspects of the problem of racial integration in the schools.

QUESTION:

13. Representative copies of literature sold by you; of literature issued and distributed by you free of charge or to members because of their membership; and of publications of the Southern Regional Council either sold or distributed free by you during the taxable year ended September 30, 1956.

ANSWER:

13. The Kentucky Council sold no literature during the year. Literature issued by the Council consisted only of the newsletter sent to members beginning in June, and listed as Exhibits 7.L. through O. Publications of the Southern Regional Council which in general were distributed directly by SRC are included as Exhibits 13.A. through K. Literature distributed in varying quanities free of charge included Exhibits 13.L. through T.

QUESTION:

14. A list of the "consultants" to whom fees were paid during the taxable year ended September 30, 1956, giving the name, amount paid, the occupation or profession of the consultant and the services performed in each case.

ANSWER:

14. Please see Answer 4, and Exhibit 4, for occupation or profession of the Consultants. Answer 1 explained the services performed by the Consultants when they visited the independent and county school systems listed below. In nearly every case, they talked with the school superintendent, and also consulted with other school leaders, teachers, PTA leaders, and lectured at teachers meetings, PTA meetings, etc.

	Month	Consultant	Expenses & Per Diem	Days	School Systems Visited (Kentucky)
1955	October	A. Lee Coleman	$ 40.00	2	Louisville, Scott Co., Lexington rural areas
	November	Tom C. Venable	40.00	2	Bowling Green, Hopkinsville
	December	Tom C. Venable	40.00	2	Hopkinsville, Scottsville, Bowling Green, Franklin
		A. Lee Coleman	40.00	2	Frankfort, Lexington area
		Willis A. Sutton, Jr.	20.00	1	Lexington area
1956	January	A. Lee Coleman	40.00	2	Lexington area
	April	Tom C. Venable	68.82	2	Drakesboro, Earlington, Sabree, Providence
	May	A. Lee Coleman	40.00	2	Lexington area
	August	G. D. Wilson	184.69	6	Breckinridge Co., West Point, Elizabethtown, Larue Co., Allen Co., Hart Co., Barren Co., Butler Co., Cumberland, Edmonson, Green Co., Taylor Co., Monroe Co., Metcalf Co., Simpson Co.
		Tom C. Venable	25.20	1	Hickman
		Willis A. Sutton, Jr.	21.68	1	Versailles
		G. D. Wilson	58.97	2	Shepherdsville, Brandenburg, Springfield, Frankfort
	September	Willis A. Sutton, Jr.	57.44	2	Georgetown, Cynthiana, Maysville, Mt. Olivet
		Mrs. James Sheehan	52.00	2	Danville, Garrard Co., Lincoln Co., Jessamine Co., Wilmore, Hart Co., Somerset
		G. D. Wilson	163.86	5	Union Co., Livingston Co., McCracken Co., Carlisle, Calloway Co., Lyons Co., Caldwell Co., Todd Co., Trigg Co., McLean Co.

QUESTION:

15. Copy of any amendment to your articles of incorporation and bylaws.

ANSWER:

15. At the September 22, 1956, Board meeting, a slight wording change in the By-Laws was approved to bring the By-Laws into agreement with practice. It was moved, seconded and passed unanimously that the By-Laws be amended to substitute the words "Board of Directors" in place of "Executive Board" wherever they appear, and the words "Executive Director" in place of "Executive Secretary" wherever they appear.

* * * * * *

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
OCTOBER 1, 1955, THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1956

Cash Balance - October 1, 1955			$ 72 74
Receipts:			
Contributions - Southern Regional Council, Inc.		$2 000 00	
Other Contributions		1 193 00	
Memberships		928 50	
Expense Refunds		134 86	
Sale of Furniture		110 40	
Total Receipts			4 366 76
CASH TO ACCOUNT FOR			$4 439 50
Disbursements:			
Travel Expenses		$ 780 90	
Printing		227 28	
Rent and Utilities		309 28	
Telephone		203 21	
Postage		164 74	
Books and Subscriptions		44 25	
New South Subscriptions		196 00	
Office Supplies and Expense		407 17	
Consultants Fees and Expenses		892 66	
Stenographic Services		98 78	
Miscellaneous		60 00	
Auditing		125 00	
Equipment Purchases - Mimeograph	$175 00		
File Cabinet	39 15		
Typing Stand	14 95	229 10	
Employee Bond		10 00	
Total Disbursements			3 748 97
Cash Balance - September 30, 1956			$ 690 53
Petty Cash Fund		$ 25 00	
Farmers Bank & Capital Trust Company		665 53	
Cash Balance		$ 690 53	

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
SEPTEMBER 30, 1956

ASSETS

Cash in Bank	$ 665 53	
Petty Cash	25 00	
Office Furnishings and Equipment See Below	684 90	
Total Assets		$1 375 43

LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS

Due to Southern Regional Council	$ 607 34	
Surplus	768 09	
Total Liabilities and Surplus		$1 375 43

Valuation of Furniture:

Balance from last audit	$ 566 20	
Sold portion to Lincoln Foundation, Inc.	110 40	
Balance	$ 455 80	
Consisting of:		
Executive desk and six chairs		
Typist desk and chair		
Miscellaneous small items:		
Current fiscal year purchases		
See cash receipts and disbursements	229 10	$ 684 90

SURPLUS RECONCILIATION

Deficit - October 1, 1955		$ (74 31)	
Add: Excess receipts over disbursements current fiscal year (Below)	$ 736 49		
Accounts Payable 9/30/55 included in beginning deficit	353 25		
Due SRC, 9/30/55, included in beginning deficit	360 00	1 449 74	
Balance		$1 375 43	
Deduct: Due SRC, 9/30/56		607 34	
Surplus - September 30, 1956			$ 768 09

Excess Receipts - Explanation

Receipts	$4 366 76		
Disbursements	3 748 97	$ 617 79	
Eliment Capital Items:			
Equipment Purchases	$ 229 10		
Equipment Sales	110 40	118 70	
Excess Receipts		$ 736 49	

EXHIBITS

(In this binder)

1. A. Question of Integration - A Bibliography

1. B. Kentucky Pioneers

1. C. Kentucky School Story, articles from Kentucky newspapers

1. D. List of Directors

4. List of Consultants

(Submitted separately because of bulk)

7. A. through K. New South issues for fiscal year ending September 30, 1955.

7. L. through O. Copies of the Council newsletters issued in the year ending September 30, 1956. (copies of Kentucky School Story included as Exhibit 1.C. went to members with the newsletters, but are included only in Exhibit 1.C.)

13. A. through K. New South issues for fiscal year ending September 30, 1956.

13. L. "Education and Race Differences" reprinted from the October-November issue of the Kentucky Teachers Association Journal.

13. M. What the Supreme Court Said

13. N. "Eisenhower's Program of Economic Equality", by Hodding Carter, reprint from the September 1956 Reader's Digest

13. O. "The Story of the President's Committee on Government Contracts"

13. P. "Equal Job Opportunity Is Good Business"

13. Q. Souls Don't Have Color

13. R. The Negro Population of Kentucky at Mid-Century

13. S. The Negro and the Schools, by Harry S. Ashmore

13. T. Schools in Transition, by Williams and Ryan

Exhibit 1. A.

Commonwealth of Kentucky

EDUCATIONAL BULLETIN

QUESTION OF INTEGRATION

A BIBLIOGRAPHY

A carefully selected list of materials recommended for the use of educational and community groups working on the question of integration in the public schools.

Published by

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

July 1955

Exhibit 1. B.

KENTUCKY PIONEERS

by

J. MANSIR TYDINGS

Reprinted from *Religious Education,* July-August, 1956
Published by the Religious Education Association
545 West 111th Street, New York 25, N. Y.

Exhibit 1. C.

Kentucky School Story

SELECTED CLIPPINGS FROM KENTUCKY NEWS

(12 of 16 pages (sides) included here)

The Harrodsburg Herald, Friday, September 7, 1956

Integration Works In Local Schools

Racial Segregation Comes To End In County's Schools Without Public Protest.

History was made when the public school systems of Mercer county opened Tuesday for the 1956-57 term. It was the first time that racial integration ever took place in the local public schools—white children and Negroes are now attending classes together in the Mercer county, Harrodsburg, and Burgin high schools.

Superintendents of the county's three school districts reported that integration had no affect on the school opening Tuesday. They said enrollment, assignments, and all phases of matriculation went off without a single incident. There were no protests against integration at any of the three schools, according to reports.

The largest opening day high school enrollment was at Mercer county high, where 370 boys and girls enrolled. Supt. A. T. Hensley said eight of this number were Negro students. He also stated that at least two more Negroes are expected to enroll at the school, as are about 30 other white children.

No report was available on opening day enrollment at Harrodsburg high school, other than the pre-registration estimate of 280 students. A total of 34 Negro boys and girls are attending HHS this semester. In the Harrodsburg elementary school, where there will be no integration this year, a total of 729 boys and girls have registered for classes and Principal Evan Harlow said at least 50 or 60 more are expected to sign up. Enrollment at West Side elementary was 114.

The Jackson Times 9/13/5

Integration Proceeds In Breathitt

A highly deserved compliment to the intelligence and integrity of Jackson and Breathitt county residents is hereby sounded and a censure of equal vigor is directed at the hot-headed citizenry of the town of Sturgis in Western Kentucky as the Supreme Court mandate on integration runs its course in the schools of our state.

Negro children entered Breathitt and Jackson High, Little Red and Jackson Grade Schools last week for the first time, and the event, though unprecedented, came off without any signs of discontent or ill feeling.

It has long been our contention that Jackson and Breathitt's Negro population, with a minimum of exceptions, have been numbered among our better citizens. To deprive children of their constitutional heritage of an education because of color or race would be as asinine as refusing to patronize a Greyhound Bus because it was painted blue.

We're indeed proud of the courtesies shown our colored population by school management, parents and fellow students and urge a continuation of this excellent display of good citizenship, law-abiding nature and not-so-common horse sense.

362 pupils enrolled at Carlisle city school

Supt. R. E. Davis of the city school reported last week that 362 pupils have registered and that a number of high school pupils who live on farms will enroll as soon as the tobacco crop is housed.

Sixteen Negro pupils entered the high school from Henryville, six more that last year.

Enrollment by grades was first, 34; second, 38; third, 26; fourth, 47; fifth, 28; sixth, 34; seventh, 29; eighth, 34; ninth 24; tenth, 28; eleventh, 22; and twelfth 18.

September 13, 1956

The Carlisle Mercury

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
208 W. MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

Exhibit 1. C.

Kentucky School Story

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September 13, 1956

The Carlisle Mercury

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
208 W. MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

Ashland Daily Independent July 13, 1956

Ashland Schools To Integrate

Courier Journal 9/9/56

Long Road Home

County of Lincoln's Birth Integrates All but One School

LaRue County in which Abraham Lincoln was born integrated all but one of its schools last week.

The LaRue Board of Education put integration into effect in the elementary and high schools at Magnolia and Buffalo, and the high school at Hodgenville.

School Superintendent Ova A. Haney said the board decided to keep Hodgenville's Negro elementary school Negro at the request of Negro patrons of the school. About 100 elementary students are enrolled there.

All school-bus transportation in the county has been integrated, Haney said.

Five Negro students entered school at Buffalo, where the total enrollment is 510. And 12 Negro students are attending classes at Magnolia, out of a total enrollment of 330.

Nine Negro students entered Hodgenville High School. Total enrollment at the school, including elementary grades, is 986.

"School opened September 5 and there has been no friction," Haney said.

"The people of LaRue County are to be congratulated in letting sober judgment prevail. They recognize that as law-abiding citizens, they must abide by the supreme law of the land," he added.

Paducah Sun-Democrat 9/5/56

Colored Girl Named Almo Class Officer

ALMO, Ky., Sept. 5—Five colored youngsters received a warm welcome when they enrolled in previously all-white Almo High School yesterday.

White students not only sought to make them feel at home but quickly elected one of them to an important junior class office.

Named class reporter in an all-student session was 15-year-old Haline Perry.

"She is a quiet, smart student and we wanted her to be a leader," one student was quoted as saying.

Teacher Milton Walston suggested that he leave the room during the election, and the students named Miss Perry on their own. They elected Walston class sponsor.

William Miller is principal of Almo High School, which is located in a farming section seven miles north of Murray.

Program To Begin With Fall Term

The Ashland Board of Education, holding a regular meeting last night at the high school, resolved to "set up a definite program for desegregation to begin September 4, 1956."

The resolution did not set forth any details as to how desegregation would be carried out, but it signified the board's intention to "continue the program of desegregation as was started at the Ashland Junior College, throughout the Ashland Public Schools."

"We resolve to comply with the decision handed down by the Supreme Court and the recommendations of the Kentucky State Dept. of Education as rapidly as circumstances, and conditions in our community, will permit.

"We resolve to set up a definite program for desegregation to begin September 4, 1956. The plan will be designed with moderation pointing toward complete desegregation as rapidly as our society and school facilities will permit, without bringing undue hardship to any individual concerned," the resolution stated.

September 5, 1956

Negro pupils enrolled for the first time in Ashland schools this morning. An exact count was not obtained, but the superintendent's office estimated that 22 would enter the second grade in various elementary schools, and about 23 would enter the first.

In addition to the first two grades, it was anticipated that some 20 Negro students would attend Ashland High on a part-time basis, taking subjects not available at Booker T. Washington.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
208 W. MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

McLEAN COUNTY NEWS

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD DEDICATED TO THE WELFARE OF McLEAN COUNTY

September 6, 1956

Local Schools Begin Most Significant Year

What Calhoun principal A. G. Crume described as the most significant year in education in Kentucky began Tuesday in McLean county. He was referring to the advances made possible by the Minimum Foundation Program.

County schools had an enrollment of 2,121 pupils. This figure is 39 less than last year's first week enrollment. However, it seems possible that more will be in attendance later.

Livermore had the largest number of students, with 553 enrolled. Calhoun followed with 521, and Sacramento listed 520. Two hundred thirty-four students are enrolled at Island, 175 at Beech Brove, 64 at Liberty, and 54 at Rumsey.

Total high school enrollment in the three county high schools was 555. Junior high schools at Calhoun, Livermore and Sacramento had 268 first-week pupils. Elementary grades accounted for 1,398 of the county's students. This figure includes grades one through six at Calhoun, Sacramento, Rumsey, Liberty and Livermore, and one through eight at Island and Beech Brove.

Integration plans within the county moved forward smoothly. Several negro students enrolled at Livermore, Calhoun and Sacramento in an atmosphere of cooperation and friendliness on the part of parents, teachers and students.

Several new teachers have been hired, but Superintendent C. V. Watson said a few were still needed. Two new high school subjects were introduced at Calhoun this year, chemestry and shorthand. Plans are being made to secure laboratory equipment, and if the study proves profitable it will be introduced in the other county high schools later.

September 13, 1956

SAC COLORED STUDENTS WELL SATISFIED AT SCHOOL

Seven colored children enrolled in Sacramento School the first day. Five were grade pupils and two were girls registering as sophomores.

The two sophomores, Phyllis Venerable and Sue Helm, had this to say about the school:

"No one has said a thing to make us mad and everyone has been friendly. I like all the teachers and everything is all right now", Phyllis commented. She dreaded coming at first and wished she was sixteen so she could stay home.

Sue Helm says, "Since we got started, I like the school and all that it means. The students have treated us nice and the teachers have been extra nice. I feel that it is going to work out all right now, but at first I was worried." Sue was so pleased attending Western High School at Owensboro that she hated to change.

Linda, Edward, Sheneil and Frances Boling say they are enjoying school and they would rather come to school than stay home and play. Myrtle Ann Hampton, fifth grade pupil, says everyone has been nice to her and she likes all right. There were some things she liked best about going to Calhoun but the rides became tiresome during winter months. So all things considered, Myrtle says she is satisfied. #

September 13, 1956

The Boys Are Back:

✦ ✦ Livermore's National Guardsmen are back on their jobs now after answering call to Sturgis where there was some disorder resulting from opposition to school integration. Some of the men returned Tuesday and the remainder Wednesday of last week, after a week's duty.

This was an unpleasant assignment for the Guards, because some of the Sturgis residents resented the presence of the troops. Consequently, they were subject to some abuse, and on several occasions were in situations which required nerve and good judgment. From all reports we heard our boys in Company B gave an excellent account of themselves. Several of them were pictured in Life magazine this week.

We've heard several people wondering why it was necessary to take tanks along to handle a crowd of largely-unarmed civilians. The fact was that the tanks were a useful tool to prevent possible bloodshed. When the crowd would get too bad and blocked the streets, a tank moving down the street soon split the crowd and opened the street. That was a lot better than other ways of breaking up a threatening crowd.

Probably the greatest indignity suffered by Company B was being referred to in one of the daily papers as the "Calhoun unit". While there were some in the company from in or near Calhoun, most of the members are from Livermore, and naturally Livermore claims the company as its own. As we remember last time the Guard belonged to Calhoun was about 1911.

Company B was under the able command of Lt. James Rowan Hoover, temporary company commander. Major Price served on the Battalion staff.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

208 W. MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

Kentucky New Era 8/14/56

City Schools To Integrate In First Grade For 1956-57 Term; Board Establishes New Zones

Further Desegregation To Be Studied Annually By Directors Of System

Hopkinsville's city schools will launch a program of integration with the beginning of the coming school year, according to a statement released today by the Board of Education.

The first year of the program will include desegregation in the first grade only, with the integration rate for succeeding years to be determined annually by the board.

It was stated that further desegregation will be determined "in terms of what will appear a practical and workable solution."

The board also revised its school zones, and ruled that a pupil in the grade groups being integrated within any school year may attend the school in the zone where he resides, or may be allowed to transfer to a school in another district with the permission of the superintendent.

In making the announcement, the board stated that it purposes "to comply with the decision of the United States Supreme Court . . . in reference to desegregation in the public schools."

"We interpret the rulings of the high court to mean that any child should have the privilege of attending the school wherein that child would be the happiest," the board stated. "It is believed that children will normally be happier in their own homogenous group."

Integration in the city system has been under study here for the past year. During the last school year the board appointed an Interracial Committee to devise a plan of desegregation and make its recmendations to the school board.

This committee, composed of 10 white persons and 5 Negroes, offered two proposals. The group suggested that the Attucks High School be retained, and that it be renovated and modernized. It also recommended that integration in the schools start for the first year with the first six elementary grades.

The committee was unanimous regarding its first recommendation, it was stated, but there was a wide variety of opinion regarding the latter matter.

The board stated that many factors and problems are involved in integration in the local schools, pointing out that Hopkinsville is a typical southern city, having approximately one-third of its population colored.

"It is felt, therefore, that any practical and workable approach to this problem should be carried out on a gradual basis," it was stated.

The statement continued, in part:

"The colored schools of this community have for many years enjoyed good educational advantages. The Booker T. Washington School has, during 1956, dedicated a very fine and modern elementary school plant. Plans are now underway for the modernization and enlargement of the Attucks High School plant at a large financial outlay.

"There are crowded conditions in all the schools of Hopkinsville. This is a vital factor that must be considered in regard to this question, not only now but in the future.

"Any plan of desegregation must take into consideration not only the above factors but many others . . ."

First Integration Of Students Begins As 11 Negroes Enroll At County High

The first integration of Negro and white students in Pulaski County schools started last week at Pulaski County High School when 11 students, transfers from Dunbar High School, began classes, Edward Webb, principal, announced today.

The Commonwealth 8/29/56

Somerset High School will also begin integration when it opens.

With an enrollment of 468 students in the eighth through twelfth grades, an increase of 30 over last year, students in the seventh grade are not being permitted to attend the consolidated school, Webb explanied.

A breakdown of classes shows: seniors—42; juniors—64; sophomores—101; freshmen—112, and eighth grade—149.

All seven busses are running their regular schedules on Central Standard Time and are also serving Poplarville and east of Dabney this year.

THE GEORGETOWN NEWS,

September 21, 1956

CARD OF THANKS

In regard to the Scott County High School faculty, students and white friends, we as colored citizens of Scott County sincerely thank you for your great respect and brotherhood to our children.

We indeed thank you for every step that you have taken to help our children along life's highway, and we will assure you that God will bless you for your tolerance.

Yours very sincerely,
J. B. (Pud) McIntyre

September 6, 1956

Integration No Problem Here

County Schools Enroll 2,560 Pupils Tuesday

All Teaching Staffs Filled, Most Negroes Go to B.T.H.S.

The Kentucky Standard

Routine bells broke the summer silence Tuesday when upwards of 4,000 boys and girls in Nelson County boarded buses or put their foot in the path headed for school.

Integration posed no problem in the county. At a special meeting of the Nelson County Board of Education last Thursday night an agreement, termed as "satisfactory" on the tuition fee for Negro pupils to attend the Bardstown Training School was accepted, Dr. James B. Graham, county school superintendent, said. Hence, most of Nelson County's Negro high school pupils are attending the Bardstown Training School, as in the past.

A few, it is understood, will go to the Lincoln Institute in Shelby County.

The Board of Education of Nelson County several months ago said Negro high school pupils could attend either Old Kentucky Home School, Bloomfield High School or Lincoln Institute. At that time, the Board declined to pay the tuition asked by the Bardstown Board of Education for them to attend the Training School.

Integration on the school buses was very orderly, M. L. Major, attendance officer, said. There was no difficulty whatsoever.

September 13, 1956

The Hazard Herald

Integration Marks Local School Era

Negro Students To Attend High School 1st Time

The opening of Hazard High School next Monday will mark a new era in our school's history as integration becomes the keynote in American standards. This move came on the heels of lengthy debates and studies made by the Hazard Board of Education and special committees.

Last February the City Board made this revelation to the people—following a special meeting with Superintendent R. G. Eversole. It also followed similar steps taken all over the state and nation. The unseen barrier had been lifted between the White and Negro student in their educational world.

An advisory committee appointed by the Board made a diligent exploration of the situation from a local standpoint and it was decided that integration be adopted.

The committee in a unanimous report endorsed the move and the Board passed on it after recommendations furthered by state meetings and consultations with constitutional lawyers.

After a complete study of all the aspects and due consideration there evolved a complete written plan that will complete integration in five years.

This year the Negro high school students will enter Hazard High. Next year the first graders will have a choice between the Negro or White schools. In 1958 the third grade will be given the same choice. 1958 will afford the fifth grade pupils a like choice. In 1960 the 7th and 8th grades will face integration.

Liberty High School is being discontinued this year.

All plans comply with the decision of the Supreme Court in regard to integration.

Wayne County Outlook

119 COLORED FOLKS ATTENDING SCHOOL

The Travis School opened last week with an attendance of 101. At the Wayne High School there are 5 colored pupils, at the Monticello 9, at Griffin there are 2, and Rocky Branch, 2. A total of 119 colored pupils in school. The Travis School has the reputation of being one of the best colored schools in the State, and they are hoping to keep it that way.

September 13, 1956

PADUCAH SUN-DEMOCRAT 9/5/56

Token Integration Proceeds Smoothly In Far-Western Ky

A token enrollment of Negro students proceeded smoothly this week in the schools of this Far-West section of Kentucky.

Negroes were admitted in routine fashion to schools in five of the 19 county and independent districts in the large area.

School board officials in the other 14 districts said they received no requests for enrollment of colored students. Most of them indicated that Negroes would have been accepted if they had applied.

Colored students enrolled for the first time in schools of Paducah, Murray, Calloway County and Mayfield. They registered for the second time at Marion.

Started Last Year

Marion city, pioneer in West Kentucky school integration, enrolled five Negro pupils last year. Six colored students are on the roll for the 1956-57 term.

One of the Marion colored students took part in athletics last year.

Marion High School serves all 12 grades.

Registration was incomplete in Paducah but Negroes had enrolled at new Paducah Tilghman and some of the other schools. School officials said they would not know the exact enrollment, or the number of colored students in the previously all-white schools, until later in the week.

No Disorders

McCracken County—with a first-day enrollment of 4,376—enrolled no colored students. The office of McCracken School Superintendent Henry Chambers said the schools received no Negro applications.

There were no disturbances anywhere in the 13-county area of McCracken, Ballard, Carlisle, Fulton, Hickman, Graves, Marshall, Calloway, Trigg, Lyon, Crittenden, Livingston and Caldwell.

Council Active

From several Western Kentucky points came reports of activity by the Kentucky Council of Human Relations, Frankfort. Dr. G. E. Wilson, consultant for the organization, conferred with Miss Lovey Rayburn, superintendent of Carlisle County Schools, for a considerable length of time this morning.

He questioned Miss Rayburn at length about the Negro student situation in Bardwell.

"He seemed well satisfied," said the superintendent. Bardwell colored people petitioned against integration last summer, said Miss Rayburn. They asked that their children be allowed to return to the Bardwell colored school because it was the community center for the colored residents there.

"They wanted to keep their school and we honored the petition," said Miss Rayburn. "I believe we would have extreme dissatisfaction on the part of our colored people if we did away with their school."

Here is a district-by-district roundup of the school picture for this part of Kentucky:

(excerpted)

Paducah city (Dr. Ralph Osborne, superintendent)—Paducah public school students are continuing to register today, and figures are incomplete. Indiactions are that the total will be about 6,000, an increase of a 100 over last spring. The schools have been opened for integration, and some colored students have enrolled in white schools. Complete registration figures will not be available until Friday.

Marion city (Lathan Keatts, superintendent) — Enrollment in Marion schools is 530, approximately the same as last year. The high school integrated white and colored students in 1955, with five colored students attending the high school. This year there are six enrolled. The grade school students are separated.

Fulton city. (W. L. Holland, superintendent) — The Fulton schools have one more student than last year, with 629 enrolled. There were no plans made for integration this year, and no applications were received from colored students to attend white schools.

Murray city (W. Z. Carter, superintendent)—Of the four schools in the Murray city system, Murray High has enrolled 455, Austin Elementary has 461, the new Carter Elementary has 168 and Douglas High (colored) has 145, for a total of 1,229, about 45 more than were enrolled last year in Murray. The upper three grades at Murray High were open for integration, and one colored girl has enrolled there.

Calloway (Buron Jeffreys, superintendent)—"A few colored children enrolled in the county schools," said Mr. Jeffrey. "We integrated technically."

The heaviest colored registration was at Almo, where five Negroes enrolled. Reports concerning other Calloway schools were incomplete today.

Calloway students in the past have gone to popular Douglas of Murray and most of them apparently prefer that school this year. Calloway's estimated enrollment is 2,400.

Trigg (Roy MacDonald, superintendent) — Trigg's enrollment was estimated at 2,039 this year. Integration was not an issue there this year because of a pending building program. Trigg colored residents said last summer they preferred a new school and other facilities to integration and the county held a bond issue vote to finance the project. The issue passed, but plans for building have not been completed. The new facilities reportedly will be ready two years from now.

Sixteen per cent of Trigg's school-age residents are colored. The system has cut its number of schools from 29 to 13. The bond program also will finance improvement of the white schools.

The Trigg plan will be thoroughly tested in court before it is put into effect.

Mayfield City (J. M. Glenn, superintendent)—Fourteen colored children enrolled in Mayfield High School as the system set in motion an integration plan for the top three grades. Colored grade children continued to attend their own schools. Mayfield will open two new elementary schools this year, on S. 10th St. and E. College St.

Lyon (E. F. Glenn, superintendent)—Lyon's enrollment probably will be about what it was last year—1,175. No Negroes applied for admission. Colored high school students go to Lincoln Ridge, where many Western Kentucky colored pupils are sent every year. All Lyon teaching positions are filled. John Wells of Harlan is the new principal of Kuttawa High School and Smith Stephens of Wingo and Clinton heads the junior high school at Eddyville.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATION
208 W. MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

The Courier-Journal

July 11, 1956

Negro, White P.-T.A. Councils Merge; Move Ratified by Executive Groups

Records, Assets Transfer Set

The Negro and white Parent-Teacher Association councils of Louisville merged yesterday. It is believed to be the first such move in Kentucky.

The merger took place at a meeting of the executive committee of the Louisville Council of Parent-Teacher Associations (white) and the executive board of the Louisville Council of Colored P.-T.A.'s. The seven white women and nine Negroes met at the Louisville Board of Education Building, Fifth and Hill.

After an hour-long discussion, the Negro group adopted a formal resolution of merger. They voted to transfer records and assets to the white council, headed by Mrs. J. Duard Pate, 714 Dearborn.

Crosthwait Presides

Ted L. Crosthwait, director of instructutional services for the Board of Education, presided at the joint meeting.

The white P.-T.A. council has 52 chapters with 28,000 members. The Negro group's 16 chapters have 3,000 members. Mrs. W. E. Yeager, 68 College Court, is president of the Negro council.

Officers of the white council, elected last March for two-year terms, will continue in office. The nine members of the Negro executive board were named co-chairmen of nine committees of the white council—student loan, health, membership, safety, hospitality, civil defense, parent education, mental hygiene, and radio-television.

P.-T. A. Integration Set

The merger means that Negroes will be eligible for loans from the white council's student-loan fund. Also each year the council gives several college scholarships valued at $500 each. The money is raised through the sale of pencils in the schools.

Local P.-T. A.'s automatically will become desegregated in the fall, said a council spokesman. Both City and County school systems will have integrated classes then.

The white council was founded 50 years ago and the Negro council five years ago.

The Kentucky Education Association and the Louisville Education Association both admit Negroes now.

Mrs. Monroe Richman, president of the Jefferson County P.-T. A. Council, said she understood the county Negro P.-T. A. council planned to continue as a separate organization this year.

July 23, 1956

Negroes Admitted To Boys State

Legion Acts After Poll Shows No Opposition Among Youngsters

Paducah, Ky., July 22 (AP)—The Kentucky Department of the American Legion voted today to permit Negro boys to take part in the annual Boys State.

A civil-rights resolution, first tabled in committee, was brought to the convention floor and adopted.

Charles M. Blackburn, a national legion committeeman from Frankfort, told delegates that boys chosen for the 1956 Boys State were polled on the subject and no opposition developed.

Boys State is the legion's annual program to acquaint young men with governmental processes.

Miss Ann Gabhart, Harrodsburg, who won the legion's national oratorical contest, was named the department's "Joan of Arc" for 1956. She addressed the convention Friday.

Harold S. Dodson, Henderson, was elected department commander at the closing session. Ashland was chosen for the 1957 convention.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
208 W. MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

The Courier-Journal

N.A.A.C.P. Will File Suit OnIntegration

Will Test Adequacy Of Hopkins Program

Madisonville, Ky., July 11 (AP) —The National Association for The Advancement of Colored People will file a suit tomorrow testing the adequacy of Hopkins County's school-integration program.

The case will be filed in United States District Court, Owensboro, said James A. Crumlin, Louisville attorney for the N.A.A.C.P.

Crumlin's letter, received here by County Superintendent Sam B. Pollock, said certain county residents feel the integration plan "does not show good faith and compliance and is inadequate to meet required action of compliance as described by the U. S. Supreme Court decision."

The board's program, announced March 28, calls for voluntary integration in the first grade of all schools this fall. The school system would be fully integrated at the end of 12 years.

Suit Attacks Hopkins Plan Of Integration

Proposal Would Need 12 Years To Complete

Owensboro, Ky., July 12 (AP)—A suit filed in United States District Court here today charged that desegregatien plans in Hopkins County were inadequate and asked for a new integration program.

The petition was filed in behalf of 21 Negro children and their parents by attorneys representing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Hopkins County program calls for voluntary integration in the first grade of all schools in the fall term. This would mean total integration at the end of 12 years.

Program Called Inadequate

Yesterday County Superintendent Sam B. Pollock said he received a letter from James A. Crumlin, Louisville, attorney for the N.A.A.C.P., saying Hopkins County's integration program "is inadequate" to comply with the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling.

The petition named Pollock and five other members of the board as defendants.

Desegregation On Way, Says Hopkins Board

Madisonville, Ky., July 23 (AP) —Hopkins County School officials say they have made a "prompt and reasonable start toward compliance with the law" calling for racial integration in public schools.

The officials replied to a suit filed July 12 by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Their answer was filed in United States District Court at Owensboro by James F. Gordon, Madisonville, attorney for the defendants.

The suit charges that the integration program conducted by County School Superintendent Sam B. Pollock and members of the School Board falls short of compliance with U. S. Supreme Court rulings.

The County program calls for gradual integration over a period of years.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
208 W. MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

Kentucky School Story

The Courier-Journal

Hiring Negro Teachers Urged In State Schools

Board Points Out It's Part of Desegregation; Urges Congress To Act on Building Funds

Frankfort, Ky., June 15 (AP)—The State Board of Education last night asked local school boards to give due consideration to all qualified persons applying for jobs as teachers.

6/16/56

The request apparently was a move in behalf of Negro teachers in the areas where Negro and white schools are being integrated.

A recommendation that prompt Congressional action be taken to provide federal aid for public-school construction was also made by the board.

The board recalled that on June 23, 1955, it adopted a resolution urging local school districts to proceed as rapidly as conditions warranted with integration of school pupils.

Progress Reported

The board reports that "excellent progress has been made toward integration" in the state.

In a resolution the board said: "In complying with the decision of the Supreme Court, it becomes necessary to consider all phases of integration."

The resolution followed the reading of a letter from Mrs. John H. Walls, Louisville, Negro member of the board.

Mrs. Walls, who was unable to attend, urged implementation of the Supreme Court decision.

The board also:

Decided to ask the Council on Public Higher Education to reconsider standards for issuing teaching certificates.

Extends Deadlines

It extended the deadline for issuing temporary teaching certificates for elementary schools from September 1, 1956, to September 1, 1958. These certificates are issued for a two-year period, providing the applicant has completed 16 college semester hours in the last two-year period. Temporary certificates, the board explained, differ from emergency certificates which are issued annually.

6/4/56

Integration Helps Close One-Room School

Irvine, Ky., June 3 (AP)—Integration and the City School Board have combined to close the Irvine Colored Elementary School, reportedly the last one-room school of an independent school district in Kentucky.

The school had one teacher and four pupils, one in the first grade and three in the sixth.

6/17/56

N.A.A.C.P. To 'Wait and See' On Negro-Teacher Hirings

A "wait-and-see" attitude on jobs for Negro teachers was adopted yesterday by a desegregation committee of the Kentucky State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

State President James Crumlin said the committee "decided to wait about a week to see what effect the State (School) Board's resolution (on employing Negro teachers) will have."

The State Board of Education last Thursday urged local school boards to "give due consideration to all qualified persons" in hiring teachers.

Crumlin said the N.A.A.C.P. is ready to file two suits in Kentucky over dismissal of Negro teachers in integrated school systems.

"But we don't want to file them if we can get what we want without doing it," he said.

The committee met at the Chestnut Street Y.M.C.A., 920 W. Chestnut.

A report on how integration has worked in its first full year in Washington is on Page 4 of The Passing Show.

6/25/56

Morehead Enrolls 1st Negroes

Morehead, Ky., June 24 (AP)—The first two Negroes in Morehead College's history enrolled yesterday for the summer session.

They are Mrs. Ida Mae Ross, of near Augusta and Mrs. Anna Louise Randolph, Minerva. Both are teachers.

Mrs. Randolph, a graduate of Kentucky State College at Frankfort, is working toward her master's degree. Mrs. Ross is taking courses in commerce and library science.

The two plan to commute daily from their homes in Mason County.

A college representative said that "never before have Negro students asked to be enrolled at Morehead in the 33-year history of the college."

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
208 W. MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

THE LOUISVILLE TIMES

June 11, 1956

City School Integration Started

Negroes Enroll For Summer

Racial integration in the Louisville public schools began today without incident.

About a dozen Negro students were among 750 boys and girls who attended the opening session of Summer High School at du Pont Manual this morning.

This was a small-scale prelude to the full integration of Louisville's public schools — elementary and secondary — this fall.

The small group of Negroes at Manual today were dressed like teen-agers everywhere — girls in pinafores and boys in jeans and sport shirts.

Taken In Stride

One of the Negro students, 15-year-old Robert Davis, took the experience in stride.

"I came from New York last year," he said. "They are already integrated there so I'm used to this."

He's in the ninth grade at Madison Junior High.

For William Hobbs, 16-year-old junior at Central High, integrated classes are a new experience. He thinks "this is way it should be."

No Police Seen

No policemen were in evidence at the school and Principal Joe C. Howard said he anticipates no problems.

"We're going to accept them like anybody else," he said.

During the regular school term, Howard teaches at Manual.

Second Decision Recent

Although the Louisville Board of Education a year ago had announced its intention to desegregate schools this September, the decision to integrate the summer school was not made until April 23.

At that time, Superintendent Omer Carmichael told the board:

"I am aware that this is ahead of the time we have announced for the beginning of desegregation but I think there will be some good values to our beginning in summer school."

He added, "It will give us a little experience" (in integration).

Six Week Session Planned

This is the school system's 43d summer session. The six-week session primarily is to allow pupils to catch up on courses in which they fell behind because of illness or other reasons, and to let them speed up their secondary education.

County and parochial school students also are permitted to attend on a tuition basis. City students pay tuition, too.

Negroes previously had been denied entrance to the summer school.

Atwood S. Wilser, principal of Central High School which will be integrated this fall, commented:

"I'm very pleased that the Negro children now have an opportunity to go to the summer school. Before this there were not enough Negro students to make up a separate summer school and those who wanted to attend did not have the opportunity they now have."

City school officials began laying plans for desegregation after the United States Supreme Court in May, 1954, ruled that public school segregation on account of race was unconstitutional. This ruling, in effect, nullified Kentucky's 50-year-old Day Law. That act forbade Negro and white students to attend classes together.

In May, 1955, the Supreme Court ordered that school boards make a "prompt and reasonable start" toward racial integration in public schools.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
208 W. MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

Kentucky School Story

—APRIL 1956—SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS

11 More Kentucky Districts Announce Plans to Desegregate

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

A GROWING ACCENT on permissive or voluntary features in Kentucky plans for 1956 desegregation was noted as 11 additional school districts announced their programs during March. The Negro-pupil ratio varied from less than one per cent in Harrison County to nearly 20 per cent in Richmond, and the programs ranged from first-grade only or high school only to all grades. (See "School Boards and Schoolmen.")

State NAACP officials, noting "a general trend toward compliance" with the Supreme Court's ruling, as attested by a State Department of Education expectation that virtually every Kentucky district would have begun some plan of desegregation by this fall, said no action against any school board is currently contemplated. But they reported that "several" Negro teachers have already received notice of contract-termination as a byproduct of desegregation plans, and said the NAACP would defend their tenure-rights in court if negotiations with school officials involved proved fruitless.

Paducah's plans for next fall are to keep teaching staffs all-white or all-Negro, with parents deciding whether their children shall go to a school staffed by Negro or white teachers. (See "School Boards and Schoolmen.")

A check of Kentucky colleges showed that, in addition to the tax-supported institutions reported in SSN last month, seven church-affiliated colleges and one unaffiliated private college currently have Negro students enrolled. (See "In the Colleges.")

In the following account of March desegregation-plan announcements, figures in parenthesis indicate the current percentage of Negro-pupil enrollment. The effective dates are the beginning of the 1956-57 term:

FRANKFORT (12.6%): "Public schools will be open henceforward to all races in accordance with the rulings of the Supreme Court of the United States."

This March 10 announcement by Kentucky's capital-city school board added, however, that "wherever any classroom shortage may appear, temporary preference will be given to the previous enrollees and procedures at the school and additional classroom space will be provided as fast as the location and extent of needs and the financial means can be developed."

And Frankfort's two high schools, one for Negroes, one for whites, "will be continued for a while to test the use of both and give employment to teachers at both schools."

FIRST-STEP PROGRAM

RICHMOND (19.5%): Under a first-step program announced March 9, 40 students in the 10th to 12th grades at Richmond High, a Negro school, will attend Madison High, a white school, beginning Sept. 1. The Richmond school for Negroes will continue to operate grades 1 through 9.

HARRODSBURG (9.5%): Negro and white students in grades 9 through 12 at West Side and Harrodsburg high schools will be integrated, the city board announced March 28.

CYNTHIANA (11.1%) in Harrison County (0.8%): On March 7 the Cynthiana board announced plans to integrate Negro and white students in the upper three grades of Cynthiana High School and to continue the present Negro school, Banneker, for the first nine grades—with no desegregation plans set for those grades. The following day the county board announced it would desegregate all grades. Involved are three Negro high school pupils and nine elementary pupils, all of whom this year attend the Cynthiana Negro school, Banneker.

TOP GRADES TO MIX

SOMERSET (6.5%): Ninth through 12th grades to be desegregated at Somerset High, with those grades to be discontinued at the Negro school, Dunbar. The first eight grades will continue to be segregated, with Dunbar operating as a Negro grade school.

The board's March 7 announcement said the action would affect 57 Negro students who would have been in Dunbar High School next year. The school, with a current enrollment of only 49, would have lost its full accreditation since its recent loss of Negro pupils from three other desegregating districts—Wayne and Russell counties and Monticello. (The state requires an enrollment of 100 for full accreditation).

PERRY COUNTY (1.5%) where desegregation plans for Hazard (10.8%) were announced a month earlier: A full free-choice plan, involving elementary and high schools alike, was announced on March 9. County Supt. Gilbert Bowling said white and Negro pupils would be allowed to choose whether they want to attend segregated schools or go to any school in their district.

NEGRO SCHOOL TO CLOSE

PINEVILLE (7.6%): The city's one school for Negroes, Roland Hayes, will be closed and its 37 elementary pupils enrolled in now all-white schools. Pineville's 12 Negro high school pupils, now being sent to the state-supported Lincoln Institute in Shelby County, will be transferred to Pineville.

BARREN COUNTY (5%): A high school integration program was announced on March 16. Four county high schools will be open to pupils of all races; children now attending three Negro high schools in the county may either continue at those schools or attend the previously all-white schools.

PADUCAH (15.1%): Dr. Ralph Osborne, city school superintendent, on March 28 described as a "moderate" approach to the desegregation problem a program to keep teaching staffs all-white or all-Negro, with parents determining whether their children go to Negro-staffed or white-staffed schools.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
208 W. MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

FREE CHOICE

HOPKINS COUNTY (7.7%): Negro children entering school for the first time next fall will have their choice of schools.

Supt. Sam Pollock said on March 28 that "our system of maintaining both Negro and white schools will continue, but pupils will be able to participate in the new system on a voluntary basis." He said that the plan, which opens only the first grades to Negro entries each year, will be continued "as long as the need exists," so that at the end of 12 years a Negro pupil entering school in 1956 will complete his primary and high school education in a completely integrated system.

In Louisville (17.8%), whose top-to-bottom desegregation plans have been described in previous issues of SSN, officials all but finished shuffling some 50,000 multi-colored cards sent back by parents of elementary and junior high pupils under the flexible-transfer and redistricting program, said a detailed report on parental choices (limited initially by space considerations and in future by pupil behavior) would be issued in April. The senior high school plan, still unannounced, is expected to give a city-wide choice to any pupil beginning next fall.

IN THE COLLEGES

Kentucky's non-tax-supported colleges now open to Negroes, an SSN survey shows, include one Baptist, one Methodist, one unaffiliated (Berea), and five Catholic institutions. And at least two others indicate readiness to admit Negro applicants once public-school desegregation begins in their area.

The state's only four-year Baptist college, Georgetown, admitted Negroes for the first time last September, currently has four (one man, three women), all local residents ("first and only Negro students to apply for admission . . . received and treated like any student who attends our college"). Union College, a four-year Methodist institution at Barbourville, admitted its first Negro student in 1954, now has three. Berea College, which admitted Negro students from the close of the Civil War until enactment of the Day Law in 1904, began readmitting Negroes after that law's amendment in 1950. Its records do not show race, but it estimates current Negro enrollment at 22 or 23.

The five Catholic colleges, most of which also opened their doors to Negro students in 1950, have Negro enrollments varying from two to 72. They include Bellarmine, Nazareth and Ursuline in Louisville, Villa Madonna in Covington, and Nazareth in Bardstown.

The state's total Negro enrollment in once all-white colleges, public and private, is estimated to be about 550.

Card Used in Louisville 'Free Choice' Plan

Dear Parent:

On the reverse side of this card is the plan adopted by the Board of Education for ending compulsory racial segregation in the Louisville Public Schools. In the redistricting, your child

Pupil's Name (First) (Last) Address

(Present Address) (Present Grade)

belongs in ..... school.

If you prefer another school, please list below your 1st, 2nd, and 3rd choice and return to the school your child is now attending on or before March 8, 1956. When there are more requests for transfers than can be granted, decisions will be made in accordance with items 9 and 10 of the plan.

First Choice ..... Second Choice ..... Third Choice .....

PARENT PLEASE SIGN AND RETURN .....

Signature of Parent or Guardian

PLAN OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR DESEGREGATION

1. The program shall go into operation in September, 1956.
2. The change shall be complete—throughout the Louisville School District and at all levels, kindergarten through high school and adult classes.
3. The entire area of the Louisville School District will be redistricted without regard to race.
4. In redistricting, there shall be no gerrymandering or other establishment of unnatural boundaries.
5. The redistricting shall be done in such manner as to serve all the children as conveniently as possible, with proper regard to the capacities of buildings.
6. To each school shall be assigned an area which will furnish, without excessive travel, the approximate number of pupils, regardless of race, which it may reasonably serve.
7. If two or more schools are close together, or for other reasons it seems wise, a single district may be established for them and parents may be permitted to choose freely between or among them within the capacities of the respective schools.
8. When new district lines have been established and approved by the Board of Education, parents of all children will be informed in writing the school or schools in which their children belong.
9. A parent who prefers another school may request a transfer. The transfer and the parent's preference of schools will be granted within the capacities of the schools and with due regard for the convenience of the child and the preferences and convenience of other parents and children.
10. Transfers such as those described in paragraph 9 above shall not be permitted to crowd out of any school pupils who, by residence, belong in this school.
11. A pupil attending a school other than the one which serves the district in which he lives may be required to transfer to the school in which he belongs by residence if attendance, conduct or school work is not satisfactory.
12. Pupils attending a school outside the district of residence will not receive free transportation, except in unusual cases which the superintendent may approve.

Here is a reproduction of the cards sent out to about 50,000 parents and guardians of Louisville school children as school authorities sought to complete planning for desegregation of the school system this fall. Replies to the cards will be used in working out the flexible-transfer and redistricting programs involved in the changeover.

WHAT THEY SAY

Desegregation poses "a great challenge" to Louisville teachers, according to an editorial in the spring edition of *Professionally Yours*, publication of Louisville's Department of Classroom Teachers.

The editorial said that "how to integrate" is the problem now, and stressed the importance "of accepting integration as a normal change-over and conveying this feeling to the public."

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
208 W. MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

Exhibit 1. D.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

DIRECTORS

Rev. Olof Anderson, Minister, Harvey-Browne Presbyterian Church, St. Matthews, Kentucky, 311 Brown's Lane. Residence: 4213 Church Way. Member Fellowship of Reconciliation, Chairman, Synod of Kentucky (Presbyterian) for the Assembly's Negro Work Campaign.

Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, President, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky. Member Land Grant Colleges Association.

Dr. Don E. Bartlett, Associate Professor of Philosophy and Religion, Centre College, Danville, Kentucky.

Mrs. Bernice V. Beers, Member, Community Relations Committee of Lexington YWCA. Member of World Friendship Committee of the Girls Scouts. 139 Hamilton Park, Lexington, Kentucky.

Dr. Hugh A. Brimm, Professor of Sociology and Human Relations, Carver School of Missions and Social Work.

Mr. James A. Cawood, Superintendent, Harlan County Schools. Director of Kentucky Education Association. Residence: Ivy Street, Harlan, Kentucky.

Mr. James A. Crumlin, President, Kentucky State Conference of NAACP Branches. Attorney, 608 West Walnut Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Kelly J. Day, President and Treasurer of Kentucky Wholesale Company, Pikeville, Kentucky. Member of Board of Trustees, Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Ky.

Mrs. Lois R. Dean, Office Manager, International Association of Machinists, District 27, 816 South Second Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Joseph S. Freeland, Lawyer, Citizens Bank and Trust Company, Paducah, Kentucky.

Dr. Roscoe Giffin, Professor of Sociology, Berea College, Berea, Kentucky.

Mrs. Anita W. Giles, Teacher, Louisville Public Schools, Secretary-Treasurer, Kentucky Teachers Association. Residence: 3404 Greenwood Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky.

Mrs. Nettie A. Green, Secretary, Neuropsychiatric Clinic, Veterans Administration Hospital. Residence: 407 North Hite Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky. Editor, Junior Page of the Central Christian Advocate, Methodist Publication.

Rev. Alfred F. Horrigan, President, Bellarmine College, 2000 Norris Place, Louisville, Kentucky.

Mrs. Clarence P. Jackson, 2303 West Chestnut Street, Louisville, Kentucky. General President, Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of A.M.E. Zion Church.

Rev. C. Sumpter Logan, Minister, Presbyterian Church, Henderson, Kentucky. President of the Henderson Ministerial Association.

Dr. Leonard C. Meece, Professor of Education, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky. Executive Secretary, School Boards Association. Secretary-Treasurer, Kentucky Association of Colleges, Secondary and Elementary schools.

DIRECTORS

Dr. Robert G. Menefee, Professor of Economics, Berea College, Berea, Kentucky.

Mr. J. Van Dyke Norman, Executive Vice-president, Kentucky Trust Company, 5th and Court Place, Louisville, Kentucky.

Dr. C. H. Parrish, Jr., Professor of Sociology, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky. Residence: 926 South Sixth Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. William H. Perry, Jr., Principal, Madison Street Junior High School, Louisville, Kentucky. Grand Secretary, M.W. Prince Hall Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of Kentucky. Residence: 2230 West Chestnut Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

Miss Juliet J. Poynter, Shelbyville, Kentucky. Member of Women's Society of Christian Service, Methodist Church. Member, Board of Trustees of Scarrit College, Nashville, Tennessee. Member, Board of Trustees, Centre College, Danville, Ky.

Mr. Estes Riffe, International Representative of the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, Vaughan Building, 3rd and Main Streets, Louisville, Kentucky.

Mrs. Cary Robertson, Writer, Residence: Anchorage, Kentucky.

Rabbi Joseph Rosenbloom, Rabbi, Temple Adath Israel, Lexington, Kentucky. Residence: 304 Culpepper Road, Lexington, Kentucky. Government Chaplain at U.S. Public Health Service Hospital. Counselor, Hillel Foundation at University of Kentucky.

Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg, Director, Public Affairs Programing, Radio Station WHAS, The Louisville Courier Journal, 6th and Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Frank Stanley, Editor-Publisher, the Louisville Defender, 437 South Second Street, Louisville, Kentucky. General President, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Mr. Charles T. Steele, Executive Secretary, The Louisville Urban League, Mammoth Life Insurance Building, 608 West Walnut Street, Louisville, Kentucky. Member of Board of Trustees, Louisville Free Public Library. Director, Red Cross Hospital Board.

Mrs. James Strauss, 1640 Richmond Road, Lexington, Kentucky. Member of Board, League of Women Voters of Kentucky. Member of Lexington Council of Jewish Women.

Mr. Sam Taylor, Assistant Director, Division of Supervision, Bureau of Instructions, State Department of Education, Frankfort, Kentucky. Member, Kentucky Education Association; Department of Superintendency; Kentucky Education Association; Rural Education Association; Kentucky Mountains Club.

Mr. J. Mansir Tydings, Executive Secretary, The Lincoln Foundation, Inc. Director, State Department of Education, Division of Moral and Spiritual Education. Director, Bank of Middletown.

Dr. Herbert S. Waller, Rabbi, Adath Israel Temple, 834 South 3rd Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

Rev. Robert T. Weston, Minister, First Unitarian Church, Fourth and York Streets, Louisville, Kentucky

Mr. Whitney M. Young, President, Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky. Member, Kentucky Teachers Association; Urban League; NAACP.

Exhibit 4.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Consultants Who Are Available to Help School and Civic Leaders

MRS. GARNETT BAIE (Began in 1957)	Past President of the League of Women Voters of Kentucky; Secretary of Kentucky Association for Mental Health; Vice-president of Kentucky Citizens for Child Welfare; and long experience in Elizabethtown PTA.
MR. JOSEPH A. CARROLL	Associate Educational Director, Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky; Member, Board of Directors, Kentucky Teachers Association; Member, Douglas Division of the Old Kentucky Home Council, Boy Scouts of America.
DR. LEE COLEMAN	Associate Professor of Sociology and Associate Rural Sociologist, University of Kentucky; served as consultant to the Fayette County advisory committee on school desegregation.
DR. LOUIS C. KESSELMAN	Chairman, Department of Political Science, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky; Member, the American Political Science Association and the American Association of University Professors; Labor Arbitrator, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.
MR. HERSCHEL MARTIN	Teacher, Dunbar High School, Morganfield; Secretary-Treasurer of Union County's Ministerial Alliance; Pastor of Free Will Baptist Churches in Morganfield and Corydon, Kentucky.
MR. HOWITT C. MATHIS	Principal, Drakesboro Community High School, Drakesboro, Kentucky; Director, Kentucky Teachers Association.
MR. MILBURN MAUPIN	Teacher, DuValle Junior High School, Louisville; Co-Chairman for Kentucky Committee on Professional Relations, National Council for the Social Studies.
MR. C. V. SNAPP	Superintendent of Schools, Jenkins, Kentucky.
DR. WILLIS A. SUTTON, JR.	Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky; Executive Director of Bureau of Community Service; Co-Director 1956 Summer Seminar in Intergroup Relations at University of Kentucky.
DR. G. D. WILSON	Professor and Head, Department of Education, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky.
MR. WILLIAM M. WOOD	Principal of Rosenwald High School, Harlan, Kentucky; President of Kentucky Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers; Member of the Governor's Conference on Education in Kentucky.

These Consultants and other Council officers are available without cost to help local leaders, and to speak to groups on various aspects of desegregation in Kentucky and in the Nation. Further information and assistance can be secured by writing to:

Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

File

COPY U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT COPY

Washington 25

January 3, 1957

Office of Commissioner of
Internal Revenue

T:R:PEO:S
RD

Kentucky Council on Human
Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Gentlemen:

We have under consideration your application for exemption from Federal income tax.

You are requested to furnish the following additional information:

1. A clear and comprehensive statement of each of your activities whether handled through the "consultants" or otherwise. Your statement should show clearly what is meant by "continuing contact with community leaders to explain and offer services." This should include why the use of the word "continuing"; who are meant by "community leaders"; specifically what "services" are furnished; how are the "contacts" made and all other information which will show clearly your activities and how they are conducted. In your explanation, indicate clearly the services performed by "consultants."

2. State clearly how the fees paid to "consultants" are determined.

3. State clearly how "consultants" are selected and by whom.

4. In the information submitted, you list eleven "consultants" to whom fees were paid during the year ended September 30, 1955. State the occupation or profession of each.

5. Whether the $5,696.36 received from the Southern Regional Council during the year ended September 30, 1955, was a contribution. If not, explain the nature of the receipt. Furnish the same information

with respect to the $120.00 received from the Kentucky Division of Southern Regional Council.

6. To whom literature was sold in the amount of $141.76 during the taxable year ended September 30, 1955, also submit representative copies of the literature, if available.

7. State the number of members in each class of membership and submit copies of all publications to which members are entitled to receive by reason of their membership.

8. Explain the items of disbursements on the financial statement for the year ended September 30, 1955- Executive $629.83 and Conferees $1,087.18. The explanation should include the nature of the conference, where held, whose travel expenses were paid, etc. Also submit programs of the conference if available.

9. Explain the item of disbursement "New South" 313.15 on the financial statement for the year ended September 30, 1955.

10. A classified statement of your receipts and disbursements during the taxable year ended September 30, 1956.

11. A complete statement of your assets and liabilities as of September 30, 1956.

12. A complete statement of your activities during the taxable year ended September 30, 1956.

13. Representative copies of literature sold by you; of literature issued and distributed by you free of charge or to members because of their membership; and of publications of the Southern Regional Council either sold or distributed free by you during the taxable year ended September 30, 1956.

14. A list of the "consultants" to whom fees were paid during the taxable year ended September 30, 1956, giving the name, amount paid, the occupation or profession of the consultant and the services performed in each case.

3 - Kentucky Council on Human
Relations, Inc.

15. Copy of any amendment to your articles of incorporation and bylaws.

The information other than copies of documents and literature and financial statements, should be furnished in the form of a statement over the signature of one of your principal officers. The evidence should be forwarded within thirty days from the date of this letter, marked for the attention of T:R:PEO:S-RD.

Very truly yours,

Signed: P. Henry Needham

Chief, Pensions and
Exempt Organizations Branch

COPY

COPY

January 16, 1957

Mr. Galen A. Martin
Executive Director
Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

If we had extra copies of the NAIRO memo on tax exemption, we would be happy to send them to you.

We've had to go to special effort to get the copies we did for each of our state organizations. I therefore suggest that you either circulate the copies you have among your executive members or that you reproduce it for such distribution as you think necessary.

With Harold at the helm, we believe the SRC ship will pick up steam.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

January 28, 1957

airmail to Mr. Routh

Mr. Galen Martin
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
208 Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

I must reply to your letter without taking time to read anything about the answer to Question No. 1. I am sorry to be so rushed.

The answer No. 1 as revised has my approval if that is necessary.

Cordially yours,

JMT/bm

J. M. Tydings.

Copy to Mr. Fred Routh

DELIVERED BY HAND, this date

February 7, 1957

Mr. Joseph Haas
1116 First National Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Haas:

Sometime ago the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, our affiliate in that state, applied for and were granted tax-exempt status by the District Director of Internal Revenue. Subsequently, the Kentucky Council received a list of questions from the office of the U. S. Commissioner of Internal Revenue in Washington (copy included in the attached materials). The state group now has until February the 15th to file its answers and they have sent us, as enclosed, a draft of what they propose to send in. In order to reduce the bulk, I am not enclosing all of the publication exhibits, which seem to present no problem.

The draft answers seem to me to be carefully thought out and wisely framed, but my judgement is strictly that of a layman. You would greatly oblige us if you could find time in your busy schedule to glance through the attached draft and advise us of anything which seems to you questionable or inadequate, so that we may in turn advise the Kentucky Council. The only question which seems to bear significantly on the status of the Southern Regional Council itself is #5, which asks if the aid received by the Kentucky Council from us during 1955 was a contribution. As you will see this is answered in the affirmative.

Since I have succeeded Dr. Mitchell as Director, I should like to say a personal word of appreciation to you for your willingness to assist the Council with your time and professional skill. It is embarrassing to me that we have not met, but I hope to remedy that soon. Meanwhile, my appreciation and kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Encls.

February 8, 1957

AIR MAIL

Mr. Galen A. Martin
208 West Main Street
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

I am sorry about the delay in responding to your draft of the tax-exemption document. Fred got submerged and in the confusion your manuscript got sidetracked. I have read it and thought it excellently done. It is now in the hands of our legal counsel. As soon as I get his reaction I will notify you at once.

I understand from Fred that your deadline is a week from today.

We appreciate the advice you gave John Hope as to a superintendent who might do a good job as consultant to a comparable city. We have a real opportunity and want to deliver on it.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

Tax Exemption SRt
State - Kentucky

February 25, 1957

Mr. S. Jarvin Levison
Haas, Holland & Blackshear
First National Bank Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Levison:

Thank you for your letter of February 21 and your helpful and constructive comments on the application for tax exemption by the Kentucky Council. I am rushing it post haste to Galen Martin.

Thank you for your consideration.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON TAX EXEMPT STATUS
(not sent to I.R.S.)

Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

The present Council was incorporated May 8, 1955. On May 25, 1955, application was made for exemption and a tentative exemption was granted under section 501 (c) (3) by letter dated June 9, 1955. That letter was addressed to the attention of Mr. J. M. Tydings, (then) Secretary-Treasurer, from Mr. William M. Gray, District Director of the Louisville IRS office, by Mr. William H. Leavell, Chief, Audit Division. Such status made contributions deductible for income tax purposes.

On November 9, 1955, a return was filed on the form (990-A) for exempt organizations, as of the September 30, 1955, end of the Council's fiscal year. In a letter dated May 7, 1956, the Louisville IRS office asked that form 1023, the new exemption application be filed for the same period ending September 30, 1955. This was done and under date of July 26, 1956, the Council was informed that the file was being sent to the Washington office.

The fifteen questions dated January 3, 1957, are the result. The time for reply has been extended to February 26, 1957.
Reply mailed Feb 25, 1957

13 R

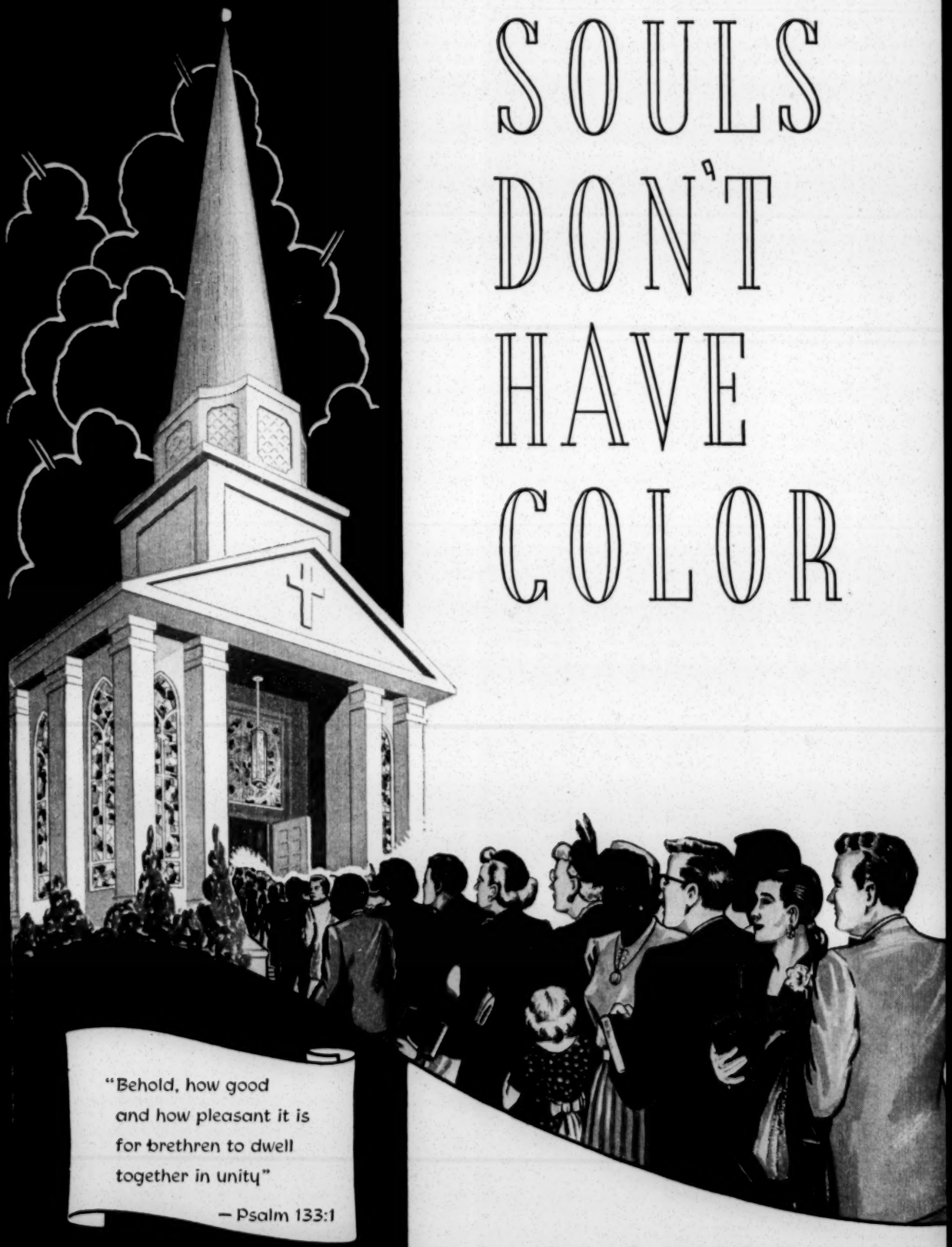
WHAT THE SUPREME COURT SAID...

The School Segregation Decisions, with an Analysis by Prof. Robert A. Leflar

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
208 W. MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

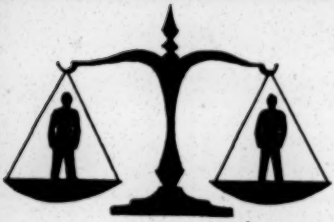
139

SOULS DON'T HAVE COLOR



"Behold, how good
and how pleasant it is
for brethren to dwell
together in unity"

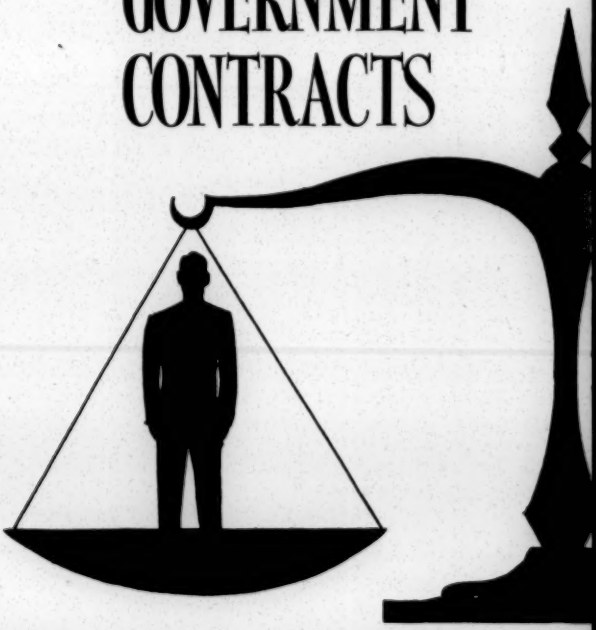
— Psalm 133:1



13 L

the story of

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE *on* GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS



"Dedicated to the National Policy that there shall be no discrimination because of race, religion or national origin, in work paid for by the American taxpayers."

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS
EQUAL ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY IS GOOD AMERICANISM

20c

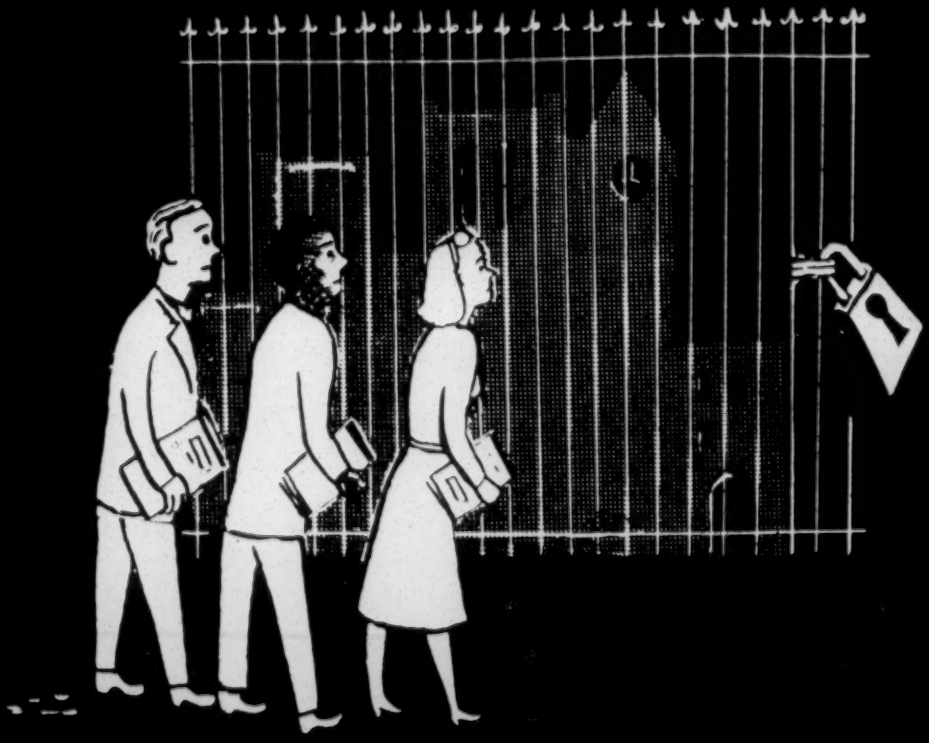
PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLET No. 153

RELIGION AND RACE: BARRIERS TO COLLEGE?

By A. C. Ivy and Irwin Ross

Published in cooperation with

THE ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH



Equal job opportunity is good business

N 21

DRAFT

Mr. J. M. Tydings, etc.

Dear Mr. Tydings:

Mr. Leonard Haas, the legal counsel of the Southern Regional Council, has reviewed the proposed tax exemption ~~of~~ application of the Kentucky Council and makes the following suggestions:

(1) He feels that Item 4 should state the aims of the organization in the broadest possible terms, should stress the "educational" nature of the work, and should stress the affiliation with SRC. He proposes this language: "A non-profit ~~xxxxxxxx~~ service to develop, through educational means, cooperation between racial and religious groups in communities. Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc., a non-profit, tax-exempt agency, whose specific purposes are "the improvement of social, civic, ~~xxx~~economic, and racial conditions in the South through interracial cooperation."

(2) Following the same principle, Mr. Haas suggests that the answer to Item 10 be broadened as follows: "Consultants and staff now contacting <u>community leaders</u> to explain and offer services."

Also, we note a typographical error in the mimeographed financial report: 4/1/25 instead of 4/1/55.

[GSM to add any observations he wishes re assumption of 12 mos. support and the nature of these suggestions -- i.e., whether they are advisory, mandatory, or subject to further discussion.]

I note, in passing, that the financial statement attached to the application assumed 12 months' aid from SRC whereas this has not been agreed to. While I think the financial statement needs no amendment I do not wish our "stet" to it to involve commitment.

As Leonard Haas carries responsibility for advising the whole group of SRC-aided State organizations I think his suggestion should be followed. But of course if they are not acceptable to the Ky Council say so, and We will discuss the matter with him again.

Warm thanks for the effort that has gone into getting the application ready. Assuming your agreement to the proposed changes, the application as to-be-amended has our approval, and should be sent on by you to Treasury through appropriate channels. We here would be grateful for a copy of the application as you send it. If you lack a form, the answers (all of them) designated by Items etc. should be sent us.

Sincerely,

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . . .

Apr 26

GSM--

Tydings called yesterday to report that he had completed the Kentucky application for tax exemption and was ready to file at once. He felt the need to check in with us before taking the plunge.

Without knowing the details of your communications with Kentucky on the matter, I nevertheless strongly urged Tydings to send the application here for review by Leonard Haas before filing. It will mean some slight delay, but better safe later than sorry earlier.

HCF

7 R
G. S. M.
H. T.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . GRACE T. HAMILTON . . .

Staff (Return for key file)

The attached are the forms being filled by key consultants as they work in consultation. (Records to be confidential)

KEY PERSONS CARD

Community _____ County _____

Name _____ Race ____ Sex ____ App. Age ____

Position _____

_____

Address _____

Source of influence in community _____

_____

_____

Suggested approach _____

_____

_____

INTERVIEW CARD

Person Interviewed _____ Sex ____ Race ____

Position _____

Community _____

Mailing Address _____

Summary of interview _____

Has person been interviewed? Yes_____ No_____

Comments _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Card sent in by _____

Date _____

Interviewer _____

Date _____

COMMUNITY REPORT SHEET

(Please attach additional information or extension of remarks, as necessary)

COMMUNITY _____

I GENERAL SCHOOL INFORMATION:

1. County School District

Name of District _____

General population: White _____ Negro _____

School Census: White _____ Negro _____

		Total	Elem.	H. S.
School Enrollment:	White			
	Negro			
No. of Teachers:	White			
	Negro			
No. of Schools:	White			
	Negro			

2. Independent School District

Name _____

General population: White _____ Negro _____

School Census: White _____ Negro _____

		Total	Elem.	H. S.
School Enrollment:	White			
	Negro			
No. of Teachers:	White			
	Negro			
No. of Schools:	White			
	Negro			

3. Are any Negro pupils transported out of the district? _____ (Yes or No) Number _____ Where to _____

4. Are any Negro pupils transported into the district? _____ (Yes or No) Number _____ Where from _____

5. Are any Negro pupils enrolled as boarding pupils at Lincoln Institute? _____ (Yes or No) Number _____

6. Pertinent comments _____

_____

II APPRAISAL OF COMMUNITY ATTITUDES AND ACTIONS:

1. Persons interviewed as a basis for appraisal.

Name	Race	Sex	Position Held	Interview Date

(Persons interviewed continued)

Name	Race	Sex	Position Held	Interview Date

2. Interviewer's judgment on community attitudes.

3. Activities leading toward integration.

4. Activities opposed to integration or leading to circumvention.

III RECOMMENDATION FOR FURTHER ACTION BY K.C.H.R.

Reported by _____

Date _____

Mr J M Tydings
808 Starks Bldg
Louisville, Ky

October 3, '53

Dear Tydings,

Several of the Divisions are buying blocks of the Questions and Answers pamphlet and mailing copies out to local or State school officials. North Carolina, Alabama I think, and probably Florida, and Louisiana has promised. What do you and Giffen think is right for Kentucky? I don't know what Giffen has planned, but suggest you get in touch with him, and if sending them out seems suitable, let us know, and we can send you what would be needed. If you would prefer for us to do the clerical job of assembling and addressing, send us the addresses, and the letter if any to go with, and we would reproduce the letter, insert, address, and stamp, and ship the lot up to Kentucky to be mailed. Ten cents each plus postage, or ten cents each flat if we send the bundle up to you to get out.

I don't push you on this, but want to use every means of getting people informed.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

THE LINCOLN FOUNDATION INC.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

STANLEY NEWHALL, PRESIDENT
CHARLES W. ALLEN, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. FREDRICK T. FLYNN, SECRETARY
CHARLES E. STOLL, TREASURER
DR. C. L. THOMAS, MEMBER

J. MANSIR TYDINGS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

808 STARKS BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

TRUSTEES

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THOMAS GRAHAM
FRANCIS S. HUTCHINS
HARRY R. KENDALL
THRUSTON B. MORTON
W. H. PERRY, JR.
MISS JULIET POYNTER
WILLIAM A. STARK
COLEMAN WRIGHT

May 11, 1954

Dr. George S Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I have a copy of the letter which you sent to Max Bond and I have his need for a position very much in mind.

In response to our letter to the Kentucky members, several have renewed their membership, and Roscoe Giffin will be sending you checks later on. This is a good sign of interest.

The members have voted by mail to proceed to organize and have confirmed the election of present officers until a membership meeting is called. Committees have been appointed for nominating officers and directors, the writing of a constitution and by-laws. Do you have a form of constitution and by-laws to recommend to the State divisions? If so, please let me have it at your earliest convenience.

I hope you had some time with Dr. Parrish and were able to discuss his study of the Kentucky situation, so that he had the benefit of your ideas.

We will keep you informed as we move along.

Sincerely yours,

J. M. Tydings,
Director.

JMT/bm

RECEIVED
MAY 14 1954
Southern Regional Council

May 18, 1954

Mr. J. M. Tydings
808 Starks Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Manser:

Nice to have the news of things going along so well in Kentucky.

I got off a general letter the other day that will give some outlines for by-laws, but I find it a pretty complicated business to draw them up in detail, and it will be another ten days before I get them done.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

May 26, 1954

Mr. J. M. Tydings
The Lincoln Foundation, Inc.
808 Starks Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mansir:

I am your firm friend through thick and thin, and you have been mine. Becau I feel so close to you, I do not simply evade the letter of May 15 about MRA. I just never have liked MRA! But I am devo to you! Honest statement is one of your principles so accept this in that spirit.

Devotedly,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

THE LINCOLN FOUNDATION INC.

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MISS JULIET POYNTER
WILLIAM A. STARK
COLEMAN WRIGHT

May 15, 1954

RECEIVED
MAY 16 1954
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

As you already know, I have been interested for some years in the work of Moral Re-Armament. Last spring I went to Africa to work for three months with an international Moral Re-Armament team in Nigeria and the Gold Coast. Both in Europe and Africa I found that America is disliked for its "separate but equal" doctrine as regards race relations. This was also discussed at the World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament at Caux, Switzerland which was attended by representatives of 11 African nations, and important leaders from India and Asia as a whole.

There will be another World Assembly at Caux this summer, and some of us feel it should be attended by some responsible American Negro leaders. It would be important statesmanship to have them articulate to international audiences the American Negro's true position. In other words, while admitting the inequalities and regretting their position as "second rate" citizens, they could tell of the progress which is being made and present a positive answer to racial division.

Enclosed is a copy of the Quarterly Issue of New World News which can make the above more understandable, and will give you a better idea of the scope of the Moral Re-Armament program.

I have written to several Negro leaders in the South and find that they would be interested in attending the Assembly.

The purpose of my writing to you is not only to tell you of this important work but to ask you to send me a list of names and addresses of men of your acquaintance you feel would especially fit into the plan outlined and whom you think would be personally qualified to take such leadership. By qualified I donot mean pious, but dynamic, positive people.

We hope you will feel that you can let us have these names. Also, we would appreciate your evaluation of this whole idea.

Sincerely,

Mansir

J. M. Tydings,
Director.

JMT/bm

Kentucky Dir.

THE LINCOLN FOUNDATION INC.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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DR. C. L. THOMAS, MEMBER

J. MANSIR TYDINGS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

808 STARKS BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

June 17, 1954

TRUSTEES

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MISS JULIET POYNTER
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COLEMAN WRIGHT

JUN 21 1954
RECEIVED
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Believe me, I am grateful for your honest and friendly reply about Moral Re-Armament.

Sometimes I dont like MRA either because somehow it has a way of putting absolute moral standards up to me when it's so d--n inconvenient and costly.

The more I get around this old world, the more I am convinced that only to the degree men are guided by God in all of their affairs are they really free, creative, and relaxed. And that's a pretty good thing for a guy like you, who has such a wide perspective, a wise head, a big heart, and so much caring to give to build a truly classless society.

To get more of what I mean, you might want to read the enclosed articles in the Chicago Defender by Mrs. Bethune.

Always,

Mansir

JMT/bm

Chicago Defender
WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS — SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1954

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Hope Of Africa Not In Revolution, But A New Dimension Free From Hate

For many weeks now I have been writing about various organizations that are engaged in the great work of combating the evils of racism. Recently, I have learned of another group of people who seem to be devoted to basic morality in day to day living. Their organization is worldwide and in this respect differs from many of the national and local groups I have mentioned in past weeks. This movement is called Moral Re-Armament and has its headquarters in Caux, Switzerland. Its founder and leader is a man by the name of Dr. Frank Buchman.

Within the past three years Dr. Buchman has called two international meetings of the organization under the caption of World Assembly for Moral Re-Rearmament. These meetings have been held at Caux, Switzerland and the most recent one, last July, was attended by several hundred of delegates from some 56 countries. Over 100 delegates came from Africa.

Among these African delegates was one Dr. William Nkomo of Pretoria, who was founder and the first president of the African National Congress Youth League.

I was very much impressed by what Dr. Nkomo had to say about the Moral Re-Armament movement. He says, "I believed the hope of Africa lay only in bloody revolution. At an MRA assembly I saw white men and black men change, and I myself was changed. I realized that I could not love my people unless I was prepared to fight for them in a new dimension, free from bitterness and hate. I saw something greater than nationalism at work. I saw an ideology which is superior because it is an ideology for everyone everywhere. I believe this is the one road which will be the best road for my people and for South Africa."

This, it seems to me, just about sums up the spirit which motivates this worldwide organization. And it is a significant spirit.

Today, there is a MRA group of some 80 people from 17 countries in Africa. This group has already spent three months in Northern and Southern Rhodesia. As I write these lines it is in Capetown but its trips will be extended to other parts of Africa because many government officials have asked that it visit those sections.

The MRA movement is making itself felt in Africa. Already it has sponsored certain cultural programs which have been attended, for the first time in African history, by European, African, Indian and other colored peoples. I am told that in the South Africa mining town of Springs near Johannesburg, houses for African workers are being built at the rate of 1,000 per year through a new spirit of teamwork brought about by MRA.

Now all this sounds very encouraging and on the surface seems to indicate that at long last a great moral renaissance has started to sweep the world.

In the case of MRA for example there seems to be nothing new in its basic tenets. From what I can gather MRA believes and implements the principal that a healthy social order is but a reflection of personal probity. When stripped to basic premise this is also the core and heart of the Christian Religion. This is the job of the Church. Even the method of putting this idea to work in everyday life was preached and dramatically emphasized in the life of Him Whose Life we contemplate during this Lenten Season. MRA is not new in principal nor practice but it is accomplishing a vast work throughout Africa and Asia.

As I read the accounts of the work of the MRA I wondered why this organization with nothing really new to offer beyond the teachings of the Church, could accomplish so much in South Africa. It seems to have a grip on the lives of men of diverse religious cultures and varied racial origins.

If the accounts about MRA are true why has it been able to do these things? The Church was brought to Africa centuries before the man who founded MRA was born.

The East India Company sent a man by the name of Jan Van Riebeeck to South Africa to set up a trading post in the year 1652. Thirty-five years later a group of French Huguenots set up a small community. Thus the Dutch and the French brought the Protestant Church to Africa over three hundred years ago. And yet three hundred years later, according to the latest figures I can find, only about 20 percent of the African non-European population has embraced the Church in any of its various divisions of dogma.

Here again I come up against the harsh fact that in some way and somewhere along the line the Church has not been able to come to grips with the problem of religion and color. What we see in Africa is a secular organization founded on a religious principle and functioning on the basis of that principal.

Now I do not mention this in a spirit of criticism or of bitterness —far from it. But I do point up once again, as I have done repeatedly within the past months, that the personal destinies of peoples of all races and colors and creeds is the primary responsibility of the Church first — and secular organizations second.

Chicago Defender
WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS — SATURDAY, APRIL, 24, 1954

MARY McLEOD Bethune

Moral Re-Armament Movement Heavily Felt In Africa

There has recently come to my desk a single issue of a small African newspaper. It is called the African Eagle and is published in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

I mention it because in my April 3rd column I discussed the Moral Re-Armament movement in connection with certain moral responsibilities which face the church in times like these. This movement is making itself felt in many places in the world, but none more so than in Africa.

The March issue of the African Eagle carries a column on MRA. This column is a simple and yet exceedingly striking statement of what MRA is all about. Here it is:

"Moral Re-Armament is demonstrating on a world scale that human nature can be changed and changed quickly.

The way to change is to begin putting right what is wrong.

Take pencil and paper and write down the places where change is needed. Write down the four standards of absolute honesty, purity, unselfishness and love.

Start with honesty. Absolute honesty. What about money? One man was always complaining about dishonesty in the Government while he was cheating on taxes himself. His change meant paying back what he owed. Now instead of criticising the politicians he tells them how he became honest.

What about the person from whom I feel most divided? Is it all his fault? I may be 10 percent wrong, but it is easier for me to put right 90 percent. So why not start there?

Take time to listen to God. Write down every thought that comes. Check the thoughts against those four standards. Obey the thoughts you get. Start every day with this discipline.

Most of us, the first time we listen, will get ideas about how to put right things that are wrong. Money to pay back. Apologies to make. Honest relations to restore in the family.

The way is simple. Listen honestly. Write it down. Test it. Carry it out. You will become an effective force for remaking the world."

That is the statement. It carries the heart and core of the MRA ideology. When one reads it very carefully one discovers why MRA has had such tremendous effect in the large world areas where there has been so much unrest and violence. It is playing a beneficent role in land reform in India, labor relations in Africa, and anti-communistic activities in Germany, India, Africa and Australia. The almost overnight changes which have been effected in Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are amazing to say the least.

MRA is not an organization to join. It is a way of life based on the four moral standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love. It is not merely a system of ideas but from all reports it is a dynamic power which grips the lives of men, holds them, and infuses a new spirit into day to day living.

The second reason MRA is effective is that it is absolute. Men feel obliged, in their daily lives, to live in accordance with the absolute commandments of God. Its standards are absolute moral standards. There is no compromise. "Start with honesty Absolute honesty. . ." There is no compromise here.

The third sign of power in MRA lies in its totality. It embraces the whole of a person, thinking and feeling, and action. It requires total commitment to God. "Take time to listen to God. Check the thoughts against those four standards. Obey the thoughts you get. . ."

The fourth strength of MRA lies in its concern with man's final destiny. Each man has his part and is responsible for the future of the world.

These are the four reasons MRA is having such great affect in the world around us;

July 6, 1954

Dr. Irwin T. Sanders
1350 Fontaine Street
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Dr. Sanders:

You will be glad to know that "the Fund of the Republic" (Ford Foundation) has made a grant to the Southern Regional Council for the development of state-wide programs in human relations. Kentucky will receive about $15,000 per year for three and one-half years as its share in the total grant. This makes possible the employment of a staff and funds for workshops, materials, travel, etc. to implement a program for Kentucky.

The members of the Kentucky Division of SRC have authorized its Directors: (1) to employ a well-qualified Executive Director, (2) to proceed to develop an effective organization, and (3) to choose a suitable name. There has been such a meeting during which the following steps were taken:

1. It was decided that the new organization should be informally structured, that its efforts should not be devoted to membership campaigns, but toward developing effective means for promoting democratic ideals and practices.

2. That those who become associated in this effort should come from the membership of the existing organization, not as representatives but as individuals who have shown a personal concern, and are committed to democratic ideals.

3. That stress should be put on the educational process; employing workshops and community self-survey methods to assist local communities to arrive at their own conclusions and decisions; this SRC group to serve as consultants and assistants as requested.

4. That top priority will now be given to adjustments necessary in connection with implementing the ruling of the Supreme Court as regards integrating the races in public schools.

In order to receive and dispense money, the group will need some sort of legal entity, but this; the name we choose, the selection of an Executive Director, and a Steering Committee will all be the business of a meeting of the selected individuals (see list attached) who will comprise the Directors of the program.

You are invited to become associated with us in this informal, but nevertheless earnest endeavor. Please indicate your acceptance by use of the enclosed, self-addressed postal card, and by being present at a meeting in Louisville at the Seelbach Hotel on Thursday at 12:00 noon, July 22, 1954.

You will decide with us, "where to go from here", and any of the decisions made to date are subject to change and improvement.

Sincerely yours,

JMT/bm

J. M. Tydings, Chairman

July 9, 1954

Mr. J. M. Tydings
The Lincoln Foundation, Inc.
808 Starks Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mansir:

I guess you can count on my being there for the July 22nd meeting at the Seelbach Hotel. I am anxious to share in the planning. As you probably know, I am obligated to be in Lexington teaching at the A. F. of L. Summer School, July 18-23. I have written Mr. Wolfe in Louisville and have asked him for permission to be gone during the middle of Thursday, the 22nd, undertaking to make up the teaching at any other workable time. It may be that the complexities of the teaching schedule will keep me away from the meeting until 12:45, thus missing my lunch. But there is every reason to suppose that I will show up at 12:45 on the 22nd.

There are one or two points about your letter that was sent out July 6th that I want to write you on later--and will.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

July 13, 1954

Mr. J. M. Tydings
The Lincoln Foundation, Inc.
808 Starks Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mansir:

We are in general agreement with the letter you sent out July 6th, a copy of which you sent me. There are some few points that I would like to bring out.

Memorandum #1, April 10, 1954, on pages 2 and 3 set out under "Financial Basis for State Organizations" three periods of aid. It then said that in the first period we could provide for each state $13,000 from here; second period contribution from here $10,500; third period contribution from here about $8,000. Correspondingly, each state must be expected to raise towards its budget itself in the first period $1,800; and in the second period $3,500; and in the third period $6,500. I hope you understand that the sums to be raised by each state are a firm condition of SRC's aid. It is not that I want to be tight, but the Fund for the Republic has rigidly required that these sums be raised by each assisted state; and it is right, in any case.

There are various other little points about bonding and By-Laws, etc., that we can take up together when I get there.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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COLEMAN WRIGHT

July 6, 1954

RECEIVED
JUL 9 1954
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter with enclosures that we are sending 25 Directors of the Kentucky Division of SRC.

You will notice that we have planned a meeting at the Seelbach Hotel at noon on Thursday, July 22. This will be a luncheon meeting, and we would like very much to have you come to Louisville and join us on that date.

We know you will have a lot to give the group and can start us off in the right direction.

Let me hear if you can be with us and I will make arrangements for you.

Sincerely yours,

Mansir

J. M. Tydings,
Chairman

bm
enclosure.

October 26, 1954

J. Mansir Tydings, Ex. Dir.
The Lincoln Foundation Inc.
808 Starks Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mansir:

We have received the copy of the minutes of the Executive Committee meeting on October 16th, 1954 and surely appreciate your consideration in sending them to us. Thank you too for informing us of the new officers who are elected to the Executive Board. This sort of two-way communications is very important to the proper functioning of the central office.

It was good to meet you and be with you when I was up in Kentucky and the very best of luck in the coming operation. May I wish that everything comes out alright.

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/rf

G. T. H. ✓
F. R.

THE LINCOLN FOUNDATION INC.

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J. MANSIR TYDINGS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

October 20, 1954

TRUSTEES

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HARRY R. KENDALL
THRUSTON B. MORTON
W. H. PERRY, JR.
MISS JULIET POYNTER
WILLIAM A. STARK
COLEMAN WRIGHT

Gene has seen this
~~[illegible]~~
to you for routine reply

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The Executive Committee, during its meeting on October 16, 1954, instructed me to advise you that during a meeting of the Executive Board on October 12 the following officers of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, were elected:

1. Dr. Hugh A. Brimm, Chairman
2. Dr. C. H. Parrish, First Vice-Chairman
3. Mr. W. H. Perry, Jr., Second Vice-Chairman
4. Mr. J. M. Tydings, Secretary-Treasurer
5. Dr. Irwin T. Sanders, Member and Representative to the Board of the S.R.C.

A meeting of the above officers, who comprise the Executive Committee, has been called for noon on October 25 prior to a meeting at 2 P.M. of the entire Executive Board.

Enclosed you will find a copy of the minutes of the Executive Committee on October 16.

Sincerely yours,

J. M. Tydings,
Executive Secretary

JMT/bm
encl.

January 19, 1955

Mr. J. M. Tydings
The Lincoln Foundation, Inc.
808 Starks Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear J. M.:

I can't get to Mammoth Cave January 29th and 30th; sorry I had already promised to be in Detroit those days. Fred Routh will come.

We give formal approval to employment by the Kentucky Council on Human Relations of Mrs. Dagen, Mrs. F. L. Stanley, and Mrs. James G. Sheehan.

I am conferring about on how to answer today's letter from you on funds; and will try to get you a letter quickly.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: Mr. Hugh Brimm
KS
FR

1 FR ✓
2 9 T1 f ✓
3 9 SM

THE LINCOLN FOUNDATION INC.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

STANLEY NEWHALL, PRESIDENT
CHARLES W. ALLEN, VICE-PRESIDENT
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MISS JULIET POYNTER
WILLIAM A. STARK
COLEMAN WRIGHT

January 13, 1955

JAN 14 1955

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The enclosed letter is self-explanatory.

Although the Board is now in the process of voting on the matter presented, it is also indicated that we should have your approval of the arrangement outlined in the letter.

You have already received information with regard to Mrs. Dagen's qualifications, and to supplement this I am enclosing a copy of her letter of application. in "Dagen" File

Mrs. F. L. Stanley is the wife of the editor of the Louisville Defender, and a copy of her letter is also enclosed for your information. " "

Mrs. James G. Sheehan is a past-president of the Kentucky Congress of PTA and has agreed to serve as a consultant.

Mrs. Hamilton probably told you of our plans to have a conference for the consultants at Mammoth Cave January 29 and 30th. Mrs. Dagen, Mrs. Stanley, and Mrs. Sheehan will attend this c conference. You may want to be on hand too, not only to meet them personally, but also to give your wise counsel to the conference. You are cordially invited.

Sincerely yours,

J. M. Tydings,
Secretary-Treasurer.

JMT/bm
encl.

C O P Y

January 5, 1955

NOTICE TO THE CONSULTANTS
OF THE KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Arrangements have been made for the Consultants' Conference proposed at the meeting of the Board of Directors on December 11, 1954. The conference will be held at Mammoth Cave January 29-30, 1955, beginning with a luncheon at 12:30 P. M.

The program will be directed by Dr. C. H. Parrish and Dr. Irwin T. Sanders.

All expenses will be defrayed by the Council.

You are requested to mail your reservation promptly so that the enclosed reservation card should be returned to us as soon as possible.

Your cooperation will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

J. M. Tydings,
Secretary-Treasurer.

January 20, 1955

Mr. J. Mansir Tydings, Treas.
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
Lincoln Foundation
808 Starks Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Tydings:

Somewhat delinquently the time has come to firm up the understanding on state allotted funds between the central office and the various states who did not have employed staff at the beginning of the fiscal year, October 1, 1954. The original proposed budget was $15,000, of which $13,200 would be from the central office and $1,800 or more would be raised in the state. In the case of Kentucky, we consider your Council officially organized as of December 1, 1954 when you employed the state consultants. Our policy with all state organizations has been that all budget items with the exception of office furniture will be on a pro rata basis. Thus, in the case of Kentucky, the prorated sum is ten-twelfths of each item (salaries, rent, travel, communications, etc., etc.). This is using December 1, 1954 as your base date.

State organizational expenses for Kentucky have been paid above and beyond the pro rata sum due the state organization and will not be deducted from the money allotted between December 1, 1954 and September 30, 1955.

To be fair with the state organizations sums to be raised locally will be on a pro rata basis too, though the central office strongly urges each state to raise the originally specified amount or even more. We do not have an understanding with the Fund for the Republic on all of this but will interpret it to them in our next quarterly report.

Regarding the proposal to purchase a secondhand car for the Executive Secretary: we can't see it. There isn't a great deal of money allotted to travel and you couldn't buy much of a car with it; furthermore you would run into additional expenses for insurance and maintainance.

If this seems unfair say so but it represents the best judgment that this office could put on it.

Sincerely yours

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/rmf
Signed in Dr. Mitchell's absence CHP
CC: Mr. Brinn, Mrs. Bacon

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

Dear J. M.,

We've got a problem on your request of January 18 for assurance that funds would be allotted to Kentucky retroactively and in entirely to October 1, 1954.

Admitted that we told each state that there would be a certain amount of money. We also asked each State to be organized and with paid staff by October 1, 1954. If we hand over twelve months' funds to this or that State which has gone till January 1 or will go to March 1st to get really going and to incur staff expenditures, we are doing two things that seem to me wrong.

(1) Rewarding those who perhaps did least to get going

(2) Tempting such States to verstaff for the months before Sept 30, 1955, when there won't be (from any help we can give thereafter) the money to hold such "extra" staff.

That's for the others. Now Kentucky's situation is different. We agreed that Kentucky might have freedom to set up something that would heavily use consultants and lightly use State Office staff. But it was well after October 1st before you got shaken down into much that looked like a going concern. We think it would be fair to give you ten months' money (not twelve). That assumes that you had the Ky. Council using some staff (even if consultants only), and doing some program, by about December 1st.

On that basis what we could guarantee to pay over to you between now and Sept 30, 1955 would

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

be:

KS to supply figures, including
500 equipment money.

FR to do a Paragraph on their premliminary expense money, (KS approving the Paragraph)

As to funds for you to raise, it seems to us that if we reduce ~~xxxx~~ our aid pro rata for a ten months program your necessary sum to be raised should be reduced to ; (10/12th of $1800) but we have no guarantee that this will be acceptable to the Fund for the R public, and urge tyou to raise at least this amount, and all over it you can.

If this seems unfair say so. But it represents the best judgmnet this office could put on it.

On the car: we can't see it. You haven't got enough travel money to buy much of a car, and you are in for insurance and maintenance and a lot of expense. I think on a small budget you are much better off paying mileage.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

TO States which began or will begin their staffed activities at dates subsequent to October 1, 1954.

Memoranda Nos. 1, 3, and 5, discussing finances for State organizations, were drafted on the supposition that all State organizations would employ staff as of about October 1st. They therefore offered assistance from this office on the standard terms for a twelve-month period, October 1, 1954 to September 30, 1955.

Admittedly none of these memoranda discussed the case of a state getting staffed, wholly or partially, at dates later that October 1, though Memordandum #5, in discussing budgets, used the phrase "Suggested budget of State organizations based on 12 months operation". Also field travellers from this office have understood that for peruods of less that 12 months operation we intended assistance on a pro-rata basis.

This should now be made quite clear.

If you run for six months of the period Oct 1, 1945 - Sept 30, 1955 assistance from this office would be available for six months of your operation and not for twelve. Ten months of operation, ten months of assistance from here, etc.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
GEORGE S. MITCHELL

We do no covenant to supply you with funds for personnel not engaged or for expenses not incurred. Which is to say, that we will pay the salaries of your employed staff personnel for the time employed after Oct 1, 1954, but you do not incur an obligation of funds from us for months in which your positions are vacant. It seems to us that any other course askes you to employ staff and incur expenses for the last few months before September 30, 1955, at a rate of expenditure which could not be continued from our resources after October 1, 1955, and which, on present showing, most of the States are unlikely to be able to carry from their own fund-raising.

Our prospective aid for the twleve months beginning October 1, 1955 is about 10,500, and to sustain a budget o well beyond that (which you should do) you would have to raise the balance, and must raise at least . . (KS how much?

We have in certain instances assistaed State organizations with meeting quite modest expenses in getting organized while unstaffed, and we are willing to try to meet this situtaion , from by special agreement, from the broad allocation by States.

THE LINCOLN FOUNDATION INC.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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CHARLES W. ALLEN, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. FREDRICK T. FLYNN, SECRETARY
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808 STARKS BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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MISS JULIET POYNTER
WILLIAM A. STARK
COLEMAN WRIGHT

January 18, 1955

JAN 19 1955

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

It would be helpful to us to have a statement from you that the funds allotted to Kentucky according to the budget adopted will be retroactive as of October 1, 1954.

We will need all of the salary money allotted in order to include an assistant director, and thus to have an interracial team directing the Council's affairs.

We will also need some of the money allotted for rent ~~and~~ for certain adjustments to partitions for the new offices which we plan to rent in the Heyburn Building.

Another question has arisen, would there be any objection to using some of the travel expense budget to purchase an inexpensive second hand car for our director's use?

Hope to see you at Mammoth Cave.

Very truly yours,

J. M. Tydings,
Secretary-Treasurer.

JMT/bm

Rough draft letter

TO: Tenn, Ark, Fla with slight modification for each state.

FROM GSM

The time has come to firm-up the understanding on allotment of funds between the Central Office and those states which do not yet have paid staff. The original proposed budget was $15,000; of which, $13,200 would be from the Central Office and $1,800 would be raised in the state. The fiscal year began 1 October '54; it ends 30 September '55.

Minor state organizational expenses have been, and will continue to be paid out of state-alloted funds. The amount available for office furniture will remain the same but all other budgetaryitems(salaries, rent, travel, communications etc etc) will be on a pro-rata basis. Thus, if a state hired staff as of 1 December 1954 the pro-rated sum is 10/12 of each item; if staff is hired as of 1 Feb 1955, it will be 8/12 or 2/3.

To be fair with state organizations sums to be raised locally will be on a pro-rata basis too, though the Central Office strongly urges each state to raise the originally specified amount or even more. We do not have an understanding with the Fund for the Republic on this local fund raising but will interpret it to them.

GSM

January 20, 1955

Mr. J. Mansir Tydings, Treas.
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
Lincoln Foundation
808 Starks Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mansir:

I wish I could come to Mammoth Cave but I can't.

I promised to be in Detroit but I will ask Mrs. Hamilton to come and she wants to and will.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/rnf
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell
Signed in his absence

cc: H. Brimm
M. Dagen
GTH

January 24, 1955

Mr. J. Mansir Tydings
808 Starks Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mansir:

If you can send us what is available on the "Youth Speaks" program, we would appreciate it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

January 25, 1955

Mr. J. M. Tydings
808 Starks Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mansir:

Your letter of January 24th pushes our conversations at Nashville the other day a good way beyond what I had understood.

I think, basically, that what Kentucky is entitled to is ten-twelfths of a year's program.

If the arithmetic of salaries and expenses to be paid; and the policy planning of paying them in the sums and for the number of months contemplated justifies something a little above ten-twelfths, we are willing to discuss it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
bcc:
Mr. Hugh Brimm
Mrs. Margaret Dagen
Mr. C.H. Parrish
KS
FR

THE LINCOLN FOUNDATION INC.

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WILLIAM A. STARK
COLEMAN WRIGHT

January 24, 1955

JAN 25 1955

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Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letters of January 19 and 20th. Confirming our conversation during the conference at Fiske University, we are pleased to have your approval on the Kentucky Council to employ the staff as presented in our last letter.

As to the funds, we had counted on a grant from Southern Regional Council to be retroactive as of the beginning of the fiscal years or October 1, 1954. This will enable us to employ Mrs. Stanley, who will give all of her attention to obtaining memberships for the Council. This we believe to be important, at least the first year, so that the director, Mrs. Dagen can give all of her time to the development of a program and service which will, in succeeding years, attract financial aid on the strength of its value to communities over the state.

I am glad that you see this our way, and that we may count on your support for the full twelve months.

I am sorry that you will not be able to attend the Mammoth Cave Conference, but we are looking forward to Mrs. Hamilton's being there and know from past experience that she will be a great help.

Sincerely,

J. M. Tydings,
Secretary-Treasurer.

JMT/bm

CC: Mr. Brimm, Mrs. Dagen

FR
9TH
KS
DT
HCP
RF
AH
GSM

THE LINCOLN FOUNDATION INC.

1319 HEYBURN BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

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COLEMAN WRIGHT

MAR 29 1955

THE LINCOLN FOUNDATION, Inc.

ANNOUNCES THE REMOVAL OF ITS OFFICES TO:

1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville 2, Kentucky
Telephone: WAbash 4733

Noted eob

These offices will be shared by the following organizations whose programs are participated in by the Executive Secretary of the Foundation:

As Secretary-Treasurer of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.

As Director of the Division of Moral and Spiritual Education of the State Department of Education.

As Treasurer of Youth Speaks, Inc.

As Public Relations Advisor for Lincoln Institute.

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Copy: Dr. George Mitchell

Dear George:
This proves my point. Hope you like it and will use it.

April 7, 1955

An original of this letter was sent to: Mrs. Robertson, Dr. Brimm, Dr. Kesselman, Dr. Parrish, Mrs. Houston Baker, Mrs. Evelyn Robinson, Mrs. Norma Laney, Dr. Herbert Waller

APR 11 1955

Mrs. Cary Robertson
Anchorage, Kentucky

Dear Priscilla:

Here is a copy of Patterns for Integration and our hearty thanks for your fine contribution toward its development.

You probably read the Courier-Journal and Times' articles about it a few days ago. Since then calls have been coming in for copies, and we have been selling them for 20¢ each to cover costs.

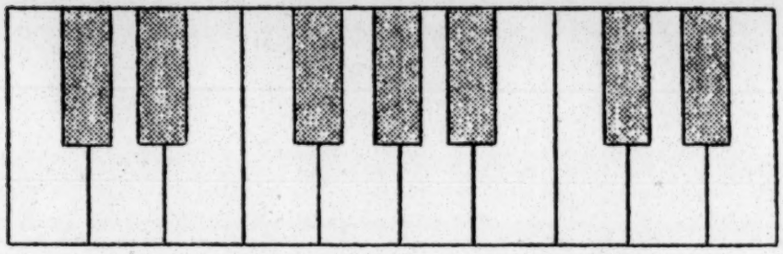
The PTA, the KTA, and KEA Conventions, which will be held in Louisville during the next two weeks, will afford excellent opportunities for its widest possible distribution to key people in Kentucky.

Gratefully yours,

J. M. Tydings,
Secretary-Treasurer.

JMT/bm
enclosure

PATTERNS FOR INTEGRATION



"The nation that proclaims the democratic doctrine of the dignity of man to the world has a moral responsibility for full freedom to all of its citizens at home."

Published By

EASTERN COUNCIL FOR MORAL AND SPIRITUAL VALUES

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

Available From

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

1319 HEYBURN BUILDING

LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

Price, 20 cents

INTRODUCTION

No issue will face us in this generation which will be a greater challenge to living out our moral and spiritual values than that of how we react to the desegregation of the schools. The only hope of an adequate approach to the fears and emotions which are connected with it for many of us will be as we make the basis of our actions those values generally accepted in our religious and democratic heritage.

It happened that in Louisville, Kentucky, there was, at the time of the Supreme Court decision, a group of citizens already devoted to problems of moral and spiritual values. In 1951 the Highland Mothers Club, of Louisville, Kentucky, deeply concerned about the welfare of their children, decided to see what could be done to improve the moral and spiritual quality of their neighborhood, which embraced the whole eastern end of the city of Louisville and the neighboring parts of Jefferson County. When the Club called together the Presidents of the PTA's of the twenty-five schools their various children attended, and subsequently the principals also, the Eastern Council on Moral and Spiritual Values was born.

The Supreme Court decision regarding de-segregation in the public schools turned the Eastern Council's attention to the essentially moral and spiritual question of what kind of a welcome our Negro parents and Negro children would have when they entered previously all white schools. It became important to see whether we could not make "de-segregation" turn into real "integration."

The Eastern Council is making this pamphlet available to our own members as a record of our study on the subject, and also in the hope that groups elsewhere might profit both by what we have learned and by our inevitable limitations. We have had moments of profound insight; we have had other moments of failure of communication. Even though we have not failed to mention the latter (where we were aware of it) we hope that some sense of the understandings we have achieved will also penetrate these pages.

There are four sections in this report:

I. Summaries of the speeches and panel discussions at our two big meetings, the first one held November 22, 1954, at which 75 white people were present; the second January 22, 1955, in which representatives of all the Negro schools in the area were also invited to participate, with an attendance of 107.

II. Some significant quotations from these meetings.

III. A list of the concrete proposals for action which came out of our discussions.

IV. A list of sources and resources available for children, teachers and parents bearing on the subject of attitudes toward integration.

Compiled by:

Mrs. Martha F. Johnson, Chairman Eastern Council on Moral & Spiritual Values.
Mrs. Norma Laney, Secretary.
Mrs. Evelyn Robinson, Former Teacher Ballard School.
Mrs. Pricilla Robertson, writer for Ky. Council on Human Relations.
J. M. Tydings, Director, Moral & Spiritual Education.

Excerpts from a talk by Dr. Hugh H. Brimm, Professor of Sociology and Human Relations Carver School of Missions and Social Work; Chairman, Kentucky Council on Human Relations:

In May, 1954 the Supreme Court of the United States handed down its unanimous decision that segregation in the public schools of this country is unconstitutional. This is a fact about which there can be no further argument, the question before us is how will we meet the challenge.

Polls of opinion in the South reveal widely different reactions to the decision. An old man in the mountains of Virginia said, "I told me grandchildren when they go to school to treat colored children just like everyone else." Another parent said, "I'm telling my boy if a Negro child gets on the school bus or comes in the school yard, just to beat him to death and come on home."

We of the South have not faced up to the moral and spiritual implications of segregation - our behavior is neither consistent nor logical. We say, "Let the Negro stay in his place," but his place is not defined. For example, in Atlanta, Georgia, a Negro, upon entering an office building must go up on the freight elevator, but may come down in the passenger elevator. In Charleston, South Carolina, there is no housing segregation, but there is segregation in schools, etc. Here in Louisville we do not have segregation on buses, but we do in theaters and restaurants.

The place of a man of color seems to depend on still other factors. A pastor of a Harlem Church traveled in many states of the deep South, and was never denied hotel, restaurant or other first-class treatment, although he had very black skin. The thing which seemed to make the difference was that he had wrapped a turban around his head. Some years ago a white man traveled with a Negro friend through the Southern States and when they were about to be questioned in a restaurant, the two men began to converse in French. There was no further question raised about serving him.

Dr. Elmo Roper has estimated that discrimination and prejudice in America cost about $30 billion every year. A vice-president of Macy's Department Store has stated that $6 billion annually could be added to the nation's buying power if Negroes were given the opportunity to serve where they are able and to earn proportionately to ability. We cannot know what may be lost to the world in potential skills because the person who has these potentialities has a black skin and so is not able to develop. Men like George Washington Carver, one of the most eminent scientists of this generation and Dr. Ralph Bunche who negotiated for the United Nations in the difficulty between Isreal and the Arabs, are proof of what can be done by Negroes.

Segregation in the South is maintained largely by ungrounded fears of white people. One of these fears is that property will depreciate where Negroes move into a white area. Studies have shown that while this does possibly happen in some cases at first, in others the value of property actually goes up because of better care given by the new tenants. Another fear is that if Negroes have equal voting rights they will take over the government. Negroes represent less than 9 percent of the total population of this country and there is no state where the Negro population out-numbers the white. These fears can be honestly faced and met with facts, but regardless of facts, we cannot let that which we fear keep us from doing what we know to be right.

Between 3000 and 5000 Negro students are now attending Colleges and Universities in the South without any great fanfare or incidents. Washington, D.C. has desegregated its restaurants without any difficulty in the year and a half since the movement started, and now its grade schools have been desegregated.

Why should we face integration in the schools in a positive manner? First, it is in keeping with our democratic ideals. Second, the world is looking at America to see how we will react. The white man is out-numbered by more than two to one in the world population. A Negro man wrote this epitaph for himself in World War II: in the event of his death: "Here lies the body of a man whose skin was black. He died fighting a man whose skin was yellow, to save a man whose skin was white." Second, it is in keeping with the character and justice of God, who created man in his own image. Man thus created has an essential dignity and worth which is damaged by segregation and discrimination.

Dr. Brimm closed by reading a section from Mein Kampf without identifying it, changing the words Jew and Aryan to Negro and white. The parallel between this Nazi theory of race superiority and some of the old ideas of the American South was startling.

* * * * * * * * * *

Dr. Louis Kesselman, Chairman, Department of Political Science, University of Louisville.

Dr. Kesselman came to the University of Louisville in 1947, when the Municipal College existed as a separate college for Negroes and communication between students of that school and those of the white school on Belknap Campus was practically non-existent. In the last eight years he has seen complete integration of the two student bodies with great success. The process began with a student club called the "Political Arena" in which both groups of students participated, and then into use of library facilities. Supreme Court action and the amendment of the Kentucky Day Law which has prohibited co-education of the races since 1904 made desegregation a reality at the University in 1951. The policy was established from the beginning that no special arrangements would be made for Negro students so far as use of library, dining rooms and participation in social events. This has proved to be wise, and no unpleasantness has resulted.

Dr. Kesselman feels that Negro students have added much to the class discussion and that their presence enables both groups to have frank discussions of problems in a healthy way. As to the question of Negro faculty, Dr. C. H. Parrish came on the staff at the University from his former place at Municipal College and has made a place for himself both with students and colleagues.

Dr. Kesselman concluded that there is need for an unequivocal statement by those public authorities who have the responsibility for desegregation as to the obligations imposed by the Supreme Court's decision, and second, there must be a willingness on the part of authorities to back up this stand in the face of difficulties. There is no better case for partial desegregation, or gradualism than for complete desegregation. The same arguments hold. It is better to take the step completely at this time because the psychological advantage of the Supreme Court statement will carry through many objections. If we pursue a piecemeal policy, there will be controversy over each new step proposed, drawing out to ten or fifteen years what might be accomplished more quickly.

It is not just a matter for school administrators. We have an obligation as parents to interpret the Supreme Court ruling to our children. Deeper than the legal are the democratic and moral grounds for this action. Dr. Kesselman said that as he spoke in various countries of Europe last year, the two topics most frequently raised were McCarthyism and the treatment of the Negro. He had difficulty in answering questions on both of these, but late in the year the ruling of the Court on public school desegregation was issued and he felt that our prestige abroad was greatly enhanced as a result of this forward-looking decision.

* * * * * * * * * *

Panel of students from Eastern High School (Middletown, Kentucky) Joan Lee Williams, Charlotte Hurd, Virginia Caswell and Beverly Hatfield.

All these girls had participated in Youth Speaks, an annual youth forum conducted by public, parochial and private schools of Louisville and Jefferson County, sponsored by several civic organizations. The girls had been greatly affected by their experience at the workshop in meeting and knowing the Negro delegates, and they had a better understanding of their problems. They were amazed to find, for instance, that the Negro students have no place where they can hold a Senior Prom. Though each girl denied prejudice in herself, she knew of prejudice among other students in their high school and in other high schools where they had friends.

One student suggested that the general acceptance of Negroes in the student bodies would be comparable to the way white students are accepted, in that everyone selects his personal friends from people of similar background. There is a certain class of white people who would fight among themselves even if no Negroes were about to start a race riot - and this is the type that will make trouble, if it occurs.

One student suggested that if integration were to start with the first grade, children could get used to it while they were little. Others felt that high school students are older and more able to think things through, and ought to be appealed to more easily. All the girls felt that parents' attitudes would have a lot to do with the success of integration and that churches could also help. They all expect that in their school it will happen without any unpleasant incidents.

* * * * * * * * * *

Panel Discussion: (Second Meeting) Dr. Herbert Waller, Rabbi, Adath Israel Temple
Mrs. Houston Baker, Teacher, DuValle Junior High School
Dr. C. H. Parrish, Professor of Sociology, University of Louisville
Dr. Hugh Brimm, Moderator

Dr. Brimm introduced the panel with the announcement that the meeting was prepared to accept any question concerning our common problems and face it. He added that the young people in our schools might be better able to handle integration than some of their parents. Dr. Brimm recently met in Tennessee a group of 30 teen-agers from most of the countries of the world and their acknowledged leader, because of his outstanding personality, was a black boy from the Gold Coast.

He then introduced Mrs. Baker as a teacher and mother of three children. Mrs. Baker quoted Henry Ashmore as saying that no problems were beyond solution by reasonable people; and although the main responsibility had to rest with public officials, nevertheless the rest of us should not enter lightly, nor without a great deal of thought, into a new experience like integration. Our duty is to set up an active, well planned program to sell integration to the community. But we must not assume that a group like ours "knows what the Negro wants," nor yet what the white person wants. There are so many Negroes and so many white people. The only safe foundation to build on is that every man, black or white, wants to have a chance to develop to the limit of his capacity. Mrs. Baker said that as a Negro mother she definitely has fears and qualms about sending her 11 year old son to study under a white teacher, and she can easily imagine that white mothers might have similar fears and qualms about their children. As a Negro teacher she has another set of fears and qualms. But perhaps by sitting down in small groups

together we can allay each other's fears. The Negroes are no more in favor of rushing into this program than white people are. They also have to consider the emotional and psychological difficulties for their children. However, they know that in the long run, only under an integrated program can all our children reach the limit of their capacities.

Dr. Herbert Waller, Rabbi of Temple Adath Israel enlarged on the fact that the major religious bodies - Catholic, Protestant and Jewish have taken a position endorsing integration.

He discussed what individual religious congregations can do, especially by encouraging discussions in their affiliated women's groups and youth groups, to influence the climate of approval for integration.

However, the very most effective place for religion today will be by influencing individuals to live their own lives in harmony with the great eternal religious principles which have found one contemporary expression in the challenge of this new situation.

Dr. Charles H. Parrish, a Negro sociologist from the faculty of the University of Louisville, told of his experiences in the deep South, where he had been sent to make a study. He stated that there was no part of the South where there were not people who felt strongly that the Court decision was the only one that could have been made, and who are determined to implement it. He believes the major difficulty lies with the politicians, who control so many of the newspapers that you can't tell much about real southern sentiment by what you read, you get a version of what the politicians want the North to hear. But whenever some organization like the White Citizens Council, in Alabama, tries to put economic pressure on people who favor desegregation there is always some editor with the courage to attack them, as the Birmingham Advertiser did in this case. Thus we have a picture of many silent people in favor of the move, while political power is in the hands of those who wish to delay.

Dr. Parrish went on to say that a philosophy was much more important than any actual technique in handling the matter of integration. If you believe it must work, you will find ways to make it work, whereas lacking that conviction, the very process of discussing ways and means could turn into a delaying tactic. Some groups have a tendency to stick to the letter of the law - let groups like ours obey the spirit.

Above all, let us not think of this move as a "boon to the Negroes." Instead, it is an attempt to conserve the whole process of democracy. Segregation is bad for white children too, and for our public relations and for our personal ability to get along with people of other countries. Furthermore, we can't plan for integration in segregated groups, nor even in "interracial groups" where the two races are aligned in two camps. Let us rather think of ourselves as people who have a problem coming together to do something about that.

SECTION II - Significant Statements Heard at the Meetings

1. We can base our actions on legal sanctions, democratic principles, expediency, necessity, the desire to set an example for the rest of the world - any number of perfectly good reasons, but the ultimate test by which we must measure our attitudes and behavior will be that of moral and spiritual values.

2. Experiences of knowing and working together with those of another race result in greater understanding of their problems and an acceptance of their differences.

3. The climate of moral opinion in the community will be the greatest factor in determining how integration will work.

4. If we really believe in integration, we will find ways to make it work.

5. The most constructive way to change attitudes is to emphasize the things we all have in common. Don't try to convert people with arguments - create situations where they can be together, and they will discover truer attitudes for themselves.

6. "Now is the time" for steps aimed at building attitudes of acceptance before actual integration of students takes place. There is less emotional involvement now, and also what we do now voluntarily will mean a great deal more than what we might do later when we would seem forced into it.

7. We must make a positive approach, expecting that it can be worked out. If possible, think in terms of how to meet it rather than looking for the problem. Replace "problems" with "plans", "desegregation" with "integration" in our vocabulary.

8. As a Negro parent, I have the same fears about integration for my 11 year old son as a white parent might have. As a Negro teacher, I know it is this group which stands to lose from integration. But I sould not want to see this step forward for the whole delayed by these fears of personal loss from it.

Note:

It should perhaps be noted that after the meeting was over and the small groups had all made their reports, a few people were heard to criticize the sessions on the ground that even under these intimate circumstances they had not felt able to be frank, or to get their meaning across. Perhaps in a meeting where Negro and white mothers are conspicuously trying to be polite to each other it turns out to be hard to say things that might hurt the others' feelings. For example, a white mother was unable to bring up what she felt about school dances and what would happen if these functions should become interracial. Similarly, a Negro mother was afraid her children might never really adjust to school if they had suddenly to take on the psychological problem of learning from a white teacher. "A little six-year-old goes away from home for the first time, and if he is a bit homesick, he needs consolation. In those circumstances a colored teacher might pick him up in her lap and make him feel at home - but a white teacher would not do that; and yet if the child doesn't get to feel comfortable at school in those first years he may never learn to like school at all." Until we find a technique of group discussion that frees people to uncover really deep worries like these two, our handling of the problem can never be perfect. Would this come from greater personal familiarity, as from the same small groups' meeting frequently enough to feel familiar, or would it need some special type of leadership such as is being practiced by group dynamics? It has also been our experience that questions from the floor following speeches on this topic tend to become full of emotion - perhaps they should be submitted in writing to enable the leader to keep the meeting in balance.

SECTION III - Concrete Proposals For Action

It was generally agreed in all the small work groups that many approaches to preparing for integration would be needed. Some people are influenced by logic and factual information, others wait to see what position others are taking and then go along with the majority opinion. In general, experiences of working together

with others of similar background and interest, i.e. student with student, teacher with teacher, parent with parent, between the races will build the foundations of understanding needed more than any amount of talk. It was recognized that both races will need preparation for this step - both have fears and prejudices. Many agencies and groups will need to be working toward integration - the church, clubs, labor unions, professional groups in education such as Kentucky Education Association, Kentucky Teachers Association, Louisville Education Association, faculty groups, Parent-Teacher Association Councils at all levels. We cannot spend our energies, however, trying to tell these various groups what they should be doing; we will have to work wherever we can be effective as individuals, to influence the groups to which we belong and expect others to see the right steps for themselves.

Action on integration will be taking place both in education of attitudes and in policy making. We feel that the place members of the Eastern Council can do the most good now is at the level of building attitudes. We do feel, however, that while determination of policies such as districting, employment of teachers, use of facilities, school activities are essentially administrative responsibilities, that parents, teachers and students should have the opportunity to consider and advise in decisions wherein they are affected and competent. The following proposals for next steps were compiled from the reports of work groups, and it will be seen that they emphasize what an individual can do, in his or her own position and center around methods of building a "climate of moral opinion." These are, however, just places to begin, with the hope that having worked constructively in laying the foundations, we will merit a part in the making of decisions necessary to building the actual structure of integrated schools.

As a Teacher or Principal:

. Make opportunities for children of both races to know each other, such as classes visiting each other or exchange of students for programs in assembly, or mixed panels at programs.

. Send materials home to parents which foster understanding.

. Use curriculum materials which bring out contributions of Negroes, or which will give Negro children facts about white people who work for justice and understanding.

. Encourage discussion in the classroom of the coming of integration so that misconceptions and fears can be met.

. Give student councils responsibility for planning ways of orienting new students.

. Encourage parent efforts for study meetings, etc.

. Use your influence in the profession to begin interchange between teachers at various levels and in professional groups.

. Consider exchange of white and Negro teachers for a day in each other's classroom.

. Consider asking that one or more Negro teachers be assigned to fill needed replacements among staff at your school.

. Begin by raising the question of attitudes toward Negro service personnel in the school - why is it Mr. Teacher, but Bob, the Janitor?

. Negro schools need to provide opportunities for staff, parents and students of knowing concerned white people and a chance to discuss fears about integration.

As a Parent or PTA Officer:

. Begin in your own home with the attitudes that are reflected to your children, and seek experiences you can provide to know people of other races.

. Plan small study meetings for both fathers and mothers where they have a chance to "blow off steam", or to express their feelings and have factual information which will help them.

. Provide for exchange of leadership between colored and white PTAs. Work toward integrating separate parent organizations.

. Plan a visitation and orientation program for all new parents, including Negro families in your area.

. Consider formulating a resolution as individual PTAs or as Councils assuring the Superintendents and Boards of Education of support for the employment of Negro teachers in white schools.

. As church members, suggest a workshop for leaders of church youth groups to study and discuss what teen-agers can do to further integration.

. Consider a systematic neighborhood visiting program through the PTA whereby all parents in the school would be called on at home to discuss matters of general interest. This would provide the opportunity to contact those who do not attend meetings. In schools where there will be only a few Negro children, allow them to take their places normally in school life and see that equal opportunities are established for all.

. Continue the same sort of informal discussion as in this meeting with various kinds of small groups within schools.

IT'S BEING DONE

. Belknap School PTA is planning a visitation and orientation program this Spring for all new parents, and they will be guests at the May meeting in the school.

. Barret Junior High School has been inviting the ministers in the school area to meetings at the school for discussion of common problems.

. High school students from all city and county schools have been participating for the third year in "Youth Speaks" for discussion, and many panels including both races have appeared at luncheon clubs, churches and other community groups.

. The faculties of Newburg and Hawthorne Elementary Schools have had combined meetings, and have exchanged student programs.

. Dorsey and Middletown schools have had student exchange programs during Brotherhood Week for three years.

. Clark Elementary School is planning four parent-study sessions on integration in March.

. Stivers Elementary School is inviting Negro parents to their next PTA meeting.

IV. SOURCES AND RESOURCES

As a conscientious teacher and parent, you will ask yourself many times, "What can I be doing to build understanding and to prepare my children for the coming of integration?"

These suggestions of sources of factual material, books suitable for children at different age levels, and organizations, should help you plan experiences for classroom or in the home, and with building group study programs for which you may be responsible.

A. AUDIO VISUAL MATERIALS

Films: Elementary School Level and Up

Americans All	C.C.	P.L.	NCCJ.
Boundary Lines	P.L.	Bd. of Education ADL.	
Brotherhood of Man	C.C.	P.L.	Bd. of Ed. ADL.
The Greenie	NCCJ.	Bd. of Ed. P.L.	
House I Live In	P.L.	Bd. of Ed. NCCJ.	
Toymaker	P.L.	NCCJ.	ADL.
Skipper Learns a Lesson	ADL.		

Junior High Level and Up

Booker T. Washington	C.C.	P.L.
Our Town is the World	P.L.	NCCJ.
Story of Dr. Carver	C.C.	P.L.

Senior High and Adults

Picture In Your Mind	P.L.	ADL.	
High Wall	C.C.	P.L.	ADL.
Prejudice	C.C.	P.L.	ADL.
The Challenge	McGraw Hill, N.Y.C. (locally through Hadden Film)		
The Quiet One	Athena Films, Inc. NYC.		
Wanted, A Place to Live	ADL.		
To Live Together	ADL.		
Color of a Man	International Film Bureau, N.Y.C.		
See It Now	(Kinescope of Edward R. Murrow's T.V. Program on Desegregation) ADL.		

Filmstrips: Elementary Level

About People ADL.

Junior High Level

We Are All Brothers NCCJ.

Senior High and Adult

None So Blind ADL.
We Live In Peace ADL.
Can We Immunize Against Prejudice? ADL.
About People ADL. NCCJ. P.L.
The American Negro NCCJ. P.L.
Culture and Creed Bd. of Ed. P.L.
George W. Carver Bd. of Ed. P.L.
History of the American Negro Bd. of Ed. P.L.

(Projectors for use with filmstrips may be borrowed without charge from the Public Library)

Graphics: (Posters and Teaching Guides)
Elementary Level

"Just Born - All Americans," "America's Future - Its Children." IAD.
Cartoon Book, "The Rabbit Brothers." ADL.

Junior High Level

Comic Book, "About People." ADL.
"He Can Pitch." "Honor Roll" IAD.
"Working Side by Side" "True Americans" IAD.

Recordings: Elementary Level and Up

Birthday Gift IDE.
All Aboard for Adventure Series KCHR.
The Facts of Life Bd. of Ed.
The Old-One-Two Bd. of Ed.
With Malice Toward All Bd. of Ed.

Junior High Level

The Carolina Kid

Senior High and Adult Level

George Washington Carver IDE.
The Negro and the Schools NCC.

KEY TO SOURCES OF AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS

C.C.	Louisville Area Council of Churches Film Library, Louisville
P.L.	Louisville Free Public Library, Louisville
Bd.of Ed.	Louisville Board of Education, 5th and Hill, Louisville
NCCJ.	Regional Office of National Conference of Chrictians and Jews, Louisville
ADL.	Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City
IAD.	Institute for American Democracy, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City
IDE.	Institute for Democratic Education, 212 Fifth Ave. NYC.
KCHR.	Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc., 1319 Heyburn Building, Louisville
NCC.	National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools, 2 West 45 Street, NYC.

Organizations:

In addition to the above listed organizations, we are fortunate in having the Kentucky Council on Human Relations (1319 Heyburn Building), an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council. Through a staff and consultants, the Kentucky Council provides professional services and cooperation to local communities and groups in their preparation for integration of the schools. Materials are also available for loan from this office and assistance in securing speakers.

B. READING MATERIALS FOR PARENTS AND TEACHERS

BOOKS:

RACIAL AWARENESS IN YOUNG CHILDREN. Goodman, Mary Ellen. Addison Wesley, 1952

THEY LEARN WHAT THEY LIVE. Trager and Yarrow. Harper, 1952

THE NEGRO AND THE SCHOOLS. Henry Ashmore of N. C., Chapel Hill, N. C.

EDUCATION IN A TRANSITION COMMUNITY. J. D. Grambs. NCCJ.

THE NATURE OF PREJUDICE. Gordon W. Allport. Addison Wesley, 1952

READING LADDERS FOR HUMAN RELATIONS. Hilda Taba, et al, American Council on Education, Washington, D.C., 1949

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL FIGHTS PREJUDICE. Eakin and Eakin. Columbia U. Press

INTERGROUP EDUCATION IN KINDERGARTEN-PRIMARY GRADES. Stendler and Martin, Macmillan, 1953

COMMUNITY IN CRISIS-ELIMINATION OF SEGREGATION FROM A PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM. Tipton, James T. Teachers' College, 1953

SCHOOLS IN TRANSITION; COMMUNITY EXPERIENCE IN DESEGREGATION. Edited by Robin M. Williams, Jr. and Margaret Ryan, University of N.C. Press, 1954

READINGS IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS. Helen F. Storen. NCCJ, 1953

PAMPHLETS AND MAGAZINE REPRINTS:

The Negro in America Today Alan Paton. American Jewish Committee, Dept. of Community Affairs, 386 Fourth Ave., N.Y. 16, 10¢ each

Working Together-Integration of Washington Schools American Friends Service Committee, 20 S. 12th Street, Washington, D.C., 1954

The Schools and The Courts Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia, 1954, 50¢

Answers for Action Kentucky Council on Human Relations, 1319 Heyburn Bldg. Louisville, 20¢

Changing Patterns in the New South Southern Regional Council. (also a check list for local schools and other materials available from this Council)

Overcoming Prejudice Bruno Bettleheim Science Research Associates, 57 W. Grand Ave. Chicago, Ill., 25¢

Building Brotherhood: What Can Elementary Schools Do? National Conference for Christians and Jews, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City

Building Bridges Between Groups That Differ John Elliott. NCCJ., 25¢

Sense and Nonsense Ethel Alpenfels. Friendship Press, 25¢

The Growth of Goodwill Everett R. Clinchy. NCCJ., 25¢

Races of Mankind Ruth Benedict Public Affairs Pamphlet, 22 E. 38th St., NYC, 25¢

Segregation and the Schools Public Affairs Pamphlet

In Henry's Backyard Benedict and Weltfish. Henry Schuman, NYC

How to Protect Children Against Prejudice Kenneth Clark. Child Study Association of America, 221 W. 57th St., NYC

More Than Tolerance Commission on the Defense of Democracy Through Education. National Education Asso., Washington, D.C., 15¢

Saint Louis Integrates Its Schools League of Women Voters of St. Louis, 4740a McPherson, St. Louis 8, Mo.

Build Democracy in the Classroom Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., 15¢ each; 2 or more 5¢ each

It Can Be Done Natl. Asso. for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 W. 40th St. New York 18, N.Y.

Aids for Council Leadership-Implementing the Supreme Court Decision on School Segregation National Council of Jewish Women, 1 W. 47th St., New York 36, N.Y.

The following pamphlets are available from the Anti-Defamation League, 212 Fifth Ave. New York City:

ABC's of Scapegoating Gordon Allport, 25¢

The Negro in Postwar America Arnold M. Rose, 25¢

The Race Question in Modern Science Series of eight pamphlets published by UNESCO

What is Race? Dept. of Mass. Communications UNESCO, $1.00

Race and Psychology Otto Klineberg, 25¢

Racial Myths Juan Comas, 25¢

The Roots of Prejudice Arnold Rose, 25¢

Race and Biology L. C. Dunn, 25¢

Race and History Claude Levi-Strauss, 25¢

The Schools that Broke the Color Line William Peter, $3.25 per 100

Segregation - Two Edged Sword Gordon and Roche, $2.00 per 100

*** SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS, a monthly report of events in the South, published by Southern Education Reporting Service, P. O. Box 6156, Acklen Station, Nashville 5, Tenn. Single copies available free.

The Phylon Magazine The Atlanta University.

READING MATERIALS FOR CHILDREN

Age	Author	Title	Publisher	Date
o	Baruch	Glass House of Prejudices		
y	Beim, Jerrold	Swimming Hole	Morrow	51
y	Beim, Lorraine	Two is a Team	Harcourt	45
o	Bontemps, Arna	Chariot in the Sky	Winston	51
mo	"	Sad-faced Boy	Houghton	37
mo	"	George Washington Carver	Row	50
mo	"	Golden Slippers; an Anthology of Negro Poetry	Harper	41
o	"	Story of the Negro	Knoph	48
o	"	We Have Tomorrow	Houghton	45
o	Bunche, Ralph	Fighter for Peace	Messner	
mo	Coy, Harold	Real Book about George Washington Carver	Garden City	52
ym	Credle, Ellis	Flop-Eared Hound	Oxford	38
ym	DeAngeli, Marguerite	Bright April	Doubleday	46
o	DeLeeuw	Barred Road	Macmillan	54
o	Eberle, Irmengarde	Big Family of People	Crowell	52
All	Evans, Eva K.	All About Us	Capitol	47
All	"	People Are Important	Capitol	51
ym	"	Araminta	Putnam	35
ym	"	Jerome Anthony	Putnam	36
m	Faulkner, Georgene	Melindy's Medal	Messner	45
m	"	Melindy's Happy Summer	Messner	49
m	Gates, Doris	Little Vic	Viking	51
o	Graham, Shirley	Dr. George Washington Carver	Messner	44
o	Hayes, Florence	Skid	Houghton	48
mo	Hughes, Langston	First Book of Negroes	Watts	52
m	Hunt, Mabel L.	Ladycake Farm	Lippincott	52
o	Jackson, Jesse	Call Me Charley	Harper	45
o	Knight	It Might Be You		
mo	Lang, Don	Strawberry Roan	Oxford	46
m	Lattimore, Eleanor	Bayou Boy	Morrow	46
m	"	Indigo Hill	Morrow	50
m		Junior	Harcourt	38
o	McMeekin, Isabel	Journey Cake	Messner	42
o	"	Juba's New Moon	Messner	44
o	McWilliams	Brothers Under the Skin		
o	Means, Florence	Great Day in the Morning	Houghton	46
o	"	Shuttered Windows	Houghton	38
mo	"	Carver's George	Houghton	52
o	Newell, Hope	Cap for Mary Ellis	Harper	53
m	"	Steppin and Family	Oxford	42
o	Richardson, Ben	Great American Negroes	Crowell	45
o	Peare, Catherine	Mary McLeon Bethune	Vanguard	51
	Powdermaker	Probing Our Prejudices		
o	Roeder, William	Jackie Robinson	Barnes	50
y	Shackelford, Jane	My Happy Days	Associated	44

Age	Author	Title	Publisher	Date
y	Sharpe, Stella	Tobe	U. of No. Carolina	39
o	Sterling, Dorothy	Freedom Train: the Story of Harriet Tubman	Doubleday	54
ym	Stevenson, Augusta	George Carver, Boy Scientist	Bobbs	44
o	Swift, Hildegarde	North Star Shining	Morrow	47
ym	Tarry, Ellen	My Dog Rinty	Viking	46
m	Taylor, Margaret	Jasper the Drummin'	Viking	47
o	Tunis, John R.	All-American	Harcourt	42
mo	White, Anne T.	George Washington Carver, the Story of a Great American	Random	53
o	Whitney, Phyllis	Willow Hill	McKay	47
o	Yates, Elizabeth	Amos Fortune, Free Man	Aladdin	50

y-for young children, approx. grades kindergarten to grade 3
m-for middle grades, approximately 4-6
o-for older children, Junior High age

FILE COPY

May 3, 1955

Mr. J. M. Tydings
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Tydings:

Mr. Leonard Haas, the legal counsel of the Southern Regional Council, has reviewed the proposed tax exemption application of the Kentucky Council and makes the following suggestions:

(1) He feels that Item 4 should state the aims of the organization in the broadest possible terms, should stress the "educational" nature of the work, and should stress the affiliation with SRC. He proposes this language: "A non-profit service to develop, through educational means, cooperation between racial and religious groups in communities. Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc., a non-profit, tax-exempt agency, whose specific purposes are 'the improvement of social, civic, economic, and racial conditions in the South through interracial cooperation'."

(2) Following the same principle, Mr. Haas suggests that the answer to Item 10 be broadened as follows: "Consultants and staff now contacting community leaders to explain and offer services."

Also, we note a typographical error in the mimeographed financial report: 4/1/25 instead of 4/1/55.

I note, in passing, that the financial statement attached to the application assumes 12 months' aid from SRC whereas this has not been agreed to. While I think the financial statement needs no amendment I do not wish our "stet" to it to involve commitment.

As Leonard Haas carries responsibility for advising the whole group of SRC-aided state organizations I think his suggestions should be followed. But of course if they are not acceptable to the Kentucky Council say so, and we will discuss the matter with him again.

Warm thanks for the effort that has gone into getting the application ready. Assuming your agreement to the proposed changes, the application as to-be-amended has our approval, and should be sent on by you to Treasury through appropriate channels. We here would be grateful for a copy of the application as you send it. If you lack a form, the answers (all of them) designated by Items etc., should be sent us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl - Exemption Application
& attachments

June 7, 1955

Mr. J. M. Tydings
The Lincoln Foundation
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mansir:

I have not yet heard what happened about your tax-exemption. Did they grant it locally, or did they shoot it on to Washington?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Dr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

June 21, 1955

Mr. J. M. Tydings
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mansir:

We are very grateful for all the hard work that went into getting the Kentucky tax-exemption, and are delighted that you have it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

April 8, 1957

Mr. J. M. Tydings
The Lincoln Foundation, Inc.
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Mr. Tydings:

This is to acknowledge your letter concerning a Mrs. Dorothy Sterling who has requested your help in preparing a book on school integration in the South.

Unfortunately, both files and memory fail me. If you could give me a little more information, perhaps I could do better. Did Mrs. Sterling mention me by name as the person who referred her to you, or did she simply say that she was referred by the Southern Regional Council? Is there anything in her letter - address, or other details - that might help us identify her?

I sympathize with your caution, and apologize for being so blank. The rush of people and events has been kaleidoscopic in recent months, and my memory is all too fallible.

All best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF:mm

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . .

4/4/57

PA:

See if you can track down who this Mrs. Sterling is and what our communication with her has been. The name doesn't ring a bell with me, but that may be explained by my failing memory. Let me know what you find out and I will answer the letter next week.

eab/

HCF:

Can find no reference to this woman in our files. No correspondence with her, no mention of her in any correspondence from the Fund for the Republic, etc. No mention of her on your calendar since first of year. FBR says name sounds vaguely familar - but nothing more.

Who is this?

Rec'd ~~CHECKED~~ MAR 30 1957

THE LINCOLN FOUNDATION INC.

1319 HEYBURN BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

STANLEY NEWHALL, PRESIDENT
CHARLES W. ALLEN, VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES E. STOLL, TREASURER
DR. C. L. THOMAS, MEMBER

J. MANBIR TYDINGS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

TRUSTEES

RUFUS B. ATWOOD
THOMAS GRAHAM
FRANCIS S. HUTCHINS
HARRY R. KENDALL
MRS. ELSIE AHRENS LANG
THRUSTON B. MORTON
WILLIAM H. PERRY, JR.
MISS JULIET POYNTER
WILLIAM A. STARK
COLEMAN WRIGHT

March 28, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I have a letter from a Mrs. Dorothy Sterling saying that you had referred her to me in connection with the writing of a book on school integration in the South. I have not read any of Mrs. Sterling's work, and while I am inclined to cooperate in a positive way I feel I should be cautious.

It seems that I have an affinity for writers from such publications as the "Daily Worker" and others of like nature. I must ask if you will vouch for Mrs. Sterling before I can reply to her letter and offer to help.

Sincerely yours,

Manbir Tydings

J. M. Tydings.

JMT/bm

April 10, 1957

Mr. J. M. Tydings
The Lincoln Foundation, Inc.
1319 Heyburn Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Tydings:

Thanks for your prompt response. Your mention of Myron Ehrenberg brought sudden illumination. When I was in New York sometime ago, I was introduced to Mr. Ehrenberg and an associate (not Mrs. Sterling) by Arnold Aronson of the National Community Relations Advisory Committee -- the national coordinating body of Jewish agencies. As I understood the matter, Mr. Ehrenberg and two writers, including Mrs. Sterling, were preparing a picture-text book to be entitled Tender Warriors under contract with one of the large publishing houses, I believe, Harpers. The other writer, whom I met, is employed by Time-Life.

In view of the reputable auspices under which they were introduced to me and the apparent respectability of the publishing arrangements, I did suggest several persons in the states they would visit who might helpfully advise them. You were one of the persons I suggested. Of course, my suggestion does not imply in any way that you or the others should be identified with the project or called upon to lend your name or reputation to it.

I am not acquainted, so far as I know, with Mrs. Sterling herself and so cannot vouch for her on any personal basis. Please do not regard my having mentioned your name as implying any insistenterequest that you cooperate if it does not seem wise to you.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

STANLEY NEWHALL, PRESIDENT
CHARLES W. ALLEN, VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES E. STOLL, TREASURER
DR. C. L. THOMAS, MEMBER

J. MANSIR TYDINGS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

THE LINCOLN FOUNDATION INC.

1319 HEYBURN BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

TRUSTEES

RUFUS B. ATWOOD
THOMAS GRAHAM
FRANCIS S. HUTCHINS
HARRY R. KENDALL
MRS. ELSIE AHRENS LANG
THRUSTON B. MORTON
WILLIAM H. PERRY, JR.
MISS JULIET POYNTER
WILLIAM A. STARK
COLEMAN WRIGHT

April 9, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for your letter of April 8. Mrs. Dorothy Sterling's address is Rye, New York. She advises that she is planning to come to Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia during the first two weeks in April with a photographer by the name of Myron Ehrenberg. The title of the book she is writing is, "Tender Warriors". It is to be a report on desegregation as seen through the eyes of children. She said that she has written other childrens' books, including, "Freedom Train", "The Cub Scout Mystery", "United Nations, N. E", "Polio Pioneers". In her letter she says that you of the SRC suggested that she write me.

I hope you can take it up from there and will let me hear from you as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Mansir

J. M. Tydings.

JMT/bm

THE LINCOLN FOUNDATION INC.

1319 HEYBURN BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. MANSIR TYDINGS, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

April 15, 1957

RECEIVED APR 17 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N E
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Many thanks for your helpful letter of April 10.

I guess I'll help another Yankee get rich on a book about our Southern woes. This "warrior is getting "tender."

Cordially yours,

Mansir

JMT/bm J. M. Tydings.

KENTUCKY CONSULTANTS
Present at Meeting, Dec., 11, 1954

Joseph A. Carrol -- Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Ky.

Louis C. Kesselman -- Dept. of Political Science, University of Louisville, Louisville, Ky.

Milburn T. Maupin -- DuValle Jr. High School, 8th & Chestnut St., Louisville, Ky.

H.C. Mathis -- Community School, Drakesboro, Ky.

W.M. Wood -- Box 183, Harlan, Ky.

Lee Coleman -- Dept. of Rural Sociology, Univ. of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.

T.C. Venable -- College Station, Murray, Ky.

G.D. Wilson -- Box 81, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.

Roscoe Giffin -- Berea College, Berea, Ky.

December 14, 1954

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Community Services Committee and Consultants
Kentucky Council on Human Relations

FROM: Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, Assistant for Program, SRC

We are mailing to you under separate cover the following materials which we hope will be useful as you make community contacts in the weeks ahead:

5 copies Answers for Action
5 " New South -- August 1954
The Churches Speak
5 " " -- September 1954
A Legal View - Segregation in the Schools
5 " " -- October 1954
The Supreme Court Decision and the Appalachian South
5 " " -- November 1954
Integration in the Armed Services
5 " SRC - Toward the South of the Future

It is our thought that in some cases you may wish to leave copies of SRC materials with the people with whom you talk.

We enclose for your personal use a memorandum on "Development of State Programs" and Mr. Menefee's suggestions of tactics.

A copy of "The Negro and the Schools" for your personal use is enclosed with the materials sent under separate cover.

It was a pleasure to meet with you and to know that you are participating in the development of these important services in Kentucky.

rnf

Sent to:

Joseph A. Carrol
Lincoln Institute
Lincoln Ridge, Ky.

Louis C. Kesselman
Dept. of Political Science
University of Louisville
Louisville, Ky.

Milburn T. Maupin
DuValle Jr. High Sch.
8th & Chestnut Street
Louisville, Ky.

H.C. Mathis
Community School
Drakesboro, Ky.

W.M. Wood
Box 183
Harlan, Ky.

Lee Coleman
Dept. of Rural Sociology
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Ky.

G.D. Wilson
Box 81
Kentucky State College
Frankfort, Ky.

Roscoe Giffin
Berea College
Berea, Kentucky

T.C. Venable
College Station
Murray, Kentucky

For Information, sent to:

Dr. C.H. Parrish
Dr. I.T. Sanders

December 15, 1954

Reading File

MEMORANDUM

TO: Central Office Staff

FROM: Grace T. Hamilton

RE: Meeting, December 11th, Kentucky Council on Human Relations

A meeting of the "consultants" who have been asked to serve as parttime representatives and staff members of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations was held in the morning. Members of the Board were invited to sit in with them and a few members attended. The purpose of this session was to orient the consultants to the objectives and ways of work of the SRC. (A list of consultants is attached.)

It was agreed that the first step was to explore community attitudes, the extent of community consideration of processes needed to prepare for integration of the schools. Each consultant in the next month or six weeks is expected to establish contacts in neighboring communities and to prepare to report at a second meeting to be held sometime in January. The consultants are based in five parts of the state and all are engaged professionally in work which equips them with knowledge both of the educational system and of community organization principles.

The Board of the Kentucky Council met in the early afternoon. The by-laws were approved (copy attached). The following standing committees were appointed:

Finance and Membership -- to develop plans for obtaining funds required in the SRC grant, to develop membership requirements and work on membership invitations;

Community Services -- to recommend appointment of consultants, supervise the work in community projects and to develop projects;

Educational Program -- to plan and develop workshops and institutes, programs of discussion, panels, etc., to develop cooperative public opinion and leadership;

Publications -- to develpp Kentucky materials and develop widest possible use of SRC materials, distribution of School News and programs for use of news pages, radio and television.

The Executive Committee (already elected) will coordinate work of other committees to accomplish the general purpose.

The report of the Executive Committee included the following information:

A bank account had been opened, checks to be signed by two members of the Executive Committee.

Investigation regarding office space was continuing. The Board approved the recommendation that the Kentucky Council would share space with the office of the Lincoln Foundation thus reducing the required rent. Estimated rent to be $64 per month. (It was reported that the agency had been turned down by several office buildings when it was established that there would be an interracial staff and that the body was an interracial organization. However, two other very desirable downtown office buildings were available.)

The Executive Committee is preparing a brochure stating the purposes of the Kentucky Council, identifying the Board and the consultants working with them for use throughout the state.

The question regarding the necessity of the Kentucky Council being separately incorporated was referred to their legal counsel.

The budget developed in the July meeting (sent from the SRC office) was "adopted as a guide."

Explorations are continuing for an administrative secretary for the Kentucky Division, three people being presently under consideration.

Notes of interest:

It was interesting to see that the Kentucky Board conceives of itself function as a "working board." All Board members were assigned to one of the standing committees.

The need for a Nominating Committee working on a year-round basis was recognized. A committee of five were appointed by the Chairman to present names for Board membership (a Board of thirty-six is in process of completion).

The flexibility in the approach of consultants to community was emphasized. It was recognized that at the present stage of development it is not possible to proscribe a program which will be helpful to all communities in the state. The plan is to build on the basis of developing experience.

SRC materials for use by consultants have been sent as requested (See as attached).

JAN 10 1955

Key.

MINUTES

There was a meeting of the Executive Committee at 4 P. M. Wednesday, January 5, 1955, Jefferson Room, University of Louisville; all members were present. Mrs. Margaret Dagan was present by invitation for the first part of the meeting.

After her departure it was agreed that a tentative plan for the operation of the Council's office until July 1, 1955 would feature: (1) Mrs. Dagan to serve as acting part-time director (2) Mrs. Frank Stanley to be a full-time assistant-director in charge of the office, membership, etc, and (3) Mrs. James G. Sheehan to serve as chairman of a State PTA committee on Desegregation of the schools. All of the above to be paid an aggregate amount not to exceed the sum set aside for the Director's salary for the ten months of the final year October 1, 1954 to September 30, 1955. Mr. Perry will discuss the matter with Mrs. Stanley; Mr. Tydings with Mrs. Dagan and Mrs. Sheehan, subject to their interest in such arrangements they will be invited to attend the conference of the consultants to be held at Mammoth Cave on January 29, 30, 1955.

Mr. Tydings was requested to invite Mrs. Sheehan to attend a luncheon meeting of the Executive Committee to be held Monday, January 10, 1955.

The minutes of the Board on December 12 were tentatively approved, with a correction and the secretary will send a copy to each member of the Board and the consultants as requested by the Board during its December 11 meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Executive Committee on December 8 were not read, a copy having been sent to each member of the committee by mail, but were approved.

The chairman reported that he is negotiating for office space in the Heyburn Building, but had nothing final to report at this time.

The secretary was authorized to send mimeographed copies of a sermon by Rev. W. A. Benfield, and a letter to all Presbyterian Churches in Louisville, with Mr. Benfield's consent.

The Treasurer's report is as follows:

Receipts -	SRC	$500.
	Ky. SRC	120.
	Member	64.
		$684.
Expenditures	Travel	112.35
	Printing	10.20
	Office	3.10
	Telephone	15.36
		141.01
	Balance	$ 542.99

The Secretary was requested to meet with Mr. Houston Baker to make plans for, and to call a meeting of the Membership and Finance Committee to develop a program for obtaining organizational and individual support.

The meeting adjourned at 6:00 P.M.

Respectfully submitted:

J. M. Perry

Notes Re: Conference with Consultants of Kentucky Council on Human Relations
Mammoth Cave, Kentucky
January 29-30, 1955

This conference was arranged by the Committee on Community Services (Dr. Irwin T. Sanders, Chairman; Dr. C.H. Parrish, Co-Chairman). This is one of several committees established by the Board of the Kentucky Council. A group of ten consultants have been working since early December in the several parts of the state. The list of the consultants and the roster of the other personnel working with the KCHR is attached.

In addition to the Committee on Community Services and the consultants, the following members of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky Council were present:

Mr. Mansir Tydings
Mr. Charles Steele
Mr. W.H. Perry - member Executive Committee
Dr. Irwin Sanders
Dr. C.H. Parrish
Mrs. G.T. Hamilton

Mrs. Frank Stanley and Mrs. Margaret Dagen, members of the staff who will begin work on February 1st, were also in attendance. Mrs. Sheehan, who had been invited to be a special sort of consultant, was also present.

Reports were given by the consultants about the "state of the state" in terms of progress toward planning for integration. Communities in fourteen counties had been visited. The group agreed upon the following next steps, as a plan for the first quarters work in 1955.

1. Each will try to visit additional communities and areas were agreed upon in order to avoid overlapping.
2. The reason for approach to school officials will be explained as "trying to keep in touch with what is developing." When this technique is fairly well advanced, consultants will use the opportunities for counseling as indicated.
3. They will develop a list of key persons and groups as a basis for (a) the Council's mailing list and (b) potential contacts in the community.

The following questions were agreed upon as ones which would be answered in reports of consultants:

Evidence of real communication between racial groups existing in the community; what groups are there; what problems have been attacked; degree of success or failure; what remains to be done; estimate of the community readiness for desegregation; what next steps seem possible; what services are requested (materials, speakers, etc.).

It was agreed that reports which will be prepared monthly will serve the following purposes:

Provide general information about what is going on; provide an accumulated record about specific areas; will suggest next steps

for the community involved; provide guidance as to policies and procedures for the Executive Committee of the KCHR; possible use for project statement to the Ford Foundation for grant renewal; provide material for use by New South and central office information services; will provide pool of information for use by consultants.

The consultants agreed upon the following questions as an "interview guide":

Present school system in county; school populations; number of separate schools; number of school systems, programs and facilities; present situation regarding desegregation planning; how do things usually get done in the county; what is the background of interracial contacts.

The group agreed that they will continue the policy of having white consultants make a point of discovery and cultivation of Negro leadership and vice versa. The group recognized the importance of involving influential people, whether or not they are sympathetic to desegregation (list of key people thus developed will be used by the KCHR for subscriptions to New South and to introduce the Kentucky Council by way of material which may be subsequently prepared).

Several suggestions, on the basis of the consultants experience, were made to be referred to other appropriate committees of the Kentucky Council:

that the Kentucky Board seek the blessing from the state Board of Education for their work; that publicity regarding the consultants' program be included in an appropriate news release as a means of introducing the Kentucky Council; that a brochure be developed which could be used by consultants and other parts of the Kentucky Council in developing understanding and support of the program.

It was suggested that an evaluation meeting be held in early April with the proposal that other members of the Board be invited to participate.

Comments re administrative arrangements: It was agreed that consultants would be paid on the basis of two days work per month at $20.00 per diem plus travel costs at a rate of 6¢ per mile. It was requested that monthly checks for consultants be sent to Mrs. Dagen from the Atlanta office. She would then attach a check to cover travel costs.

GTH/rnf
2/1/55

GTH Comments re Kentucky Committee

The Kentucky Community Services Committee, through its use of consultants, seems to offer a helpful example of approaches to communities by a state organizations. Some of the factors in the development of this way of work are:

1. Beginning with a strong democratic, racially integrated board and executive committee.

2. The division of the board into functional groups (of which the Community Services Committee is one).

3. The understanding by the Community Services Committee (and the consultants) that the SRC's major contribution at this stage, through its state organizations is to "sell the idea of interracial policy making at the local level in terms of mutual respect and understanding."

4. The criteria applied in the selection of consultants and the techniques agreed upon as to the way of work -- the consultants are individuals chosen because of their special fitness for dealing with the problems involved in adjustment to desegregation of schools; the necessity for implementation at the grass roots level is accepted. The deliberate decision to have the white consultants seek out and talk with Negro community leadership and vice versa has itself made possible "communication" between persons with equal status where previously there had been none.

The Kentucky operation would seem to hold promise because there is acceptance -- at least on the part of the Community Services Committee -- that the Supreme Court decision imposes an obligation upon the SRC to interpret at the local level, that to seek the equal opportunity for all people means, in terms of schools at least, to seek the end of segregation.

C.H. Parrish made the following observation in a memorandum re state organizations that "conviction grows that the most serious threat to the success of our program is a lingering, almost unconscious, paternalism that manifests itself in various ways. There was the inability of some of our new state directors to get the point of Negro consultants of comparable status and prestige with themselves. One director, for example, when the idea of consultants was approached, protested strongly that he was 'completely without prejudice' and would see to it that the rights of Negroes were protected. This was, of course, the familiar theme and suggested that SRC was to be conceived as an organization to secure certain benefits for Negroes, obscuring the major objective of achieving full democracy for a reluctant South - - - Now the idea SRC has to sell is that of cooperative interracial policy making at local level in terms of mutual respect and understanding. The job of selling this idea is not altogether direct ------ That is, the salesman is just as important as the product. It is difficult to see how our advocacy of the democratic processes can be taken seriously if the Negro persons hold subordinate positions and have no real responsibility for the program."

The Kentucky program as presently manifest in the work of its Community Services Committee seems to be avoiding these hazards in its development.

GTH/vnf

2/3/55

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . EAB . . . . . .

February 18, 1955

Circulate to Staff

GTH ✓
HCF ✓
FBR ✓
AH ✓
KS ✓
RA ✓
MET
RNF ✓

THE LINCOLN FOUNDATION INC.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

STANLEY NEWHALL, PRESIDENT
CHARLES W. ALLEN, VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. FREDRICK T. FLYNN, SECRETARY
CHARLES E. STOLL, TREASURER
DR. C. L. THOMAS, MEMBER

J. MANSIR TYDINGS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

808 STARKS BLDG.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

TRUSTEES

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THOMAS GRAHAM
FRANCIS S. HUTCHINS
HARRY R. KENDALL
THRUSTON B. MORTON
W. H. PERRY, JR.
MISS JULIET POYNTER
WILLIAM A. STARK
COLEMAN WRIGHT

February 7, 1955

G.S.M
Please
attend

FEB 8 1955

airmail

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N E
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I have delayed replying to your letter of January 25 until after one of your staff had a chance to observe at the Mammoth Cave Conference the scope of the Kentucky program.

I hope by now Mrs. Grace Hamilton, for whose services we are grateful, has given you an account of her experiences at the Conference so that you are convinced that we should have the full year's budget for our program this year.

I hope we will have a chance to discuss this with you when you are here next week.

Sincerely yours,

Mansir

J. M. Tydings,
Secretary-Treasurer
Kentucky Council on Human Relations.

JMT/bm

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GTH/rnf

2/3/55

MINUTES

An Executive Committee meeting of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations was called to finalize plans for the conference for the consultants. The meeting was held in the Jefferson Room of the University of Louisville, Thursday, January 27, 1955 at 3:30 P. M.

All members of the Executive Committee were present, and Mrs. Margaret Dagen and Mrs. Ione Stanley attended by invitation.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved.

The committee voted to invite Mr. Charles Steele to attend the Consultants' Conference as a resource person.

The Secretary-Treasurer advised that reservations for 19 people to attend the conference for Consultants at Mammoth Cave on January 29 and 30th have been received.

It was agreed that the following schedule would be tentative and subject to changes as the conference proceeded:

Saturday	12:30 P.M. -	Luncheon
	1:30 - 4:00 P.M. -	First Session Remarks on Organization - Mr. Tydings On Purpose of Meeting - Dr. Parrish On Possible Outcomes - Dr. Sanders Reports of Consultants
	4:00- 6:00 P M -	Cave trip, or break
	6:00- 7:30 P M -	Dinner
	8:00 - 10:00 P M -	Second Session Summary of First Session Discussion and Planning - Mrs. Dagen
Sunday	8:30 A M -	Breakfast
	9:30 - 12:00 Noon	Final reports of Committees Conclusion - Mrs. Hamilton
	12:00 - 1:00 P M	Dinner

Mr Tydings and Mrs. Stanley were appointed as a committee on conference arrangements.

The meeting adjourned at 5:00 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

J. M. Tydings
Secretary-Treasurer

EXCERPTS FROM LETTER BY CO-CHAIRMAN OF KENTUCKY COMMUNITY RELATIONS COMMITTEE
RE CERTAIN PRINCIPLES OF STATE ORGANIZATIONS
March 17, 1955

* * *

1. The importance of the Education Committee. Anyone who has followed the story of the Southern Regional Council knows that the genius of the group has been its emphasis upon the educational approach. It has not been an action group in the sense of aggressively trying to force issues by legal means, controversy with newspaper editors or other dramatic attempts. Many of its members, sympathetic to the action approach, have worked through organizations set up to meet the need for action but not as members of the Southern Regional Council. I think that now, particularly since the law is on our side, we in the Kentucky Council of Human Relations should think of ourselves as educators rather than as agents of social action interested in getting quick results no matter what else may happen. If this be the proper interpretation, then the role of the Education Committee is of great importance.

2. Relation with the Committee on Community Consultants. Basically, the consultants in their conversations with people in various communities are educators who try to lead people into a clearer analysis of their local situation and to help them in their search for proposed measures. They have no magic formula which they are trying to sell as though it were toothpaste or no mandate which they are trying to force upon an unwilling populace. Thus the consultants should in one sense be looked upon as an era of the Education Committee and their program geared in with the overall plans of this Committee.

3. We should not become a Louisville-centered organization. In a sense, Louisville, through the Urban League, the NCCJ, and the NAACP, is already outfitted with groups which seek to work against racial discrimination. Both because we are later on the scene as a Council and are organized for state-wide service, I think that most of our energy should be devoted to helping communities where no local help is available. The Education Committee should keep this in mind in planning its work. This means that the Louisville office will have to overcompensate, in a sense, to work through consultants and others in areas outside Louisville.

4. Education should be a cooperative undertaking. No chosen or self-appointed group has all of the truth. Accordingly, wherever possible there should be an effort made to work with other groups which would be mutually interested in some projected workshop or other phase of our program. Our purpose is not to glorify, advertise, or aggressively publicize the Kentucky Council on Human Relations; we are working to increase interracial understanding. We must be careful not to bring about organizational misunderstanding with other groups or we set up roadblocks to our important objective of interracial understanding.

5. The involvement of the whole Council. The decisions of the Education Committee, it seems to me, should be circulated to the whole Council for comment and as little use as possible should be made of the small Executive Committee. If a decision has to be taken by the small Committee the whole Council should

be notified of it at once so that any person whose name appears on the letterhead can give adequate explanation to anyone making inquiries. Nothing would kill this whole undertaking more quickly than to have a few around the central office "in the know" and the rest "going along for the ride." Certain matters of tactics, as well as of strategy, should be discussed widely before the consultants or executive staff embark upon them. Whatever is done should be done in the spirit of the long history and general reputation of the Southern Regional Council.

6. Education is not gradualism in the outworn sense of the term. There are times in the history of interracial relations when action is most urgently needed, but it is hard for one organization to combine successfully in so touchy a field both the action and the educational functions. Education, which seems slow at first, just as sowing seed is slow, can result in cumulative, snow-ball results which are sometimes more dramatic than would have been a series of stubborn stands. Thus, in concentrating upon the educational aspects we are not defaulting but are rather doing the best job we can along the avenue open to us and in the faith that in time small efforts now put forth will be multiplied many-fold. The two races will be living in the South for centuries to come; we need to build bridges of understanding even more than drawing up battlefields. The Kentucky Council of Human Relations should specialize in bridge-building and get some of these bridges erected as quickly as possible in many Kentucky communities or help strengthen those in need of repair. The Education Committee has a noble task ahead.

rnf
4/5/55

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

1319 HEYBURN BLDG.

LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

MRS. MARGARET W. DAGEN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

MRS. IONE G. STANLEY
ASST. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

DR. HUGH A. BRIMM
CHAIRMAN

DR. C. H. PARRISH, JR.
FIRST VICE-CHAIRMAN

WILLIAM H. PERRY, JR.
SECOND VICE-CHAIRMAN

J. MANSIR TYDINGS
SECRETARY-TREASURER

DIRECTORS

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DR. R. B. ATWOOD
HOUSTON BAKER
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ROBERT T. BURKE, JR.
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MISS DORCAS RUTHENBURG
DR. IRWIN T. SANDERS
FRANK STANLEY
CHARLES T. STEELE
MRS. JAMES STRAUSS
SAM TAYLOR
DR. HERBERT S. WALLER
WHITNEY M. YOUNG

CONSULTANTS

JOSEPH A. CARROLL
DR. LEE COLEMAN
DR. L. C. KESSELMAN
HOWITT C. MATHIS
MILBURN MAUPIN
MRS. JAMES G. SHEEHAN
C. V. SNAPP
DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. TOM C. VENABLE
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

APR 11 1955

April 5, 1955

Dear Board Member:

Enclosed are copies of minutes of meetings held since the Mammoth Cave Meeting for which you got a report. I hope you will have time to go through these, and the financial report enclosed, before the board meeting in Louisville, Friday, April 15.

Since the meetings reported herein, the committees have been at work. The Brochure to be used by the Membership Committee and for general distribution is getting into a final stage and we hope it will be ready for you soon. We think that most of the details of furnishing and equipping our office are now behind us, but that has been a time consuming job. We have been in considerable demand for speeches, panels, and consultation. We anticipate that this demand will accelerate considerably when the Supreme Court makes its next ruling.

I am looking forward to an excellent board meeting and to meet with all of you.

Sincerely,

Margaret W. Dagen

(Mrs.) Margaret W. Dagen

MWD/og

FINANCIAL REPORT

The following budget report has been approved by the Executive Committee and adjusted to include only income and expeditures subject to the management of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. Salaries and social security payments are paid by the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Georgia. Estimates cover the twelve (12) months period between October 1, 1954 to September 30, 1955. The Treasurer has set up bookkeeping procedures which are complete and subject to audit whenever requested by the Board of Directors. An adjustment has been made to account for a net income from memberships of $1800.00 the amount as approved by the Central Office after deduction under expenditures for the costs of "New South" subscriptions for members. The number and kinds of memberships needed are itemized, and presented as a mimimum goal.

Items:		Total for yr.		To 4/1/25	Budget Balance
Income					
1. SRC Funds		$ 8000.		$2880.	$5120.
2. Memberships		2635.		166.	2469.
300 Individuals @ $5.	1500.		75.		
55 Family @ $7.	385.		21.		
25 Contributors @ $10.	250.		20.		
20 Organizational @ $25	500.		50.		
3. Sundry Income		365.		136.40	228.60
Contributions	200.		120.		
Sale of Literature	165.		16.40		
Total		$11000.		$3182.40	$7817.60
Expenditures					
1. Office Expense		$ 4300.		$ 383.42	
Rent	900.		112.50		787.50
Telephone & Telegraph	300.		78.66		221.34
Postage	200.		55.68		144.32
Office Supplies	300.		58.97		241.03
Printing	300.		63.61		236.39
Stenographer	2300.		14.00		2286.00
2. Travel & Conferences:		1500.		609.95	
Executive	800.		131.51		668.49
Conferences	500.		478.44		21.56
Speakers	200.		0		200.00
3. General Expenses		5000.		1364.09	
Furniture	500.		310.15		189.85
Consultants	3500.		880.00		2620.00
SRC Literature	200.		127.94		72.06
"New South"	800.		46.00		754.00
4. Contingencies		200.			200.00
		$11000.		$2357.46	$8642.54
Balance in Bank				824.94	

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary-Treasurer.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCE AND MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE MINUTES

A luncheon meeting was held by the membership committee of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations at the Seelbach Hotel February 22, 1955 at 12:15 P.M. The following members were present: Mrs. Anita Robinson, Dr. Hugh Brimm, Rabbi Herbert Waller, The Rev. Olof Anderson, Messrs. J. M. Tydings, Houston Baker, Estes Riffe, Norbert Blume, and Charles Steele.

The chairman, Mr. Baker, thanked each one for his presence and cooperation in assuming the responsibilities of this committee.

Mr. Tydings, the Secretary-Treasurer, gave a general picture of the Central office, its staff and functions. A review of the objectives and purposes of state memberships, with emphasis on other sections of the state rather than the city of Louisville should be the Council's policy because other agencies in the city of Louisville have their membership drives during certain months of the year.

Mr. Tydings listed the types of memberships:

Single -	$5.00
Family	7.00
Contribution	10.00
Organizational	25.00

The committee's quota of $1800. for the first year was expalined by Mr. Tydings.

Mrs. Ione Stanley read the names of the eleven members of this committee to acquaint them with others who were not present. The functions were listed: No. 1 - Make plans for, and conduct campaigns, No. 2 - To obtain funds needed to match grant of the Ford Foundation and Southern Regional Council funds, No. 3 - Seek membership and originate other methods for supporting the work.

Through the State Staff we are to work in the community with Civic Clubs, Church schools and Labor organizations. The need of united efforts in existing problems through a strong and widespread membership was emphasized.

Mr. Baker opened the discussion for any suggestions, or ideas, on obtaining the membership quota. A dinner was not advisable at this period. Letters to interested persons in the state, with an invitation to become a member was decided upon as the best plan.

Mr. Blume suggested that each member of the committee and Director to secure memberships. This method would confine the greater part of the drive in the city.

Mr. Riffe suggested submitting names to the Central office and working quietly to keep down unnecessary publicity through the Press. Dr. Anderson suggested sending letters to prospective members from the Central Office with personal signatures of the members of the Board who submit the name of the prospect. Mrs. Robinson recommended sending letters and invitations through the mail to persons in the state, and to make personal contacts in the city. Dr. Anderson thought that the letters would have a personal appeal with the individual signatures. He also suggested mailing a membership brochure. Dr. Brimm offered suggestions for memberships through the PTA groups, taking the opportunity on speaking engagements. Rabbi Waller expressed the importance of all Board members securing or renewing memberships. Mr. Steele explained fully the type of drive we will conduct will not be overlapping with other similar groups, particularly the Urban League and National Conference of Christians and Jews. He will send a letter to that effect.

Mr. Steele exhibited an Urban League membership brochure. It showed what the League was doing, what every member should know - accomplishments, race ralations, industrial relations, neighborhood planning, recreation, Board of Directors and Staff. Mr. Steele's Publications Committee is to receive suggestions for the Council's brochure.

Dr. Waller thought that a newspaper story, announcing the Council's plans, should be written before the drive. April 1, 1955 was suggested by Dr. Anderson as the official date for the drive.

Mr. Baker named the following persons to review the general ideas: Mrs. Robinson, Messrs. Riffe, Blume, and Tydings. The small committee set March 1 as their meeting date.

The Chairman closed the meeting by thanking each one for his presence and cooperation.

The Sub-Committee of the Membership and Finance Committee meeting was held at the Council's office on March 1, 1955 at 4 P.M.

Mr. Blume, the chairman, opened the meeting.

Those present were: Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Dagen, Mr. Baker and Dr. Parrish.

The minutes of the Luncheon meeting on February 22, 1955 were read by Mrs. Ione Stanley and approved by the committee.

Outlines for the introductory and invitation type letters, and membership cards were also submitted to the group.

It was the general opinion of the group that letters, such as suggested by the Membership Committee, would be too lengthy. The brochure could introduce the Council, and state purposes and objectives.

Mr. Blume and Mr. Baker stated that a brochure could be worked out with Mrs. Dagen. Mrs. Dagen commented on the expense of two separate brochures and the Publications Committee could include the necessary information.

The committee general agreed that personal notes from the Directors and Committee Members, Brochure and membership card could be mailed to each new member.

Dr. Parrish suggested as a nucleus to use the old SRC's and Dr. William Vastine's (Federal Council of Churches Project) lists. These letters should inform them of our new office and official drive for new members, also requesting them to submit names of interested friends.

Mr. Blume and Mr. Baker suggested meeting again when Mrs. Dagen is ready to submit the brochure.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Ione G. Stanley
Assistant Director

bm

Minutes of the Meeting of Committee on Publications

The Publications Committee met on Monday, March 14, 1955 at 4:15 P.M. in the office of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations in the Heyburn Building. In attendance were Mr. Mansir Tydings, Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg, Mr. Charles Steele, Mrs. Margaret Dagen.

A discussion was held on types of programs for radio and TV and Miss Ruthenburg reported that a series of programs on integration were being developed by the Moral Side of the News. Dr. C. H. Parrish has been assisting in the collection of materials for Miss Ruthenburg and WHAS-TV staff who will present these programs. Several other ideas were exchanged as aids in the program for integration. One ideas was that good teachers, Negro and White, be celebrated on radio or TV. If such programs were done through the TV medium, nothing would have to be said emphasizing race, but the visual impact would be strong. A possibility would be a teacher appearing with a portion of her class, demonstrating ways of teaching in the area in which he or she was outstanding. Another idea for an exchange of teachers (Negro in white schools; white in Negro schools) was suggested, with proper radio and TV publicity in such instances as particularly good jobs were done.

A request from the Membership Committee (which was to have liaison with the Publications Committee) was considered. A printed brochure was felt necessary for the spreading of information about the Kentucky Council's work and for the informing of potential members. Several brochures from other organizations were examined and Mr. Steele gave helpful information about printing prices and illustrations because of his Urban League experience with such matters. It was felt that the brochure for the Kentucky Council should be brief, clear, effectively printed and it was suggested that in its final stages, a professional advertising man might help with it for layout, etc. Mr. Tydings said that a friend of his could be enlisted to help give a final professional touch to the brochure. The Committee enthusiastically approved his trying to get such help.

Miss Ruthenburg agreed to write the copy for this brochure, including history and background of the Kentucky Council; affiliation with the SRC; purposes, manner of working; objectives; supporting quotations from organizations and individuals of influence; a list of the Board of Directors, Staff, and Consultants. She agreed to have her work ready in less than two weeks so that it might be possible to have the brochure ready, or a proof of it available, by the Board meeting in April.

The meeting adjourned at 5:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Margaret W. Dagen
Executive Director

MINUTES - KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS: EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Education Program Committee of KCHR held its first meeting in Lexington, Kentucky on Saturday, March 26, 1955 at 10:00 A.M. Present at the meeting were Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, Chairman, Miss Juliet J. Poynter, Mrs. James Strauss, Mr. Sam Taylor, Dr. Leonard C. Meece, Mrs. James G. Sheehan, Mrs. Margaret W. Dagen.

Dr. Atwood called for a brief report of progress and problems of the Kentucky Council from the Executive Director. Helpful suggestions were given at this time for the Brochure being prepared by the Publications Committee and to be used for membership and information purposes.

Dr. Atwood indicated that it was one of the jobs of the Committee to supplement and cooperate with the work of the Consultants who are doing educational work for integration throughout the state. He raised questions as to the best way to aid these Consultants.

Some suggestions made and discussed were:

1. That the Committee devise a simple workshop plan, including simple techniques on how to put on such a program, and a brief and helpful list of references. This plan would be useful to various groups throughout the state who do not know where and how to begin on a program for integration. Mrs. Strauss was asked to work on this and agreed to do so.
2. That the Kentucky Council own materials and films, if financially possible, to be loaned to groups in the state. It was suggested that the state colleges be asked to purchase films, filmstrips, and materials so they would be available to groups in their area.
3. That a bibliography of existing materials in the field of school integration be compiled and distributed under the Kentucky Council name and be printed in as many state publications as possible (KEA, KTA, PTA, State Superintendents' Bulletin, etc.) Dr. Atwood and Mr. Taylor agreed to work on this.
4. That a state-wide workshop to demonstrate the above simple workshop plan be arranged with participants from as many different kinds of groups as possible over the state. It was indicated here that the finances limitations of the Kentucky Council might make this difficult. Another suggestion was that a workshop of this kind be a part of the summer NCCJ-University of Kentucky Workshop for administrative people in Lexington this summer. Some difficulties in attaining this were discussed but Dr. Sutton agreed to go over the possibilities with Dr. Howard Beers, the University of Kentucky liaison for the workshop, and to inform the Kentucky Council.
5. That each member of the Committee (and the Board) meet with small groups of five to explain the work of the Southern Regional Council and the Kentucky Council to obtain an ever-growing understanding of our work and needs and to get a larger supporting group for community problems that might need a number of people to work on them.
6. That a meeting be held as soon as possible with the Governor's Commission on Desegregation. This was made in the form of a motion in which the Committee strongly urged the Executive Committee to plan a luncheon meeting of this kind for the April 15 Board meeting in Louisville.
7. That membership cards be put into the hands of all Board members as soon as possible so they could help explain the work of the Kentucky Council and gain members.
8. That the office be staffed with adequate office help (clerical) as soon as possible so the Kentucky Council could be fully ready to meet "an avalanche of requests for help" that the Committee felt would be forthcoming as soon as the Court rules on How and When desegregation must occur.
9. That the Committee, and the entire Kentucky Council, do all it can to contact and get into as many local communities as possible, and not just the school officials in them, but also PTA groups, civic organizations, all groups that could possibly give support to and requests for a good program for integration.

The meeting was adjourned by the Chairman at 12:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Margaret W. Dagen
Executive Director

IMPORTANT GENERAL POLICIES

The Executive Committee of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations meeting on March 28, 1955 unanimously adopted the following policies subject to final approval of the Board of Directors.

1. The Educational Approach

Anyone who has followed the story of the Southern Regional Council knows that the genius of the group has been its emphasis upon the educational approach. It has not been an action group in the sense of aggressively trying to force issues by legal means, controversy with newspaper editors or other dramatic attempts. Many of its members, sympathetic to the action approach, have worked through organizations set up to meet the need for action but not as members of the Southern Regional Council. Now, particularly since the law is on our side, we in the Kentucky Council of Human Relations should think of ourselves as educators rather than as agents of social action interested in getting quick results no matter what else may happen.

2. The Community Approach

Basically, the consultants in their conversations with people in various communities are educators who try to lead people into a clearer analysis of their local situation and to help them in their search for proposed measures. They have no magic formula which they are trying to sell or no mandate which they are trying to force upon an unwilling populace. Thus the consultants should in one sense be looked upon as an arm of the Education Committee and their program geared in with the overall plans of this Committee.

3. A State-wide Service

In a sense, Louisville, through the Urban League, the NCCJ, and the NAACP, is already outfitted with groups which seek to work against racial discrimination. Because we are organized for state-wide service, most of our energy should be devoted to helping communities where no local help is available. This means that the Louisville office will have to overcompensate, in a sense, to work through consultants and others in areas outside Louisville.

4. A Cooperative Undertaking

No chosen or self-appointed group has all of the truth. Accordingly, wherever possible there should be an effort made to work with other groups which would be mutually interested in some projected workshop or other phase of our program. Our purpose is not to glorify, advertise, or aggressively publicize the Kentucky Council on Human Relations; we are working to increase interracial understanding. We must be careful not to bring about organizational misunderstanding with other groups or we set up road-blocks to our important objectives of interracial understanding.

5. The Involvement of the Whole Council

The decisions of all Committees should be circulated to the whole Council for comment and as little use as possible should be made of the small Executive Committee. If a decision has to be taken by the small Committee the whole Council should be notified of it at once so that any person whose name appears on the letterhead can give adequate explanation to anyone making inquiries. Nothing would kill this whole undertaking more quickly than to have a few

around the central office "in the know" and the rest "going along for the ride." Certain matters of tactics, as well as of strategy, should be discussed widely before the consultants or executive staff embark upon them. Whatever is done should be done in the spirit of the long history and general reputation of the Southern Regional Council.

6. Education is not Gradualism in the Outworn Sense of the Term.

There are times in the history of interracial relations when action is most urgently needed, but it is hard for one organization to combine successfully in so touchy a field both the action and the educational functions. Education, which seems slow at first, can result in cumulative results which are sometimes more dramatic than would have been a series of stubborn stands. Thus, in concentrating upon the educational aspects we are not defaulting but are rather doing the best job we can along the avenue open to us and in the faith that in time small efforts now put forth will be multiplied many-fold. The two races will be living in the South for centuries to come; we need to build bridges of understanding even more than drawing up battlefields. The Kentucky Council of Human Relations should specialize in bridge-building and get some of these bridges erected as quickly as possible in many Kentucky communities or help strengthen those in need of repair.

FBR ✓
GtH ✓
GSM ✓

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

APR 20 1955

MINUTES

There was a meeting of the Executive Committee of the KCHR at 10:15 A. M., Wednesday, April 13. Members of the committee present were: Mr. W. H. Perry, presiding, Dr. C. H. Parrish, J. M. Tydings and Mrs. Margaret Dagen. Mrs. Ione Stanley was present by invitation.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved but not read, a copy having been sent to each member of the Executive Committee shortly after the meeting.

The treasurer reported a balance in the bank of $281.09.

Mrs. Dagen presented an agenda for the board meeting which was discussed and adopted.

Mrs. Stanley reported that a letter to a list of 150 old SRC members had so far produced 35 renewals of membership in KCHR.

Mrs. Dagen reported having filed the Council's Incorporation papers with the Secretary of State on Friday, April 8. She was accompanied by Mr. Tydings who arranged interviews with Governor Wetherby, Asst. Attorney General Owen Keller, Supt. of Public Instruction Mr. Wendell Butler, Asst. Supt. of Schools Mr. Gordie Young. Copies of "Answers for Action" and "Patterns for Integration" were left in each department. Mrs. Dagen prepared a Press Release which was left with Mr. Allen Trout of the Courier-Journal, and which has since appeared not only in this paper but the Louisville Times and the Louisville Defender.

It was also reported by Mrs. Dagen that with the help of Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg, a brochure, explaining the services of the Council, has been prepared and is almost ready to be printed. It was agreed that rough copies of the brochure shouldbe sent to members of the Board for approval of policy statements only. The format will be finally worked out by an expert on such matters. The committee will seek the cooperation, in this regard, of Mr. Richard Remmeisen or Mr. Sandy Wood. A date deadline will be established for receipt of approval from members of the Board, otherwise it will be assumed that they approve the statements contained in the brochure.

It was explained that the membership cards and the calling cards for the consultants will have printed on them the same policy statements as used in the brochure.

A letter from Dr. Sanders was read in which he recommended that the reports of consultants be held as confidential information unless there is agreement by all parties concerned that such information may be used for the Council's purposes. This question was raised also at the MammothCave Conference and the importance of this policy, further emphasised by Dr. Sanders, indicated the need for establishment of a formally adopted policy, which was unanimously agreed to.

It was necessary to adjourn the meeting without officially reviewing Mrs. Dagen's employment status. Mr. Perry and Mr. Tydings were appointed as a committee to review the matter with Mrs. Dagen after the meeting and to make a report to a full meeting of the Executive Committee as soon as possible after the meeting of the Board on Friday, April 15.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Margaret Dagen

bm

Secretary-Treasurer

IMPORTANT NOTICE

There will be a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations Tuesday, June 28, 1955 at 2 P.M. Please use the attached card to reply.

This will be a very important meeting. The present program of the Council will be evaluated and plans for next steps will be made.

Cordially yours,

J. M. Tydings,
Secretary

MINUTES

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

A meeting of the Board of Directors of KCHR was called to order by the Chairman, Mr. W. H. Perry, Jr. in Louisville at the Seelbach Hotel at 2:00 P. M., on June 28, 1955.

Members of the Board present were: Messrs. Kelly J. Day, Sam B. Taylor, Whitney M. Young, Charles T. Steels, J. Van Dyke Norman, Frank L. Stanley, James A. Cawood, W. H. Perry, Jr. and Mansir Tydings; Mesdames William P. Heuser and Anita W. Robinson, Drs. R. B. Atwood, Olof Anderson, and C. H. Parrish, Jr.

Members of the staff present were: Mrs. Margaret W. Dagen and Dr. Hugh A. Brimm.

Guests in attendance included Dr. George Mitchell, Director and Dr. Fred Routh, Associate Director, both of the Atlanta Office of the Southern Regional Council. Mr. Mathis, Asst. Supt. of Harlan County Schools, accompanied Mr. Cawood.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Dr. Anderson.

The Chairman called for the members to introduce themselves so that new members present would become acquainted with everyone. He introduced Mr. Day of Pikeville and Mr. Cawood, of Harlan, as new members of the Board, and announced that other new directors, elected at the last meeting, who had accepted, but who were unable to attend, included the following:

Mrs. Abbie Clements Jackson, Louisville
Mr. Joseph Freeland, Paducah
Rt. Rev. Alfred F. Horrigan, Louisville

Mr. Perry explained the purpose of this meeting was to plan next steps in the light of experiences during the past months of organizing the Council and initiating the consultant services throughout the state. He presented the Executive Committee's agenda for this meeting.

Dr. Routh responded to the Chairman's request for remarks by commenting on the consultant services program of the Kentucky Council, saying that it is unique and holds promise of being a most effective approach in obtaining local community inter group cooperation which the Atlanta office feels is essential to the implementation of the Supreme Court ruling. Next year there will be an extra $2500.00 available to State Councils for consultant work.

The Southern Regional Council now has 11 human relations agencies in 12 of the Southern States where it operates, and is stimulating interracial cooperation. Dr. Routh stated that the South as a whole is making better progress than the newspapers say. The overall picture is very hopeful.

The Secretary was requested to review the high points of minutes of the last meeting, April 15, 1955 (a copy having been forwarded to all members of the Board) and the minutes were thus approved.

The Treasurer reported a balance of $317.04 in the bank which, together with an unassigned balance due the Council from the Atlanta office of $108.36, makes a total available for operation of $425.40. A printer's statement of $329.00 has just been received, and other end of the month bills, amounting to about $225.00, are now due and payable. An assignment of funds for the salary of the Executive Secretary and for payments to consultants has been made by the Atlanta office and is not included in the above.

The Executive Secretary reported that he felt that the membership campaign, just now getting under way, would be successful and that the balance anticipated in the budget would be raised. He is giving the major part of his attention to the membership problem,

and has written special letters to old members urging them to renew their interest in the Council, to the 250 superintendents of county and city school systems advising them of services available through the Council, to ministers of churches requesting an opportunity to speak to church groups, to a special list of key people throughout the state. Mrs. Stanley has developed an extensive mailing list of prospective members to whom letters and brochures are now being sent. In this connection Mr. Thomas Graham, of Louisville, has agreed to send a personal letter and brochures to a list of about 5000 people in the state at his own expense as a contribution to the Council's work. Consultants have been canvassed and have indicated a readiness to stimulate and to assist in establishing local groups. A letter has also been prepared, approved and is now ready for members of the Board of Directors to sign personally and send to their friends. A news letter will be developed to send to members of the Council and consultants.

There was an exchange of ideas and suggestions by various members of the Board which culminated in a motion by R. B. Atwood, seconded by S. B. Taylor that the program and plans of the Executive Secretary be approved with commendation. The Executive Secretary then received a unanimous vote of confidence.

Mrs. Margaret Dagen then made a verbal report covering her work with the Council since February 1, 1955, and after a frank evaluation of the Council's limitations as to funds and staff, read a letter of resignation which she had addressed to the Executive Committee on April 20, 1955. She asked that the Board receive her resignation, not only on the basis of her removal to St. Louis, but also because of the reasons set forth in the above mentioned letter as read to the Board of Directors.

There was a unanimous vote in favor of a motion by Mr. Steele, seconded by Mr. R. B. Atwood, that Mrs. Dagen's resignation be formally accepted by the Board, and that a copy of her letter of April 20, 1955 be filed with the Council's records, further, that the action of the Executive Committee employing Dr. Hugh A. Brimm as her successor, as of June 1, 1955, be ratified, and approved.

The chairman advised that the Executive Committee has met and now recommends that in order to expedite the membership program, coordinate the work of the consultants and to develop projects on integration, that the staff of the Council consist of the following:

1. Dr. Hugh A. Brimm, Executive Secretary at a salary of $5000.00 per year, retroactive from June 1, to October 1, 1955.
2. That Dr. Brimm be authorized to employ a full-time administrative assistant, at a salary of not more than $3600.00 per year, combining in one person competent assistance as typist, bookkeeper, and other duties essential for proper office management.
3. That the consultants' work be continued throughout the summer, subject to time actually given to the program by the consultants and so reported, to the extent that funds budgeted for this purpose are available.
4. That the staff and consultants be approved only on the basis of competence and interest in the work of the Council.

It was moved by Dr. R. B. Atwood, seconded by Mr. K. J. Day, that the above recommendations be approved and authorized by the Board of Directors. The vote was unanimous.

The chairman advised that the recommendations as approved were made after a thorough review of the Council's over-all program, and that the position of Assistant Executive Director could be allowed to terminate as of July 1, 1955. Mrs. Ione Stanley, who has held this position has been properly consulted, and has been asked to continue to serve the Council as a consultant to replace Mr. Maupin, who will be on a leave of absence from his school next year.

Dr. R. B. Atwood moved, it was seconded by Mrs. A. W. Robinson, that the Executive Committee convey to Mrs. Stanley the appreciation of the Board of Directors for her work for the Council. The motion was unanimously passed.

Dr. Atwood reported that the Education Committee had held a meeting in Frankfort and that one result was the development of annotated bibliography of films available for groups studying integration. The State Department of Education has agreed to multigraph the report and will make it available to anyone interested. A format was presented and the entire project was approved and authorized for publication by a motion made by Dr. C. H. Parrish, seconded by Mrs. A. W. Robinson, and passed.

The meeting was concluded by a statement from Dr. Mitchell that the Kentucky group "is doing a great job and is giving leadership to the South."

The meeting was adjourned at 4:30 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary

FILE COPY

KENTUCKY SOLVES A PROBLEM

Sponsored by

The Seminar on Intergroup Relations
University of Kentucky
June 29, 1955

PROGRAM

10:00 - 11:30 a.m. - William S. Taylor Education Building.

Panel Discussion:

"The Problem of Desegregation in Kentucky Schools"

Moderator: Dr. A. D. Albright, Director, Bureau of School Service, University of Kentucky.

Panel Members: Dr. R. B. Atwood, President, Kentucky State College.
Mr. Weldon James, Associate Editor, Louisville Courier-Journal.
Dr. C. H. Parrish, Department of Sociology, University of Louisville.
Mr. James Patton, Chief, Bureau of Vocational Education, State Department of Education.
Mrs. James Sheehan, Past President, Kentucky Council, P.T.A.

11:35 a.m.-12:45 p.m. - Lunch at Student Union Cafeteria. (seating in Football Room)
All visitors will be furnished with free luncheon tickets. Seminar members and visitors from the same community are urged to sit together and share thinking about local problems and conditions relating to desegregation.

1:00 - 3:00 p.m. - Journalism Building, Rooms 205, 207, 209, 211.

Group Meetings, A, B, C, & D.

Materials and Visual Aids, Center Room 210.

Do not leave the conference without inspecting the materials and visual aids which can be of great value in group work in your own community.

Fayette County Advisory Committee on Desegregation

Local school boards and superintendents have several alternatives in the problem of desegregation in the schools. Boards and superintendents can do nothing and wait for pressures to build up in their communities, wait for legal action, make hasty decisions based on partial information about their communities, or develop plans involving careful study and community participation in decision-making.

The Fayette County Board of Education chose to appoint last February an advisory committee on special problems -- buildings, transportation, and desegregation. Membership on the committee represented occupational, religious, racial, educational, business, and civic groups. The advisory committee was asked to study the three problems and to make recommendations to the County Board of Education.

The advisory committee, which has been active since February, decided early to make a careful study of the population of Fayette County including migrations, trends in residential housing, locations of school-age children, school enrollments, and projections of these factors over the next ten years. Moreover, analyses of school transportation and building facilities have been made in the light of the population characteristics.

Study by the committee so far has been in preparation for the development of a plan to abide by the decision and decree of the U. S. Supreme Court. In current meetings the advisory committee is interviewing groups and individuals who have expressed an interest in the problem of desegregation. Consultants are being called upon for specific information and counsel. The central staff of the Fayette County Board of Education has gathered and presented to the committee vast amounts of data on the school system and has met regularly with the committee.

The committee has already made some recommendations to the County board, such as the admission of a Negro student to the summer school, use of vocational education facilities for all youth, and walking limits to school. A plan for desegregation will follow.

Prepared by A. D. Albright, Chairman
of the Committee, June, 1955

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

1319 HEYBURN BLDG.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

DR. HUGH A. BRIMM
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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CHAIRMAN
MISS JULIET J. POYNTER
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J. MANSIR TYDINGS
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DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. TOM C. VENABLE
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

September 19, 1955

SEP 22 1955

TO: Board of Directors
FROM: Hugh A. Brimm, Executive Director

At the request of Mr. W. H. Perry, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Council, I am writing to announce a meeting of the Board of Directors to be held on Saturday, October 1st at 1:30 p.m. (Central Standard Time) in the Seelbach Hotel.

As you know, this date will mark the beginning of the new fiscal year for the Council. In addition to a review of our activities for the first year, there will be some important items of new business. Some of these matters are presented to you as recommendations in the minutes of the Executive Committee, a copy of which you will find enclosed.

Please notify us on the enclosed card if you are planning to attend the meeting.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Hugh A. Brimm

Hugh A. Brimm

HAB:ms
Enclosures

Minutes of the Executive Committee
August 25, 1955

A Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations was held in the Council's office, 1319 Heyburn Building, Thursday, August 25, at 10:00 a.m.

All members of the Committee and the Executive Director were present. The Executive Director made an oral report of progress and presented a written report of the all day meeting of the Consultants held on August 15, 1955 at the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville. It was decided that this report be edited and condensed by the Director and that it should be made a part of these minutes, copies of which shall bo sent as a report to the members of the Board of Directors and to Atlanta.

It was further agreed that the resolution with regard to the study of the role of Lincoln Institute and Kentucky State College as integrated schools as recommended by the Consultants be herewith adopted by the Executive Committee.

It was moved and seconded that the first step in the implementation of the above resolution is that the State Superintendent of public instruction, as chairman of the Board of Regents of Kentucky State College and Lincoln Institute, be requested to obtain the approval and acceptance of the Board of Regents and the State Board of Education of the offer of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations to make such a study. The motion was passed unanimously.

After some discussion, the following members of the Board of Directors were appointed as a sub-committee to direct the study: Dr. Irving Sanders to serve as chairman and have the services of Dr. A. Lee Coleman as Consultant. Members of the Committee shall include Rabbi Maurice Davis, Miss Juliet Poynter, Mrs. James Strauss, Dr. Leonard C. Meece, Dr. Roscoe Giffin and Dr. C. H. Parrish, Jr. Advisors to the Committee, without power to make decisions, are Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, Mr. Whitney M. Young and Mr. Sam Taylor.

The Executive Director read the resolution adopted by the Southern Regional Council at its meeting on August 16th at Mammoth Cave:

> On Motion agreed that any state which at September 30, 1955, has not raised its agreed pro-rata quota, would have its assistance cut off until it meets its first year and current requirements.

The above resolution and the financial situation were discussed. A financial report was presented by the treasurer to August 1st, 1955 and was received and ordered recorded in these minutes. After a discussion on the above report, the expenditures and receipts from August 1st to date were added. It was indicated that the Council was within $200 of its goal, if the grant from the Lincoln Foundation is counted. It was agreed that there should be no slack in the effort to obtain members and that cooperation of the Directors was the most effective way to do this. Contacts should also be made with Kentucky Foundations.

Dr. Brimm called attention to the fact that he would not be able to give full time to the work of the Council after September 15 when he must report to his school. It was moved and seconded and passed that Dr. Brimm and Mr. Tydings both be employed on a part-time basis from October 1st until January 1st, 1956. In the interim, the Executive Committee should seek a qualified full-time Executive Director. It was understood that Dr. Brimm will be in charge of the program, the work with the Consultants, and shall be assisted by Mr. Tydings in raising funds, obtaining memberships and shall continue to keep records of secretary-treasurer.

The Executive Committee unanimously expressed appreciation for the progress which has been made and urged that the momentum of the program and the membership drive be sustained.

Respectively submitted:

J. M. Tydings, Secretary-Treasurer

TO: Members of the Board of Directors
of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations

The following is a report on the meeting of the Consultants, August 15, 1955 in the Reynolds Room, Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Kentucky, 10:00 a.m.

As requested by the Executive Director, Dr. Lee Coleman presided at the meeting. The following Consultants were present:

Mr. Joseph Carroll
Dr. Lee Coleman
Dr. Louis C. Kesselman
Mr. Howitt C. Mathis
Mrs. James G. Sheehan
Dr. Willis Sutton
Dr. Tom C. Venable
Dr. G. D. Wilson
Mr. William M. Wood

In addition to the above, all members of the Executive Committee were present. Mr. Fred Routh, Associate Director of the Southern Regional Council also attended.

In summary, the following issues were discussed and some concensus was reached:

(1) The role of the Consultants was discussed and it was agreed that the Consultant should be subject to call by boards of education and citizens' groups, but at the same time, they should maintain a watchful interest in what is going on in the counties assigned to them.
(2) The Consultants should continue to urge the appointment of inter-racial Citizens Committees on school integration and should study what can be done along this line most effectively.
(3) The appointment of local chapters of the Council should be the direct responsibility of the Executive Director who may call on the Consultants for assistance. The role of the Executive Director seems to call for a strengthened program in this regard since the Consultants do not have enough time available for follow-up work and cannot consistently and systematically cover much territory.
(4) Personal identification with local problems should be avoided, but it should be clearly understood that the principle of integration does guide the work of the Council.
(5) The Consultants should work for the formation of local Councils as the opportunity arises, but this should be the direct responsibility of the Central office.
(6) Whenever possible, we should be stimulating other agencies to take projects on integration as they may be stragetically capable of doing so.

After luncheon, consideration was given to a study of the role of Lincoln Institute and Kentucky State College as part of the state educational program after integration. Represented by its Executive Secretary, Mr. J. M. Tydings expressed the concern of the Board of the Lincoln Foundation that proper study and consideration be given to the kind of program best suited to Lincoln Institute and Kentucky State College so that the best interests of Negro youth would be served, and at the same time, the services of the school should not be used by any school district seeking to evade integration on the local level.

Dr. G. D. Wilson of Kentucky State College advised that President Atwood advised of an action of the Board of Regents to officially open the college to all races. An evening school for state employees failed to attract students. The present enrolment of the college is 450 of which number, 1/3 come from out of state. The college has a specific responsibility with regard to mechanical arts training as a land grant college which services are not offered at the University of Kentucky. Students from Louisville enrolled because the cost at the University of Louisville is much higher. When Centre, Georgetown, Transylvania, Eastern, Berea, Asbury and the University of Kentucky under-graduate school open their schools to both races, many students now attending Kentucky State College will be attracted and will enroll in them. Catholic schools are drawing many now.

Mr. Carroll of Lincoln Institute advised that the enrolment there was 555 students last year. They came from 51 counties and school districts throughout the state and that about 200 students from northern states had been turned away. Most of the students attending Lincoln Institute come from poorer districts where the white high schools are not "A" accredited. The integration would mean that the Negro students would have to accept an inferior program to that available to them at Lincoln Institute.

Following these statements, there was considerable discussion, and there was a concensus of agreement based upon the following points:

(1) A study of the long range program for these two institutions is complicated, but a short range study might be possible.

(2) The initiative for a study should come from the Board of Regents. Both Lincoln Institute and Kentucky State College are governed by the same Board.

(3) The study should be factual information which would be useful to the State Department of Education and other bodies involved in making a decision about a program for these institutions.

(4) The development of a program by 1956 should be available so that the Legislature would not act without information needed for a carefully thought out, positive program.
(5) The study should be made in terms of the total program of education of all children of the state and not simply as Negro schools.
(6) A comprehensive study would cost more than $500 but the Council could stimulate the Legislative Research Council of the State Department of Education to assist and take the responsibility for a larger study.
(7) Due to lack of time for study and because it does not involve human relations, per se, a study should not be undertaken by the Consultants as a group.
(8) The Executive Director should call the Consultants as needed to assemble such facts as already may be available from past studies.
(9) Appreciation for the grant was expressed for the motive that the Lincoln Foundation had in offering to contribute $500 to the work of the Council which amount could be counted to qualify the Kentucky Council for renewal of its grant from Southern Regional Council funds next year.

A motion was made by Dr. Venable and seconded by Dr. Kesselman, and passed, as follows:

> That the Board of Directors of the Council be advised to appoint a sub-committee of the board to collect pertinent facts with regard to the program and facilities of Kentucky State College and Lincoln Institute as would be helpful to the State Board of Education in making policy decisions with regard to the future of these schools. The report should pose specific questions and outline alternatives which should be considered in order to make the best possible decisions.
>
> Further, that the Consultants should be called on for assistance as their services are needed and available for the contribution that they as individuals may be able to make to the study.

With the passage of the above resolution, the matter was therefore referred to the Board of Directors for action as to procedures for making such a study.

There followed a discussion of the role of the Consultants and other matters pertaining to their relationship to the Council.

During further discussion on the work of the Consultants, Dr. Brimm suggested that the Consultants might include their per diem with travel expenses to facilitate payment. Dr. Venable thought that the Consultants should be paid only for specific assignments. It was pointed out by Mr. Routh that the money alloted for the Consultants by the central office could not be used except for salaries--only actually in lieu of a salary for a co-director as originally suggested in the general plans.

The Tennessee Council on Human Relations has developed a manual which defines the work of the Consultants. Although this was an impressive document, it was felt that the less formal arrangement in Kentucky is preferred and that Dr. Sander's book on Making Good Communities Better served as a good guide for the Consultant.

It was decided that the Consultants' reports should be less formal and omit factual data which is already available in the State Department of Education reports and need not be included. The most desirable information would be the names of people who could be counted on to cooperate as well as those who were hostile to integration, so that the Executive Director would have a file of names for a guide when visiting the various school districts. He would also have need for information to make reports of the newsletter type to Consultants as well as to members of the Board, and others.

Much emphasis was placed on the importance of face to face interviews, and therefore for a strengthening of the central office so that the Executive Director could give adequate time to such work.

Dr. Brimm requested as much assistance as possible in developing local groups and pointed out the need for financial support and program development on the local level. However, if another organization is already working in the local community and is adequately meeting the need, no effort should be made to set up a competing group.

The schools are looking for help now and the demand for the Consultant's services will be increased rather than diminished.

An invitation was extended by Mr. Carroll that the next meeting of the Consultants be held at Lincoln Institute, and the month of November was agreed to.

Respectfully submitted:

J. M. Tydings, Secretary-Treasurer
August 25, 1955

TREASURER'S REPORT SHEET

Account Number	Account	Budget Sub-Totals	Totals	Month Sub Total 8/1/55	Totals
1.	Office Expense:		4300.		1959.74
a.	Rent	900.		416.82	
b.	Telephone & Telegraph	300.		214.68	
c.	Postage	200.		130.68	
d.	Supplies	300.		191.52	
e.	Printing	300.		* 376.61	
f.	Stenographer	2300.		** 629.43	
2.	Travel & Conferences:		1500.		1121.26
a.	Executive	800.		371.74	
b.	Conferees	500.		749.52	
c.	Speakers	200.			
3.	General Expenses:		5000.		3983.59
a.	Furniture	500.		535.75	
b.	Consultants	3500.		3160.00	
c.	SRC Literature	200.		178.84	
d.	"New South"	800.		109.00	
4.	Contingencies		200.		
	Total		11000.		7064.59
5.	SRC Funds:		8000.		** 5896.36
6.	Memberships:		2635.		554.00
7.	Sundry:		365.		255.15
a.	Contributions	200		120.	
b.	Sale of Literature	165.		135.15	
8.	Bank Balance Total		11000.		6705.51
				Dr.	359.08
				Adjustment	229.00
					130.08

Adjusted to include:
* Acct. payable - Grieb $229.00 due
** Salary of Miss Sterling including $200.00 for July

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

1319 HEYBURN BLDG.

LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

DR. HUGH A. BRIMM
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
WILLIAM H. PERRY, JR.
CHAIRMAN
MISS JULIET J. POYNTER
CHARLES T. STEELE
J. MANSIR TYDINGS
SECRETARY-TREASURER

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HOUSTON BAKER
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RABBI MAURICE DAVIS
KELLY J. DAY
JOSEPH S. FREELAND
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MRS. ANITA W. ROBINSON
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MISS DORCAS RUTHENBURG
DR. IRWIN T. SANDERS
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SAM TAYLOR
DR. HERBERT S. WALLER
WHITNEY M. YOUNG

CONSULTANTS
JOSEPH A. CARROLL
DR. LEE COLEMAN
DR. L. C. KESSELMAN
HOWITT C. MATHIS
MRS. JAMES G. SHEEHAN
C. V. SNAPP
DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. TOM C. VENABLE
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

September 23, 1955

SEP 24 1955

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Your attention is called to the enclosed letter of notice to the Board of Directors of the K.C.H.R. of the Annual Meeting of October 1, 1955. Attached thereto are the minutes of a meeting of the Executive Committee, dated August 25, 1955.

The minutes are self-explanatory, however the action taken to recommend an interim arrangement to the Board of Directors with regard to the employment of an Executive Director by January 1, 1956 should have your approval before the Board meets to consider the matter. Please note the paragraph marked with pencil on Page 2 of the minutes.

It should be noted that the arrangement, as suggested, involves a resignation from Mr. Tydings as a member of the Board of Directors for the time his position as Secretary-Treasurer carries a salary.

As pointed out, this is a temporary arrangement and a bid for the time it takes to formally authorize a committee of directors to seek out an Executive Director whose employment would be acceptable to the Board of Directors.

Until recently advised by Dr. Parrish we did not know that funds might be available for two (2) salaries of $5,000.00 each for interracial co-directors for the Kentucky Council. We have assumed that the present arrangement of one Executive Director at $5000.00 per year and $3500.00 for the interracially constituted group of ten (10) consultants was all that the approved budget could allow, and that as an interracial group the consultants represent the equivalent if not the best possible alternative to the interracial co-directorship plan.

A budget plan with such alternatives as you would approve for the Kentucky Council should be placed before the Board of Directors during the October 1 meeting. A firm proposal which would be in keeping with the administrative policies of the Atlanta office would be appreciated.

As I indicated to you on the phone today, I will call you Monday to advise of any new developments.

With kindest regards, I am

Cordially yours,

Hugh A. Brimm,
Executive Director.

Minutes of the Executive Committee
August 25, 1955

A Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations was held in the Council's office, 1319 Heyburn Building, Thursday, August 25, at 10:00 a.m.

All members of the Committee and the Executive Director were present. The Executive Director made an oral report of progress and presented a written report of the all day meeting of the Consultants held on August 15, 1955 at the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville. It was decided that this report be edited and condensed by the Director and that it should be made a part of these minutes, copies of which shall be sent as a report to the members of the Board of Directors and to Atlanta.

It was further agreed that the resolution with regard to the study of the role of Lincoln Institute and Kentucky State College as integrated schools as recommended by the Consultants be herewith adopted by the Executive Committee.

It was moved and seconded that the first step in the implementation of the above resolution is that the State Superintendent of public instruction, as chairman of the Board of Regents of Kentucky State College and Lincoln Institute, be requested to obtain the approval and acceptance of the Board of Regents and the State Board of Education of the offer of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations to make such a study. The motion was passed unanimously.

After some discussion, the following members of the Board of Directors were appointed as a sub-committee to direct the study: Dr. Irving Sanders to serve as chairman and have the services of Dr. A. Lee Coleman as Consultant. Members of the Committee shall include Rabbi Maurice Davis, Miss Juliet Poynter, Mrs. James Strauss, Dr. Leonard C. Meece, Dr. Roscoe Giffin and Dr. C. H. Parrish, Jr. Advisors to the Committee, without power to make decisions, are Dr. Rufus B. Atwood, Mr. Whitney M. Young and Mr. Sam Taylor.

The Executive Director read the resolution adopted by the Southern Regional Council at its meeting on August 16th at Mammoth Cave:

> On Motion agreed that any state which at September 30, 1955, has not raised its agreed pro-rata quota, would have its assistance cut off until it meets its first year and current requirements.

The above resolution and the financial situation were discussed. A financial report was presented by the treasurer to August 1st, 1955 and was received and ordered recorded in these minutes. After a discussion on the above report, the expenditures and receipts from August 1st to date were added. It was indicated that the Council was within $200 of its goal, if the grant from the Lincoln Foundation is counted. It was agreed that there should be no slack in the effort to obtain members and that cooperation of the Directors was the most effective way to do this. Contacts should also be made with Kentucky Foundations.

Dr. Brimm called attention to the fact that he would not be able to give full time to the work of the Council after September 15 when he must report to his school. It was moved and seconded and passed that Dr. Brimm and Mr. Tydings both be employed on a part-time basis from October 1st until January 1st, 1956. In the interim, the Executive Committee should seek a qualified full-time Executive Director. It was understood that Dr. Brimm will be in charge of the program, the work with the Consultants, and shall be assisted by Mr. Tydings in raising funds, obtaining memberships and shall continue to keep records of secretary-treasurer.

The Executive Committee unanimously expressed appreciation for the progress which has been made and urged that the momentum of the program and the membership drive be sustained.

Respectively submitted:

J. M. Tydings, Secretary-Treasurer

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.
~~1313 HEYBURN BLDG.~~
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

January 21, 1956

Mr. Perry called the meeting of the Executive Committee to order at 1:00 p.m. at the Seelbach Hotel. Those present included Miss Juliet Poynter, Mr. Charles Steele and Mr. W. H. Perry, Jr. of the Executive Committee and members of the Personnel Committee.

Dr. Atwood, Chairman of the Personnel Committee requested Mrs. Green to give a progress report of that committee. There were no recommendations and the committee requested additional time in which to work on the selection of an Executive Director and Secretary-treasurer for the Council.

Motion was made and carried to receive the report of the Personnel Committee.

Motion was made and carried to authorize the extension of Dr. Brimm's salary to January 31, 1956 at which time it will terminate.

Motion was made and carried to continue the services of Miss Madge Sterling as secretary of the Council with correspondence to the Council to be directed to her residence: 203 South Hite Avenue, Louisville 6, Kentucky.

Motion was made and carried to authorize removal of the office furniture of the Council from the residence of the Executive Director where it had been stored to the O. K. Storage Company, Louisville, Kentucky.

Motion was made to adjourn the meeting at 2:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted:

Hugh A. Brimm, Acting Secretary

W. H. Perry, Jr., Chairman

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

MINUTES

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

April 14, 1956

The Board of Directors of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations met at 2 P. M. upon call by the Chairman Mr. W. H. Perry, Jr. in the office of President R. B. Atwood, at Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky.

Members present were:

Rev. Olof Anderson	Mr. William H. Perry, Jr.
Dr. R. B. Atwood	Mrs Priscilla Robertson
Dr. Roscoe Giffin	Miss Dorcas Ruthenburg
Dr. C. H. Parrish, Jr.	Mr. San B. Taylor
Miss Juliet J. Poynter	Dr. Whitney M. Young

Also present were Mr. Galen Martin, newly elected Executive Director of the Kentucky Council and Dr. Fred Routh, Asst. Executive Director of S. R. C. of Atlanta, Georgia.

The meeting was called to order by Chairman W. H. Perry. Upon request of the Chairman an account of the work of the Personel Committee was given by Dr. Atwood. The work of this Committee culminated in employment of Executive Director Galen Martin.

Motion was made by Mr. Taylor to welcome Mr. Martin as Executive Director of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, the motion was seconded and passed unanimously.

Upon request of Chairman Perry, Dr. Routh gave the Council a brief account of progress by the Councils in the several southern states. At the outset he stated that he was accused around the Atlanta Office of SRC of being the optimistic staff member. He hastened to state, however, that he felt there were reasons for optimism. He recounted a discussion recently with a member of a Citizens Council, to the effect that the Citizens Council member was quite alarmed that the southern states were being won over to integration. After two years, he stated there are only about three or four states of the seventeen where complete segregation in schools existed that have made no effort to integrate. He pointed out that the Governor of North Carolina stated that he would take no action to offset integration. Two Citizens Councils in Alabama are split on the issue, New Orleans will begin some integration this fall, three schools have integrated in Arkansas, 64 in Texas and 41 in Kentucky.

Mr. Taylor was also optimistic relative to Kentucky and pointed out that a number of additional school systems plan to begin integration in the fall of 1956.

There next followed a general discussion covering the subject of desegregated employment of Negro teachers etc.

It seemed to be the opinion that pupul integration was coming to be accepted by the various school boards of Kentucky. Little or no progress however, is being made in the employment of Negro teachers in the integrated classrooms. As a matter of fact several cases were cited where school boards had informed qualified Negro teachers that their services would no longer be needed when pupils integration began. It was the concensus of those talking that the program of the Kentucky Council be directed toward solving this problem with the following information and suggestions.

1. State Supt. Robert R. Martin has indicated this very subject is on the agenda of the State Board of Education at its next meeting, having been placed there at the request of board member, Mrs. Murray A. Walls.

2. A document might be prepared by the Council, setting forth value to be derived from the use of integration faculties for integrated pupils.

3. Executive Director Galen Martin, is already at work gathering information on instances of successful integrated employment in Kentucky, in the hope that this information will be helpful in solving the present problem.

4. Close cooperation with the Professional Placement Unit of the Department of Economic Security, Division of Employment Service at Frankfort, to the end that the credentials of every qualified unemployed or displaced Negro teacher will be recorded in the pool. The supervisor of the Professional Placement Unit, Mrs. Frances Bouton, has indicated a desire to be helpful. No commission or fee is charged. The Council could very well secure from Mrs. Bouton the teacher applications for employment, and distribute such applications to those teachers who are qualified, yet are displaced or unemployed.

5. This pool referred to above should be made available to the State Board of Education at the point where Emergency Certificates are issued to persons not qualified to teach. So long as there are qualified persons in the pool, local school boards as well as the State Board will know that the required affidavit certifying the contrary is perjury. Furthermore, school boards will be compelled to face the decision, namely, which is better for the children; employment of unqualified white teachers or qualified Negro teachers?

The Council discussed ways to let the public know of its program and the following were suggested: Notification to superintendents of the state of the Council's program and its location, News letters, distribution of literature and use of radio.

There was a motion that Mrs. James Strauss serve the Council as Secretary and Dr. R. B. Atwood serve as Treasurer. The motion was seconded and passed. It was decided that all checks would be signed by two of the following; Mr. Perry, Mr. Galen Martin and Dr. R. B. Atwood.

The following names were suggested for election as Directors at some subsequent meeting. These names will be considered by the Nominating Committee to be named by the Council Chairman.

Mr. Jerry Miller----------State Department of Finance
Mr. Donald E. Lathrope --------Department of Economic Security
Mr. Robert Menefee----------Berea College
Miss Rossie Drummond----------Louisville Community Chest
Rev. Reginald Johnson--------- Lexington, Kentucky
Mr. Sam Caddy----------United Mine Workers of America
Mr. Paul Tafel----------Louisville, Kentucky

Dr. Giffin requested Mr. Galen Martin to contact the manager of the Woolworth Store of Lexington, Kentucky relative to membership in the Council.

Executive Director, Galen Martin, presented a Statement of Income and Expenditures and the Proposed Budget. The budget was read and discussed and no objections was expressed. A copy is attached. The budget pointed out that the Council needs to raise $2481.00 in Kentucky before October 1, 1956.

After considerable discussion on methods of raising funds Mr. Perry, Chairman, appointed Dr. Roscoe Giffin as chairman of the Finance Committee. Dr. Giffin Accepted chairmanship and is to pick other persons to work with him.

Various ideas were advanced as to organizations and individuals that might contribute to the Council.

Dr. Routh made known to the Council the very definite position of the SRC that fund raising is the responsibility of the Directors and program is the responsibility of the Executive Director and Staff.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:25 P. M.

Respectfully submitted

Galen Martin, Executive Director

William H. Perry, Chairman

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC

Statement of Income and Expenditures and Proposed Budget
(Excluding staff salaries which are paid from Atlanta)

INCOME

	For Year Ending Sept. 30, 1955	For Year Ending Sept. 30, 1956 1st 6 months	2nd 6 months (estimated)
Contributions:			
SCR (other than salaries)	$3,096.36		1,000 (but 750 is for emergency)
Organizations	120.00	25.00	
Individuals			(KCHR needs to raise $2,481 more)
Memberships	1,019.00	519.00	
Sale of Literature	141.76		
Consultants fees & travel	2,240.00	500.00	2,000
Miscellaneous		134.83	
Total Income	$6,617.12	1,178.83	5,481

EXPENSES

Travel and Conferences	1,717.01	389.35	800
Printing	263.61	155.75	240
Rent	572.31	121.13	270
Telephone and Telegraph	265.21	93.18	175
Postage	150.00	5.57	300
Books and Subscriptions (other than New South)	142.69		100
New South Subscriptions	313.15	62.00	300
Accounting fees	125.00	125.00	
Consultants fees & travel	2,240.00	220.00	2,280
Office Supplies	339.58	5.65	200
Office Equipment	562.87		275
Stenographer		51.90	50
Miscellaneous		12.30	
Total Expenses	$6,691.43	1,241.38	4,990

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

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xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

May 4, 1956

Dear Executive Committee Member:

Dr. Parrish, Fred Routh of SRC, John Hope of SRC and others have suggested that we have a Directors workshop in Kentucky similiar to those already held in other states. I have been in contact with John Hope who would give us help in setting up and conducting such a workshop.

Our principle problem so far has been to arrive at a date which would be suitable to the largest group of Directors. John recommended a program beginning on a Friday night and continuing through Saturday.

We talked about the weedend of May 18 and 19, but I have since heard several drawbacks to these dates. It would be good if we could meet at Kentucky State College in Frankfort and use the beautiful facilities which they have to offer.

In spite of the lack of a date it seems important to begin thinking, talking and writing about the plan or program we want to follow. John suggested that for the most meaningful program our Executive Committee should work out a statement of the problem we face in Kentucky including the major things or issues which should be discussed at such a meeting.

I wish you would write me a letter giving your ideas on the major problems in our state. If we can call the workshop meeting with some common statement of the problem the group should be able to make more rapid progress in developing its own statement of the problem and still have plenty of time to go on to develop a full program to meet the problem.

If you can give us any guidance regarding dates when you will or will not be available it would be helpful.

I hope you will excuse the form of this request but we need your thinking as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Galen A. Martin
Executive Director

GAM/gr

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

~~1313 HEYBURN BLDG.~~
~~LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY~~

208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

May 9, 1956

Dear Director or Consultant:

I was much encouraged by the recent Directors meeting and we are moving ahead with the program discussed there. I am more convinced than ever that with the combined energies of our wonderful group of Directors and Consultants we can lead the way for further progress in human relations in Kentucky. I enclose a copy of the minutes of that meeting.

At the moment we would particularly like your help in locating instances in which Negroes have been employed in good jobs comparable to teaching. We want this information to compile a story and prepare a leaflet to encourage more such instances particularly in teaching but also in other jobs. We will secure approval before it is used.

Let me give one example of the type of information we are looking for. President Atwood of Kentucky State College has told us about two of his graduates who have good jobs in Lexington. They work as home demonstration agents for a firm interested in electrical appliances. They started out working just in Negro homes and schools but we are told they are no longer so restricted.

We hope to use this and other instances to prepare a picture leaflet which could be widely distributed to demonstrate Kentucky progress in employment and to encourage further advances. Would you please give us whatever suggestions you might have on the enclosed form and return it in the postage paid envelope.

I would greatly appreciate any suggestions you might have regarding the work of the Council.

Sincerely,

Galen A. Martin
Executive Director

P. S. We are still talking with John Hope of SCR about a Directors workshop but the dates are indefinite.

GAM/gr
Enclosures

Here are instances that I have heard about or have observed in which Negroes have been employed in good jobs in Kentucky, which you might use in the proposed leaflet. I know you want this information to compile a story and prepare a leaflet to encourage progress in employment on merit particularly in teaching. I understand that you will check for details and clearance before using this information. (Use reverse side if needed).

Employer_____ Address_____

Name of Employee_____ Address_____

Job Title_____ Duties_____

Comments:

* * * * * * *

Employer_____ Address_____

Name of Employee_____ Address_____

Job Title_____ Duties_____

Comments:

* * * * * * *

Employer_____ Address_____

Name of Employee_____ Address_____

Job Title_____ Duties_____

Comments:

_____ _____

Signed Address

Please return in the enclosed postage paid envelope to
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

GALEN A. MARTIN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

WILLIAM H. PERRY, JR.
CHAIRMAN
MISS JULIET J. POYNTER
CHARLES T. STEELE
MRS. JAMES STRAUSS
SECRETARY
DR. R. B. ATWOOD
TREASURER

DIRECTORS

REV. OLOF ANDERSON
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HOUSTON BAKER
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MRS. JAMES G. SHEEHAN
C. V. SNAPP
DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. TOM C. VENABLE
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

May 15, 1956

Dear Superintendent:

We are working to see that Kentucky schools do not lose the services of qualified teachers as pupil integration proceeds. Most Superintendents have told us whether or not they notified any Negro teachers by March 31, that they would not be needed after this school year. Most Superintendents have given us the name and address of any such teachers in their system.

We sent a Teacher Application for Employment to each teacher who received notice that we have learned about. They have been returning the form to the Professional Placement Unit, Department of Economic Security, Division of Employment Security, Commonwealth of Kentucky. We are also making other efforts to help these teachers find employment. Kentucky cannot afford to lose them.

According to our records we have not yet received your reply to the letter we sent a few weeks ago. We know you are extremely busy during this time of the year and our simple form is designed to take only a few minutes of your time. We enclose a copy of it and a postage-paid envelope for your use. Won't you please complete the form and return it now.

The Kentucky Council on Human Relations stands ready to help you in any way we can. Please call on us for any help you need in dealing with integration in your system.

Sincerely,

Galen A. Martin
Executive Director

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

GALEN A. MARTIN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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May 16, 1956

Dear Friends:

The Kentucky Council on Human Relations now has its office at the above address in Kentucky's Capitol city. We hope you will make note of this address and see that we are on the mailing list for your publication and any other information you might send out which could be of interest to us.

We will continue our work for smooth integration of Kentucky schools while working to insure that qualified teachers are retained and hired according to their merit. We are also interested in encouraging new employment opportunities for minority groups in Kentucky.

We hope you will inform us of your meetings at which I, or other representatives of the Council would be welcome.

Sincerely,

Galen A. Martin
Executive Director

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Kentucky

Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky
Phone: 3-1409

FOR RELEASE MAY 28, 1956

COUNCIL URGES 'HIRE TEACHERS ON MERIT, NOT RACE'

Study Shows Negro Teachers Better Prepared

The Kentucky Council on Human Relations today asked Kentucky school superintendents to hire and retain teachers on their merit rather than their race. The Council backed up their suggestion with figures showing that 85 percent of Kentucky's Negro teachers have their college degrees or better while only 58 percent of white teachers have the same.

In a letter sent to Kentucky school superintendents the Council's Executive Director, Galen Martin, noted Kentucky's progress in integration of pupils and said the loss of qualified Negro teachers as desegregation proceeds could jeopardize the new Foundation Program.

The Council letter said, "In spite of this higher level of preparation of the Negro teachers . . . well qualified Negro teachers whose schools are being integrated have received notice that they will not be needed next year." The letter noted that qualified Negro teachers were being threatened with loss of jobs in spite of the fact that Kentucky had 2,557 emergency teachers this school year.

A chart sent with the letter showed that almost 60% of Kentucky's white elementary teachers do not have the A.B. Degree while only 22.6% of Negro elementary teachers do not have their degree.

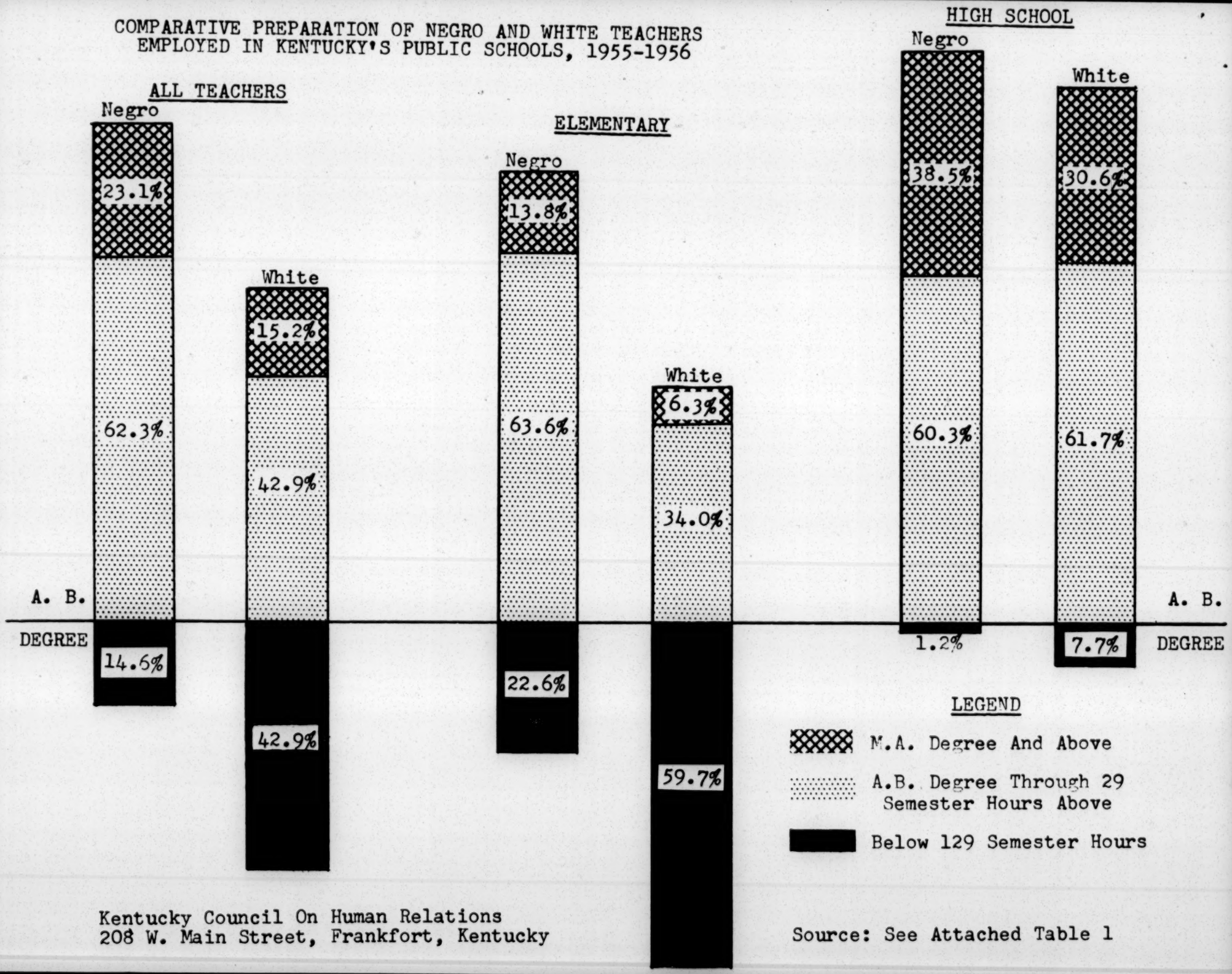
Reminding the superintendents that they and their Boards had to take an oath that they were submitting applications "for the best qualified persons available for the positions" when they asked for emergency teachers, Martin suggested such an oath could not be taken in good faith while qualified Negro teachers are available.

The letter warned, "If the tenure laws can be avoided today because of color of skin, then they can be violated tomorrow because of color of eyes or even political color."

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * **

(Text of letter and chart are attached)

COMPARATIVE PREPARATION OF NEGRO AND WHITE TEACHERS
EMPLOYED IN KENTUCKY'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1955-1956



Kentucky Council On Human Relations
208 W. Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

Source: See Attached Table 1

TABLE 1

COMPARATIVE PREPARATION OF NEGRO AND WHITE TEACHERS
EMPLOYED IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN KENTUCKY 1955--1956

TRAINING	Negro Teachers Total		White Teachers Total	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Above M. A. Degree	25	1.76	345	1.72
M. A. Degree	303	21.29	2,500	12.45
A. B. Degree through 29 sm. hrs. above	887	62.33	8,619	42.93
96-128 Semester Hours	125	8.79	2,834	14.12
64-95 Semester Hours	74	5.20	4,363	21.73
32-63 Semester Hours	7	.49	886	4.41
1-31 Semester Hours	1	.07	478	2.38
No College Hours	1	.07	52	.26
TOTAL	1,423	100.00	20,077	100.00

TRAINING	Negro Elementary Teachers		White Elementary Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Above M. A. Degree	8	.90	93	.68
M. A. Degree	114	12.85	765	5.63
A. B. Degree through 29 sm. hrs. Above	564	63.59	4,621	33.99
96-128 Semester Hours	121	13.64	2,557	18.81
64-95 Semester Hours	72	8.12	4,198	30.88
32-63 Semester Hours	6	.68	838	6.16
1-31 Semester Hours	1	.11	471	3.47
No College Hours	1	.11	52	.38
TOTAL	887	100.00	13,595	100.00

TRAINING	Negro Secondary Teachers		White Secondary Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Above M. A. Degree	17	3.17	252	3.89
M. A. Degree	189	35.26	1,735	26.77
A. B. Degree through 29 sm. hrs. Above	323	60.26	3,998	61.68
96-128 Semester Hours	4	.75	277	4.27
64-95 Semester Hours	2	.37	165	2.54
32-63 Semester Hours	1	.19	48	.74
1-31 Semester Hours	0	.00	7	.11
No College Hours	0	.00	0	.00
TOTAL	536	100.00	6,482	100.00

Source: Adapted from Teacher Education Circular No. 103, Division of Teacher Education and Certification, State Department of Education.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

May 28, 1956

GALEN A. MARTIN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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WILLIAM M. WOOD

Dear Superintendent:

Most Kentucky school superintendents have helped us obtain information on Negro teachers who have been notified that they would not be needed as teachers next year. I would like to say thank you and to report on the results of our survey.

Even before that I would like for you to look at the enclosed chart and table showing the comparative preparation of Negro and white teachers in Kentucky's public schools. Both the table and chart are based on Teacher Education Circular Number 103, prepared by the Kentucky Division of Teacher Education and Certification.

The chart and table show that Kentucky's Negro teachers are better prepared at all levels. Eighty-five percent of all our Negro teachers have their A. B. Degree and above, while only 58% of our white teachers have the same. At the elementary level the contrast is even more striking. Almost 60% of our white elementary teachers do not have their A. B. Degree while only 22.6% of our Negro elementary teachers do not have their degree.

In spite of this higher level of preparation of the Negro teachers our survey shows that many well qualified Negro teachers whose schools are being integrated have received notice that they will not be needed next year. These teachers are being threatened with dismissal in spite of the fact that Kentucky had 2,557 emergency teachers during this school year, very few of whom are Negroes.

For the first time Kentucky has been presented a first class opportunity to lift itself educationally with the foundation law. The General Assembly has appropriated the amount of money which educators say is needed. Clearly the obligation now rests on Kentucky educators to raise the State's level of education. This situation presents a clear obligation to place in every classroom the very best trained teacher available, and this cannot be done unless teachers are employed on their merit withour regard to race.

Many of Kentucky's Negroes have chosen teaching as a profession and prepared themselves well because other fields were not open to them. Kentucky cannot afford to say to these people that their years of preparation are useless. At the same time we cannot fairly say to white teachers who haven't prepared themselves that they will get the jobs regardless of their lack of preparation. <u>If we can say to all Kentuckians that teachers will be hired on the basis of their merit, then all will be encouraged to be better prepared and the whole level of teachers preparation will be raised.</u>

Kentucky's response to integration of pupils has been commendable. The bluegrass state has shown the way for many other areas to follow in school integration. Several of our school districts including Lexington, Louisville and Frankfort have said that they would not dismiss qualified teachers. In the face of this progress it is difficult to see how school leaders can now say that they will be more concerned about a teacher's race than a teacher's preparation.

We urge you to retain and hire teachers on the basis of their merit. We urge you to give careful consideration to their preparation and experience. We enclose a summary of the qualifications of some Negro teachers who have received notice. Information on others is available from the Professional Placement Unit of the Division of Employment Service in Frankfort. We hope you will not hire a person of lower preparation as long as these well qualified teachers are available.

As you know the Superintendent and the Members of the Board of Education must take the following oath to obtain state approval for the hiring of emergency teachers: "We certify, under obligation of our official oath that the emergency teachers whose applications we shall submit will be for the best qualified persons available for the position and for persons who comply with State Board regulations in regard to college preparation." We don't think this oath can be taken in good faith while qualified teachers are available, and we hope you and your Board will not be a party to it as long as qualified teachers, white or Negro are available.

As you know, some of the Negro teachers who received notice have tenure under Kentucky law. We don't believe the Courts will uphold the dismissal of such teachers because of their race. But what is more important we do not believe that Kentucky educators can sanction such dismissals because that would undermine the tenure laws which have been erected during hard fights over many years. If the tenure laws can be avoided today because of color of skin, then they can be violated tomorrow because of color of eyes or even political color.

We have been in close touch with progress of integration in Kentucky and we know that some superintendents have encountered difficulty because of doubtful community attitudes. As we have said in earlier letters we are anxious to help in such situations. We recently sent you a list of our Consultants who are prepared to help you organize a local advisory council; or to hold quiet conferences with groups of parents; or to assist you in other ways. We again invite you to call on us for help.

Sincerely,

Galen A. Martin
Executive Director

Enclosures: 2

INFORMATION ABOUT NEGRO TEACHERS WHO WERE NOTIFIED THEY WOULD NOT BE NEEDED IN THEIR PRESENT SCHOOL DISTRICT NEXT YEAR

No. 1

Male. A. B. Kentucky State College. Major: Sociology & Education. M. S. Indiana University. Major: Secondary Education. 19 years teaching experience in Kentucky. Prefers High school and junior high and has taught social studies and history. Holds Standard High School and Elementary Certificates.

No. 2

Female. B. S. Kentucky State College, Major: Sociology and English. M. S. University of Kentucky. Major: Secondary Education(Also has graduate work in Elementary Education.) Five years teaching experience in Kentucky. Prefers to teach 7th and 8th grade English. Holds a Standard High School Certificate.

No. 3

Male. B. S. University of Toledo. Major: Chemistry. M. A. University of Toledo Major: Psychology. Twenty-six years teaching experience in Kentucky. Prefers senior high or junior high. Served as teacher principal and taught chemistry, biology, and general science. Holds Standard High School Certificate.

No. 4

Female. A. B. Knoxville College. Major: English. M. A. Howard University. Major: English. Twenty-two years teaching experience in Kentucky. Prefers to teach english, math, and music in that order. Holds Standard high school Certificate.

No. 5

Female. A. B. Kentucky State College. Major: Elemantary Education. M. A. Wayne University. Major: Elemantary Education. Twenty-five years teaching experience in Kentucky. Holds a Standard Elementary and a Provisional High School Certificate.

No. 6

Female. B. S. Albany State College, Georgia. Major: Elementary Education. Seven years teaching experience in Kentucky, two years elsewhere. Prefers to teach first and second grades. Holds a Standard Elementary Certificate.

No. 7

Male. A. B. Kentucky State College. Major: Education. Sixteen years teaching experience in Kentucky. Prefers to teach social science to 5th and 6th grades. Holds a Standard Elementary Certificate.

No. 8

Female. A. B. Kentucky State College. M. A. University of Kentucky. Five years teaching experience in Kentucky and four years in another state. Prefers to teach english and social studies in junior high. Holds a Provisional High School Certificate.

Prepared by the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, 208 W. Main Street Frankfort, Kentucky. to encourage the hiring of teachers on their merit.

QUALIFICATIONS OF OTHER TEACHERS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM:
Professional Placement Unit, Division of Employment Service,
Capitol Office Building, Frankfort.

The New York Times Magazine
REPRINTED FROM ISSUE OF OCTOBER 7, 1956

The Louisville Story—Told by Carmichael

The educator who supervised Louisville's peaceful transition to public school integration tells how it was done, as a memorandum to other communities yet to make the change.

By OMER CARMICHAEL

LOUISVILLE, Ky.

IN this largest city of Kentucky integration of the hitherto completely segregated public school system has just been achieved. Perhaps our experience in conforming with the Supreme Court decision may be of value to other communities which have not yet made the change, even though each community differs from every other and the same formula might not work in just the same way everywhere.

Louisville is a growing city with a population just under 400,000 and a diversified economy. Before World War II, in culture and traditions it was strongly Southern. The rapid growth of the area during and since the war has reduced, in some degree, this Southern flavor.

Of the total population, almost one-third is Catholic and about 15 per cent Negro. Of the public school enrollment about 25 per cent is Negro. The higher percentage of Negroes for public school enrollment than for total population is explained by the fact that there are very few Negroes in the Catholic schools, which enroll more than 20,000 children.

Here are the highlights of our experience in preparing for and moving into desegregation.

First, it must be conceded that there are a number of factors in the community's background which have made school desegregation here easier than it would be in some other communities.

There was never separation of the races on street cars and buses in Louisville. Since 1923 Louisville has had Negroes on the police force. For many

In a high school English class in Louisville—"About 74 per cent of the city's public school children now attend integrated schools."

years the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. have sponsored programs and activities designed to promote good race relations. Many of these were interracial.

IN 1948 the Louisville Free Public Library opened its main building to Negroes and in 1952 its ten neighborhood branches. In 1950 the University of Louisville opened its graduate school to Negroes and in 1952 its undergraduate school. Since 1952 Negroes and whites alike have played on public golf courses. In 1953 the Nursing School of the City Hospital began to accept Negroes. In 1954 the police ceased to require separation of the races in the Greyhound bus terminal, Negroes were accepted at the fire stations, and the publicly owned amphitheatre began to sell tickets "to anyone wishing to buy."

In 1955 the Negro parks were first used for sports involving both Negroes and whites and a few Negro children were accepted in the Catholic elementary schools. In the latter part of 1955, and increasingly in 1956, the "white" parks began to be used by both races and, in 1956, the swimming pools. For about ten years, there have been a few Negro clerks in some of the county and city offices and an occasional Negro employed as clerk in chain stores and professional offices.

While all these things were taking place in the city, beginning long before the court decision, the schools were busy with general human relations—of which desegregation is but one facet.

In 1945 there were separate meetings of Negro and white teachers and other personnel and separate committees of Negro and white teachers for all committee work. Gradually the transition was made from separate to mixed committees, always on a permissive basis.

THE permissiveness is illustrated by the procedure used in setting up committees in 1950, to study textbooks and make recommendations for adoption. Nineteen committees were needed. It was decided to have seven teachers, five white and two Negro, on each committee. No one was assigned but all were invited to serve. In the letter of invitation was a statement that any teacher should feel free to decline the invitation for whatever reason or for no reason. Along with the invitation went a list of the membership of all nineteen committees, each member of each committee identified by the school in which employed. There was no reference to race but all knew which schools were white and which Negro.

Of the ninety-five white teachers invited, four asked to be excused—one because of her own health, one because of serious illness in the family and two because, as they frankly said, they would prefer not to work on a committee with two Negroes on it. They indicated that they were sorry that they felt that way and would serve if we thought they should. They were excused and were given a feeling of complete security about it.

Soon after the close of World War II, a regional office of the National Conference of Christians and Jews was established in Louisville. In the late Forties and early Fifties, this office sponsored four or five Human Relations Institutes, partly on their initiative and partly on the initiative of the Superintendent of Schools. All these were interracial. One involved teachers only—about 800 of them. It was carefully constructed. There were forty discussion groups of about twenty each. Each group had both Negro and white teachers. In all the institutes we used Negro as well as white leadership in the discussion groups and in the report sessions.

IN 1948 we employed a Negro woman music teacher as Assistant Supervisor of Music and she had her office in the Administration Building along with other supervisory and administrative personnel. Later, we employed a young Negro woman and placed her in charge of the mimeographing room. Still later, we employed another young Negro woman to serve as clerk for two of our supervisors. It was thought important that, before the schools be desegregated, the central offices have Negro personnel as well as white.

Fundamental to all else, when the Supreme Court decision came, was acceptance of the decision as the law of the land and constant reiteration of this principle througnout the period of preparation.

> When the first decision, deciding the question in principle, came down on May 17, 1954, the Superintendent gave a release to the local newspapers in which he stated that when the decision was complete it would be the law of the land; that he, as Superintendent, would carry it out, without resort to subterfuge or undue delay; that in carrying it out, children would have first consideration, and those in greatest need would be the Negro children; and that teachers came second, and then the parents of pupils.
>
> The same day Governor Lawrence Wetherby issued a statement that Kentucky would comply with the law. No formal action on the question was taken by the Board of Education until after the final decision of the Court on May 31, 1955.

OMER CARMICHAEL serves as the Superintendent of Public Schools in Louisville, Ky

WITH the opening of schools in September, 1954, intensive work was begun to "create a climate" in Louisville in which the change to desegregation could take place successfully. All central office personnel and all principals were asked to become as fully informed as possible on the question. Principals were to arrange faculty meetings and get the fullest possible participation of teachers in studying the question. It was suggested that, for the first semester, discussion be limited primarily to discovering and defining the problems which, in the judgment of each faculty, should be considered when the time would come to develop a program.

After faculties were reasonably at home with the problems and questions involved, the next step was to fan the program out into the entire community.

Early in 1955 Parent-Teacher Associations were asked to arrange meetings for full public discussion. The schools had the finest cooperation of the local newspapers in reporting these meetings. As public interest developed, churches and church-related groups, women's clubs, civic clubs and other community organizations began to arrange meetings on desegregation. Members of the administrative and supervisory staff and a number of teachers and principals were available to speak at these meetings. Other speakers were members of the Board of Education, ministers and some other interested citizens. Some of the meetings arranged by the Parent-Teacher Associations were interracial; for example, a white school and a near-by Negro school might have a panel discussion by one white and one Negro teacher and two white and two Negro parents.

IN almost all meetings at which members of the central office staff were speakers, the talk was followed by a question and answer period. This period varied in length from a few minutes to as much as two hours. Because parents were so deeply concerned, questions were asked without reserve and answered with equal frankness. The question and answer period gave to each meeting a feeling of participation on the part of those present.

Only careful observers are aware of the importance of the contribution made by the ministers of the city to the creation of a "favorable climate." Some preached sermons vigorously supporting the principle of desegregation, calling a spade a spade, so to speak. Others preached on good human relations touching guardedly and tactfully, if at all, on desegregation. Many arranged for study and discussion of desegregation by various groups in their churches. All these approaches were helpful. The ministers were strengthened in their support of the program by the fact that the governing or coordinating bodies of most, if not all, of the major denominations had taken official action supporting the decision of the Supreme Court.

THE warm editorial support of the local papers throughout the two years of preparation was of very great value. And the excellent cooperation of the radio and TV stations in giving time for programs on the subject helped reach many people who were not reached by the public meetings.

From the beginning of the 1954-55 school year, all teachers were working with their children on desegregation, preparing them, whether Negro or white, to go more than half way to make desegregation work when it came.

The presentation of assembly programs in white schools by pupils from Negro schools, and of programs in Negro schools by pupils from white schools, helped overcome the strangeness of one group to the other. Closer working relationships were developed between the Negro and white student groups by the preparation of programs by joint committees of Negro and white pupils from two schools, to be presented in both schools.

THERE is in Louisville an organization known as "Youth Speaks" which made a major contribution to the preparation for desegregation. Each year, for the past four or five years, it has held an all-day conference in one of the high schools. Attendance is usually 600 to 700—representative of all the high schools in the city and county, public, private and parochial, Negro and white.

The full year spent in study before any effort was made to begin to develop a plan had some important advantages, chiefly in the opportunity to plan without undue haste or pressure.

On the Monday following the final decision of the Supreme Court, the Superintendent submitted to the Board of Education a one-page statement briefly outlining what had been done during the 1954-55 school year, stating his purpose to continue the program in the 1955-56 school year and recommending that he be instructed to submit, not later than mid-November, 1955, at least a tentative plan for desegregation to begin in September 1956. This was unanimously adopted by the board.

THROUGHOUT the two years of preparation the Superintendent had the constant help and cooperation of the administrative and supervisory staff in arriving at decisions on all questions and in the preparation of the plan which was submitted to the board at its mid-November meeting. Copies of the plan were sent to all schools and Parent-Teacher Association presidents and published in the local newspapers with the request that any organization or individual submit in writing any suggestions for improvement. When only one suggestion for a minor change had been made, the Board of Education, at its mid-December meeting, adopted the plan and the staff went to work to carry it out.

PLAUDITS—Dr. Carmichael receives the congratulations of President Eisenhower on the success of his school integration program.

The simplicity of the plan made it easily understood, and its permissive nature was greatly appreciated by parents of both races.

The entire city was redistricted for elementary and then for junior high schools without regard to race and with no gerrymandering. When this was completed, a card was sent to the parents of each elementary and junior high school pupil telling the school in which the pupil belonged. The card also told the parent, if he preferred another school, to indicate first, second and third choice and said these choices would be granted within the capacities of the buildings. Every parent was asked to sign and return the card.

When the cards were returned, it was found that of 41,762 elementary and junior high school children, 37,247, or 89 per cent, had accepted the schools in which they belonged in the redistributing, and 4,515, or 11 per cent, had requested transfers.

It was further found that, of the 11 per cent who requested transfers, in the case of the Negro children who had fallen into what had been white schools, 45 per cent had requested transfers back to what had been Negro schools; of the white children who had fallen into what had been Negro schools, 85 per cent had requested transfers. Of all the first choice transfers requested, 90 per cent were granted. Most of the other 10 per cent got either their second or their third choice of schools.

Another card was sent to the parents of each elementary school pupil telling the school to which the child would report in September, explaining what had been done, expressing regret that there were a few who could not be transferred to the schools of their choice, and thanking them all for their past and future cooperation. The same procedure was followed for junior high school pupils, with practically all getting one of their choices.

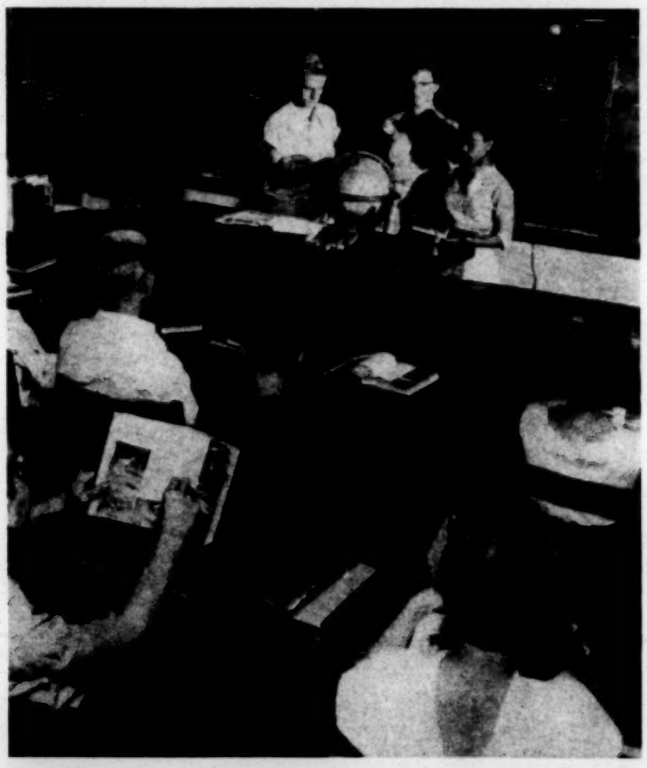
FOR the senior high schools, no redistricting was done. A card was sent to parents of all pupils announcing that each senior high school was open to pupils of both races who lived in the district which it served. Because the Negro senior high school (Central) is our newest and best senior high school plant and a fine loyalty has been built around it, there were almost no trans-

fers from it to white senior high schools, though for many pupils they would have been much more convenient. About 100 tenth graders, promoted from ninth grade of junior high school, selected the more convenient white senior high schools rather than Central.

The opening of schools this fall has been quite smooth—some teachers and principals have said smoother than usual, due perhaps to the very careful preparation which had been made because of desegregation. There were some Negro children who in the spring had accepted places in what had been white schools but who, on the opening day, requested transfers back to their former schools. All such requests were granted. Confusion in Clinton, Tenn., Mansfield, Tex., and Clay and Sturgis, Ky., over desegregation probably was the principal reason for this change. An even larger percentage of white pupils who in the spring had accepted places in what had been Negro schools have requested transfers back to their former schools. These, too, have been granted.

AT the end of the third day of school, there were ten elementary schools and one junior high school with white pupils only; five elementary schools, three junior highs and one senior high school with Negro pupils only. Some of the all-white or all-Negro schools serve areas in which there are no children of the other race; others serve one race because children of the minority race asked for and received transfers. But out of a total of seventy-three schools just twenty now serve one race only. About 74 per cent of Louisville public school children now attend schools in which there are both Negro and white pupils.

The story of desegregation in Louisville would be incomplete if there were not a word of appreciation for the citizenry of the community. The respect of Louisville citizens for law and order and their recognition of the human rights involved make the firm foundation on which all else has been built.



BIRACIALISM—An eighth-grade class in Louisville. "Beginning in 1954, intensive work was done to 'create a climate' for integration."

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TOWARD INTEGRATION

Negroes Now Accepted At 10 Nurses' Schools

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 11.—Ten of 13 nurses' training schoo[illegible] in Kentucky now accept Negro students, the Kentu[illegible] cil on Human Relations reported today.

The council reported that Negro[illegible] seven of the 10 schools. The[illegible] the other three, the re[illegible]

Of the 611 [illegible] nurses' [illegible] total [illegible] ing nursing at [illegible] schools, said the [illegible]

List of In[illegible]

[illegible] School of Pra[illegible] ing, scheduled to [illegible] ary 7; Central [illegible] Practical [illegible] ulba[illegible] Nurse [illegible] Vocational [illegible] ntsville, Miners Me[illegible] Hospital Association [illegible] operated by the Un[illegible] Workers of [illegible] Willia[illegible]

[illegible] department of nursi[illegible] Elizabeth Hos[illegible] Covington; Nazareth [illegible] Nursing of S[illegible] Lexington, a[illegible] nursing at Mo[illegible] College and Murr[illegible] State College.

General Hospital, Nazareth College, St. Anthony Hospital, St. Joseph Infirmary, and SS. Mary & Elizabeth Hospital, all of Louisville.

The report said these nursing [illegible] concluded:

[illegible] portunity for advanced education at colleges and professional schools such as nurse and practical-nurse training is related to achievement levels of students in public schools. It seems vital to give pupils in desegregated schools an incentive which will make them better students."

47 Are Enrolled as Students, According To Report by Council on Human Relations

Infirmary, Louisville.

Other Places Open

The report also said that other hospitals and agencies that give short periods of speci[illegible] training are nearly [illegible] They includ[illegible] ing at [illegible] p[illegible] St [illegible] Eastern [illegible] Lexington, and pe[illegible] training at Children's Hospital, Louisville.

Five of seven agencies that train practical nurses have admitted Negroes.

The five listed by the council are:

[illegible] pared by [illegible] director [illegible] stribution [illegible] pals and others who counsel Negro [illegible] dents. Miss Dorca[illegible] Louisville, i[illegible] council [illegible]

[illegible] upholds teachers b[illegible] the letter [illegible]

Tenure l[illegible]

"If the tenure laws can be avoided today because of the color of skin, then they can be violated tomorrow because of color of eyes or even political color."

Quiet Integration In the Colleges

[illegible]ankfort, Ky., Sept. 16.—[illegible]ty-nine of 40 Kentucky col[illegible] will be integrated [illegible] their [illegible]ms open, the [illegible]cky [illegible] Council on Human R[illegible] ported today.

[illegible] of the Sta[illegible] colleg[illegible] admitted [illegible] Council said mo[illegible] ges that have in[illegible] icies have admitte[illegible] dents, but [illegible] of [illegible] schools [illegible] as from [illegible] have inte[illegible] said, will have [illegible] more than 27,000 [illegible] about 88 per cent [illegible] college stu[illegible]

[illegible] ille colleges that [illegible] all-white faculties [illegible] egro teachers this [illegible] are Bellarmine and Naza[illegible] olleges and the University of Louisville.

Kentucky State College, where all teachers were pr[illegible] Negroes, will [illegible] hite teacher[illegible]

[illegible] at 30 [illegible] applicants to [illegible] ce, religion, and na[illegible] origin on admission [illegible] blanks. The council recommended this information be ob-

Merit Should Guide Teacher Selection

[illegible] 20—In Ker[illegible] pupils and [illegible] ing mixed [illegible] 92 districts. They are taught by 2,061 white teachers and 113 Negro teachers.

That is the hard core of the State's compliance with the Supreme Court's 1954 decision banning racial segregation in the school systems of 17 Southern States that

112 Negro Teachers Hired For Schools With Whites

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 27 (AP)—The Kentucky Council on H[illegible] Relations reported today that 112 Negro teachers [illegible] with white students.

[illegible] 27 qualified Negro teachers as a result [illegible] said a study showed. It added: [illegible] to previously white [illegible] local plans for de[illegible] teachers are tem[illegible]

The other [illegible] teaching in previous[illegible] pupils.

Of the 27 dismissed, 17 have [illegible] employed in jobs other than teaching.

The council report also said:

"The desegregated pupil will not be integrated until he has had an equal chance for employment. He will not be inspired to be a better pupil if he witnesses the dismissal of his qualified teachers just because of their race or color.

"Most encouraging of all is the knowledge that several other [illegible] plan to begin teacher desegregation at an early date."

[illegible] Eastern Kentucky State Col[illegible] Georgetown Col[illegible]

Asbury Theological [illegible] Wilmore; Ashland Junior College; Bellarmine College, Louisville; Berea College; Brescia College, Owensboro; Caney Junior College. Pippa Passes; Carver Schoo[illegible] Work[illegible] Bibl[illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] State [illegible] lege; Nazareth [illegible] ville; Nazareth College and Academy, Nazareth; Paducah Junior College.

Pikeville College; St. Catherine Junior College; St. Mary's College, St. Mary; Southern Baptist [illegible] Seminary, Louisville; [illegible] London; [illegible]

[illegible] ne time, [illegible] ency" teachers, and [illegible] well qu[illegible] ed Negro teachers is higher [illegible] of white teachers. This year only 1,423 Negro teachers are employed in the state's public schools, but 85 per cent of them have A.B. degrees or better. At the same time 20,077 white teachers are employed, and only 58 per cent of them have A.B.'s or better.

92 Districts In Kentucky Have Started Integration; 17 Others Have Plans

29 Of Kentucky's 40 Colleges, Universities Accept Negroes

Food Store Hires Three Negro Clerks

Kentucky Makes Strides Toward Full Integration

Human-Relations Council Urges Hiring on Merit Only

Integration Is Begun Quietly

Reports on Human Relations in Kentucky – 1956

Compiled by

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

KENTUCKY'S SCOREBOARD OF PROGRESS TOWARD INTEGRATION

As of December 1956

66% of Negro pupils are in school districts which have begun desegregation

8% of Negro pupils are in other districts which have plans to begin desegregation

18% of Negro pupils are in desegregated classes

112 Negro teachers are successfully teaching in schools with white pupils in six districts

55 interracial committees have been formed to study and make recommendations on school desegregation

88% of college and university students in Kentucky attend 29 schools which will admit white and Negro students

4 of these 29 "open" schools have integrated faculties

68% of Kentucky's professional nursing students are in 10 nurse training schools which accept white and Negro students

2 of the 10 "open" nurse schools have integrated faculties

5 out of 7 Kentucky practical nurse programs train Negroes

79% of Kentucky's ministerial associations which have Negro ministers residing in their communities have accepted them as members

65% of the general hospital beds in Kentucky are in institutions which admit Negro patients

100% of the major Kentucky professional associations admit Negroes

---

FOR DETAILS read, TOWARD INTEGRATION; Reports on Human Relations in Kentucky-1956

and for The Other Side, turn

ON THE OTHER SIDE - 1956

While many Negro students have been desegregated, the question now is when and how will they actually be integrated? Can they be expected to develop the clearer ambitions which will bring out their best as students? Will employment be available in Kentucky which will use the talents developed in school?

Outbreaks of hostility over school desegregation in three districts spread hate and fear which has not been totally relieved by court enforced plans to begin desegregation in these areas.

Hate spreading organizations which fomented the disturbances there continue to spread hostility and misinformation in their attempts to organize local groups in other towns.

Public libraries in some Kentucky towns will not admit Negroes who come to borrow books.

Nearly all Kentucky secretarial-business schools discriminate on the basis of race despite the need for such trained personnel.

Most colleges and universities admit Negro students to classes while many continue old patterns of exclusion in housing, student organizations, and other aspects which prevent students from feeling that they are accepted without regard to race, religion, or national origin.

Twenty-seven qualified Negro teachers were dismissed and not rehired by Kentucky school districts, instead of being desegregated along with their pupils.

There is still more Jim Crowism in Kentucky at 11 o'clock on Sunday morning than at any other time.

Foreign visitors, particularly those from India, continue to be refused service in restaurants and other public places. Meanwhile Negro Americans do without the convenience of such facilities to avoid the embarrassment of being refused service.

Kentucky's 9,000 units of public housing are assigned to occupants under systems which permit race or color to take precedence over the need of families of disabled, deceased, or other veterans, as well as non veteran applicants.

The most recent data available (1950 Census) showed: Three-fourths of employed Kentucky Negro workers were in the occupational categories of: service workers, private household workers, operative and kindred workers, and laborers, as compared to one-fourth of the white workers.

Among the two-thirds of Kentucky Negroes who are urban, the median family income was $1,270, as compared with $2,728 for similar white families.

Thirty-four per cent of Kentucky Negroes lived in "dilapidated" dwelling units lacking hot water, private toilet or bath, as compared with 13.8% for whites.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE CAPITAL 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

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INTRODUCTION

Integration is inevitable.

It is said that even the more hysterical opposition to this trend in our culture hopes at heart only to postpone the future.

But it is not enough to sit by and observe a tendency. Always, a trend has its vanguard, its middle-ground adherents, its slothful, its recalcitrant. In order to speed up a constructive tendency, positive action is demanded as well as acquiescence.

Such positive action cannot take place effectively without facts. Factual surveys show where our strengths lie, where our weaknesses. In other words, where we are at!

Such work is the attempt of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, set up under the Southern Regional Council to smooth and hasten the course of racial justice.

Necessarily, there is a certain lag in gathering and processing statistics. But insofar as is possible within the limits of time and finance, this brochure provides the picture of integration in Kentucky at the end of 1956.

Dorcas Ruthenburg
Chairman

THE ROLE OF THE KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

By Galen Martin, Executive Director

1956 may have been Kentucky's year of greatest advances in human relations. Whether or not this is true, a firm foundation has been laid for even greater progress in the future. This is not to say that it will come automatically, but rather to note that beginnings have been made which make the opportunity greater.

"Building Bridges" An integral part of this foundation are the "bridges between peoples" which have been built in many Kentucky communities. From its inception, the Kentucky Council worked for the creation of local interracial groups to study and make recommendations on school desegregation, and at least fifty-five such groups are known to exist. In some communities, they continue to be the only line of democratic communication between peoples. (page 8) The Council has also worked for the recognition of equal human dignity in Kentucky ministerial associations, and at the end of 1956, thirty such groups had Negro ministers as members, and others had the matter under consideration. (page 33)

Helping School Leaders Most of the Council's work has been aimed at helping school leaders bring about smooth desegregation and lay plans for eventual integration in the public schools. Virtually all Kentucky school superintendents have for some time accepted the Supreme Court decisions on schools, and the Council has sought to advise them of ways and methods to bring about smooth desegregation in all aspects. The Council collected and reprinted news articles telling about school desegregation, which were circulated periodically to school superintendents under the heading KENTUCKY SCHOOL STORY. The local superintendents could show these to their boards, and local citizens, and post them on bulletin boards in their office or in the schools. The aim was to encourage other districts to begin to desegregate. With the same objective in mind, a report and a shaded map of Kentucky was sent to all school districts before the School Board meetings in August, showing the districts which were expected to begin desegregation in September 1956. (page 5) Districts which were known to be undecided got special attention in this effort.

Visits by Consultants Much of the Council's work is done by the trained educators who serve as part-time Consultants. (page 37) The eleven Consultants located in various parts of the state are available to help local school leaders. They keep informed on desegregation progress, and use the experiences in one district to help other districts. Such information is also reported to the Council office for possible duplication and circulation to all superintendents, and others interested in education. In using such information, the Council has been careful to avoid betraying a confidence or embarrassing school leaders. The Consultants and other Council officers had given significant help to the 30 school districts which began desegregation by October 1955. They had this experience with which to help an additional 61 districts which began by September 30, 1956. Their work helped most districts to avoid the incidents which marked unplanned desegregation at Clay and Sturgis, and their continued efforts seek to avoid such occurences in the future.

Encouraging Teacher Desegregation In keeping with the goal of equal opportunity for all peoples in Kentucky, much work has been done to encourage the desegregation of teachers along with pupils. The desegregated pupil

will not be integrated until he has an equal chance for employment. For him to witness the dismissal of qualified teachers because of their color, can only discourage him and prevent the added incentive which he should have to succeed in the desegregated school.

As an early step in this effort, the Council sought to educate more people to the superior academic preparation of Kentucky's Negro teachers. The Council prepared and distributed widely a chart and table which dramatized the fact that Kentucky's Negro teachers are better prepared than Kentucky's white teachers, according to Kentucky Department of Education statistics. (page 17) This helped to give greater self-esteem to the Negro teachers, and had the incidental effect of encouraging white teachers to be better prepared. Suggestions were sent to all Negro teachers to encourage them to continue their education, to understand their rights under Kentucky law, and to have these rights understood in their communities. (page 20)

At the same time the Council compiled information on the dismissal of qualified Negro teachers, and reported that qualified Negro teachers were being dismissed dispite Kentucky's great need for teachers. The Council asked that teachers be employed on their ability and preparation. Council Consultants and officers followed up with visits to local school districts where contacts were made with superintendents, teachers, and other school leaders. Teachers dismissed over desegregation were given help in finding new jobs.

Facts for Action At the end of 1956, a most important conclusion is that public schools will not be integrated until a greater measure of desegregation comes to other segments of our communities. This theme was developed by Council reports on desegregation in Colleges (page 21) and Nurse Schools. (page 26) These reports were also designed to give a greater incentive to desegregated pupils through the knowledge that new educational and employment opportunities were opening up, and that they needed to be good students to take advantage of such opportunities.

The effect of the facts was illustrated when the report on college desegregation was made. The papers carried the story on September 17, the same day that Negro students were ordered out of the school at Clay, Kentucky. A Council Director who was in Clay overheard a woman say, "Yeah, they have kept the Negroes out now, but we're on the losing side. I saw headlines in the paper this morning which said that 29 out of 40 Kentucky colleges admit Negro students."

The extensive uses for one report were illustrated by the information on nursing schools which (1) influenced certain schools to choose an "open" admission policy while the survey was being taken, (2) was used by church women in efforts to have a nurse school operated by their church, to admit Negro nurse students, (3) was released to the papers where articles related such training to public school integration, (4) was sent to high school principals for use in giving pupils greater incentive, and getting more qualified Negro students to apply to the "open" schools.

Follow-up by Members, Friends, Other Groups Most of the work of ending discrimination and segregation in Kentucky obviously cannot be done by the small staff, and part-time Consultants of the Council. The Council has disseminated information to officers, members, friends, and other organizations, so that many more people might be involved in improving human relations in Kentucky. Much has been accomplished and these advances are the key for greater progress.

(page references are to Toward Integration)

HUMAN RELATIONS NEWS

Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky
Phone: 3-1409

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TOWARD INTEGRATION

Reports on Human Relations in Kentucky - 1956

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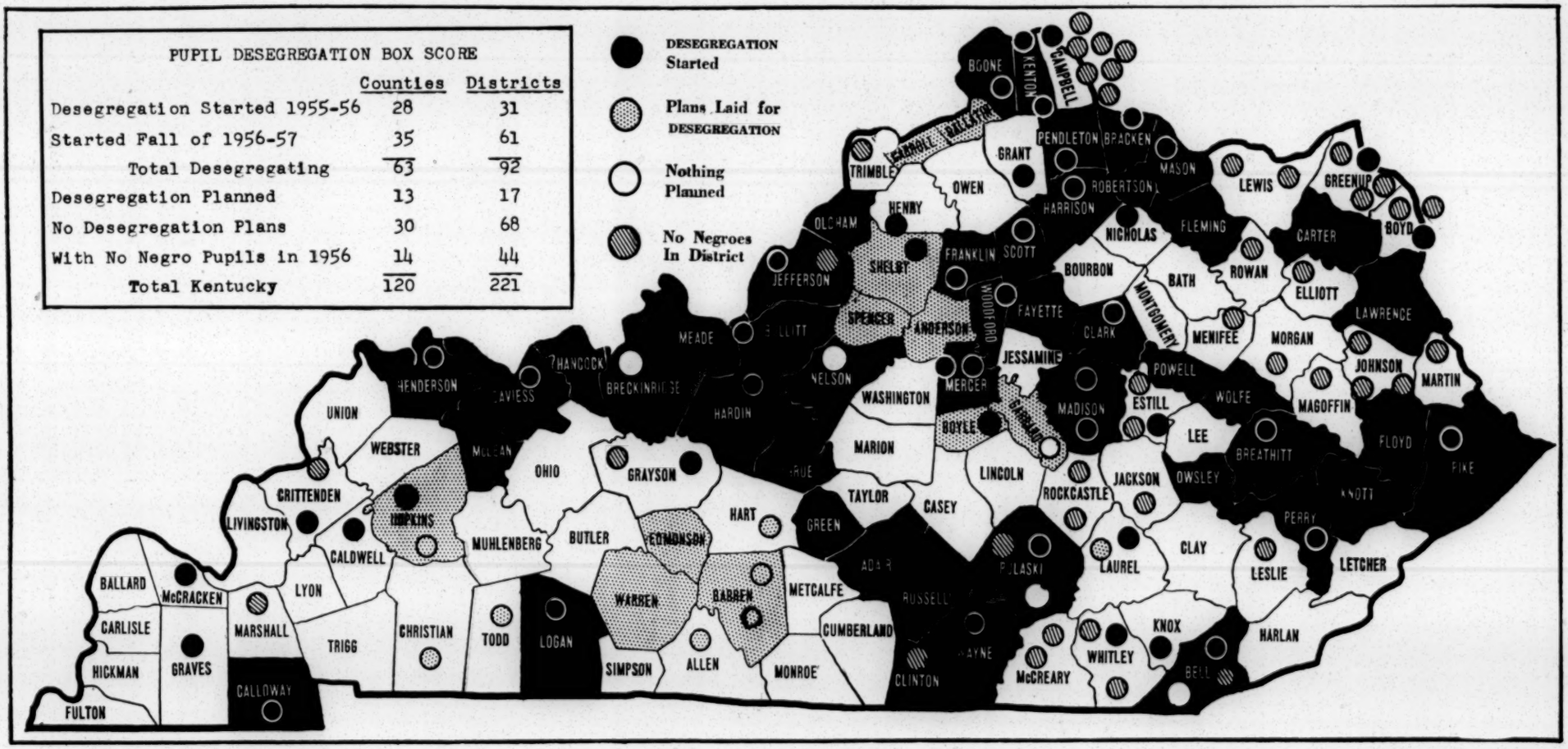
KENTUCKY SCHOOL DESEGREGATION — FALL '56

PUPIL DESEGREGATION BOX SCORE

	Counties	Districts
Desegregation Started 1955-56	28	31
Started Fall of 1956-57	35	61
Total Desegregating	63	92
Desegregation Planned	13	17
No Desegregation Plans	30	68
With No Negro Pupils in 1956	14	44
Total Kentucky	120	221



This map shows in detail which Kentucky school districts have acted to desegregate schools, which districts plan desegregation, which have no desegregation plans, and those that have no Negroes of school age. All circles indicate independent districts. Where a district extends over a county, the shading means the same as in the key for the independent districts. Counties in white, for example, have no integration plans.

Courier-Journal Map by Ben Ramsey

MAP, WITH SLIGHT CHANGES, REPRODUCED FROM THE LOUISVILLE COURIER JOURNAL, OCTOBER 21, 1956

SOURCE: State Department of Education, Frankfort

SIPRUS 603

TO REPORT CHANGES AND TO OBTAIN COPIES OF THIS MAP, WRITE TO:

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

(OVER)

From The COURIER JOURNAL October 21, 1956

Where All School Districts Stand on Integration

IN THE 92 districts that follow, integration has started to the extent of 125,665 white pupils and 8,114 Negroes attending mixed classes.

County Districts

COUNTY	WHITE	NEGRO
Adair	4,064	219
Bell	6,948	16
Boone	3,725	16
Bracken	1,277	11
Breathitt	5,265	2
Breckinridge	3,203	157
Bullitt	3,591	62
Calloway	2,623	30
Carter	6,302	3
Clark	2,504	57
Clinton	2,113	9
Daviess	7,419	89
Fayette	10,737	643
Fleming	2,564	78
Floyd	14,842	147
Franklin	3,472	76
Green	2,252	174
Hancock	1,247	44
Hardin	5,687	65
Harrison	1,992	18
Henderson	3,742	267
Jefferson	46,267	1,422
Kenton	7,237	10
Knott	6,094	47
Larue	2,207	140
Lawrence	3,702	4
Logan	3,276	411
Madison	4,582	173
Mason	2,141	230
McLean	2,387	23
Meade	2,642	105
Mercer	1,641	31
Nelson	3,850	216
Oldham	2,395	176
Owsley	2,014	8
Pendleton	1,604	2
Perry	10,547	224
Pike	22,014	106
Powell	1,905	39
Pulaski	6,365	46
Robertson	529	5
Russell	3,262	46
Scott	1,783	212
Wayne	3,645	81
Wolfe	2,092	3
Woodford	1,942	274

Independent Districts

DISTRICT	WHITE	NEGRO
Ashland	6,487	154
Augusta	322	7
Barbourville	675	8
Berea	529	6
Burgin	298	26
Carlisle	385	38
Covington	11,377	698
Cynthiana	1,783	100
Danville	1,652	359
Dawson Springs	582	1
Elizabethtown	1,617	217
Eminence	393	127
Erlanger	2,001	82
Falmouth	530	8
Frankfort	1,472	229
Georgetown	790	129
Greenup	487	38
Harrodsburg	1,085	122
Hazard	1,760	224
Henderson	3,116	503
Irvine	658	7
Jackson	576	17
Leitchfield	663	19
Lexington	5,705	2,750
London	907	33
Louisville	54,821	12,720
Marion	592	17
Mayfield	1,838	235
Maysville	1,494	202
Midway	330	72
Monticello	780	64
Murray	1,014	123
Newport	5,843	183
Owensboro	7,455	523
Paducah	5,740	1,116
Pikeville	1,532	85
Pineville	756	56
Richmond	1,615	365
Russellville	962	179
Shelbyville	1,138	321
Somerset	2,256	154
Walton Verona	592	12
West Point	245	26
Williamsburg	823	35
Williamstown	390	3
Winchester	1,486	394

Combined census of the 92 districts starting integration: 378,538 white pupils and 29,017 Negro pupils.

HERE ARE the 17 districts with official plans for future integration.

County Districts

COUNTY	WHITE	NEGRO
Anderson	1,809	116
Barren	3,673	224
Boyle	2,102	122
Carroll	1,144	29
Edmonson	2,593	41
Gallatin	893	38
Garrard	1,740	124
Hopkins	6,823	545
Shelby	2,439	330
Spencer	1,414	63
Warren	5,123	408

Independent Districts

DISTRICT	WHITE	NEGRO
Caverna	761	128
Earlington	438	246
East Bernstadt	358	11
Glasgow	1,774	186
Hopkinsville	2,012	889
Scottsville	686	36

Combined census of the 17 districts with plans for integration: 35,782 white pupils and 3,536 Negro pupils.

HERE ARE the 68 districts that have not adopted plans or started integration:

County Districts

COUNTY	WHITE	NEGRO
Allen	1,898	15
Ballard	1,838	109
Bath	2,297	130
Bourbon	2,384	307
Butler	2,744	18
Caldwell	2,800	158
Carlisle	1,219	20
Casey	3,990	16
Christian	3,552	1,154
Clay	6,658	127
Cumberland	1,892	121
Fulton	1,660	233
Grant	1,785	12
Graves	4,493	117
Greenup	4,427	2
Harlan	15,625	650
Hart	2,680	299
Henry	1,899	101
Hickman	1,297	247
Jessamine	2,201	297
Knox	6,792	82
Laurel	6,099	36
Lee	2,560	23
Letcher	8,589	53
Lincoln	4,385	168
Livingston	1,620	14
Lyon	1,169	58
Marion	3,[illegible]52	203
McCracken	5,300	216
Metcalfe	2,434	144
Monroe	3,340	75
Montgomery	1,973	124
Muhlenberg	5,534	174
Nicholas	1,095	6
Ohio	4,546	65
Owen	1,752	87
Simpson	2,011	395
Taylor	2,260	144
Todd	2,121	398
Trigg	1,799	371
Union	2,775	339
Washington	2,138	163
Webster	2,061	60

Independent Districts

DISTRICT	WHITE	NEGRO
Bardstown	1,283	212
Bowling Green	2,954	536
Campbellsville	1,219	143
Carrollton	835	16
Catlettsburg	1,063	3
Central City	948	84
Cloverport	405	9
Ferguson	280	13
Fulton	602	136
Greenville	771	124
Harlan	1,511	317
Jenkins	1,640	197
Lancaster	477	103
Lebanon	895	212
Liberty	482	2
Lynch	897	486
Middlesboro	3,080	312
Mount Sterling	834	191
Paris	1,135	300
Pembroke	158	168
Providence	716	182
Springfield	630	241
Stanford	457	49
Trenton	191	126
Uniontown	497	21

Combined census of 68 districts without integration or a plan, 167,104 whites and 11,714 Negroes.

(Note: The questionnaires returned by some of these districts were unclear as to whether or not they had a plan. In view of the legal importance of a plan in the case of federal-court action against these districts, it has been assumed in Frankfort that if plans existed, they would have been listed clearly.

(This assumption applies to Butler, Grant, Harlan, Hart, Jessamine, Lyon, Marion, Monroe and Simpson Counties and to Central City, Cloverport, Greenville, Jenkins and Pembroke).

NO NEGRO children of school age are in the census of the following 44 districts. The figures listed are for white children:

County Districts

Boyd County, 3,089; Campbell, 3,113; Crittenden, 1,679; Elliott, 2,456; Estill, 2,640; Grayson, 3,573; Jackson, 3,541; Johnson, 4,753; Leslie, 5,445; Lewis, 3,537.

Magoffin County, 3,722; Marshall, 2,652; Martin, 3,640; McCreary, 4,342; Menifee, 1,544; Morgan, 4,300; Rockcastle, 3,464; Rowan, 3,259; Trimble, 1,281; Whitley, 5,407.

Independent Districts

Lone Jack, 368; Fairview, 1,273; Bellevue, 1,679; Cold Springs, 964; Dayton, 2,047; Fort Thomas, 2,354; Silver Grove, 281; Southgate, 363; Albany, 517; Ravenna, 224; Raceland, 693; Russell, 1,667; South Portsmouth, 302.

Anchorage, 307; Paintsville, 1,228; Van Lear, 335; Beechwood, 892; Ludlow, 1,102; Vanceburg, 507; Benton, 698; Stearns, 429; Science Hill, 283; Mt. Vernon, 542; Corbin, 1,488.

Combined census of white children, 87,971.

OCTOBER 1956

66% OF KENTUCKY'S NEGRO PUPILS IN DISTRICTS BEGINNING DESEGREGATION

18% In Desegregated Classes

Sixty-six per cent of Kentucky's Negro pupils are in school districts which have begun desegregation. Another eight per cent are in districts which have definite plans for desegregation. The remaining twenty-six per cent are in districts which have not reported formal plans.

Desegregation is underway in 92 districts which have a total of 378,538 white pupils and 29,017 Negro pupils in their school census. Within these districts, 232 public schools are desegregated. Attending desegregated classes are 125,665 white pupils and 8,114 Negro pupils. Eighteen per cent (18%) of all Negro students in Kentucky are attending mixed classes.

Seventeen (17) additional districts (see attached list) have told the State Department of Education that they have plans for desegregation. The start of the process in these districts will place 74% of the Negro pupils in Kentucky in desegregated districts.

113 Negro Teachers in Racially Mixed Classes

Classes in the 232 desegregated schools are taught by 113 Negro teachers and 2,601 white teachers. The vast majority of these Negro teachers are in Louisville where they continue to teach in previously all Negro schools. Under that city's plan for this year, no Negro teacher was moved to a former all white school. However, several Negro teachers are reported to be employed in previously all white schools in other parts of the state. Many other districts are known to have plans to employ teachers on their merit without regard to race or color.

Within the districts beginning desegregation, not all schools have started the process. In several cases, districts began only with one grade or a few grades. Most desegregation occured at the high school level, but some districts began in both elementary and high school. A smaller number of districts having few Negro students have completed desegregation.

Several districts are following a so-call "choice" plan under which the previously segregated schools for both races are kept open and pupils permitted to choose between them. In some of the districts listed as desegregating, few pupils elected to change schools. At the same time, an undetermined number of Negro schools have been closed.

Some of the districts listed as having plans, but no desegregation, had announced a "choice" plan to begin this fall in certain grades, but the Negro students elected to continue in their previous school. This happened in Hopkinsville which had planned desegregation of the first grade this year, and planned to determine the desegregation rate for succeeding years on an annual basis.

Several of the districts listed as having no plan are thought to have informal plans which were not reported to the State Department of Education.

Note: School census figures include parochial school students.

LESSONS AND QUESTIONS REGARDING STURGIS DEVELOPMENTS

(In mid-September, Dr. Roscoe Giffin of Berea College made a field study of developments in Sturgis, Kentucky for the Anti-Defamation League. While it is impossible to reproduce his complete 12 page report here, the conclusions he reached and some of the questions he raised are given below.)

LESSONS

"1. It is of greatest importance to keep on gathering and disseminating information descriptive of successful experiences with integration. Many of the segregationists do not realize the extent to which this is occurring. Their strength will be lessened as they see themselves more of a minority though their resistance may temporarily increase.

2. The interaction of (1) inadequate planning, (2) little experience with interracial contact and communication, (3) eagerness of Negroes to break the segregation barriers, and (4) the hostility of caste oriented whites, particularly those of lower socio-economic status, offers a high probability of open conflict over integration.

3. Those whose responsibility it is to promote integration, namely school officials, must act with firmness and forthrightness. In Kentucky the opportunity is great because local authorities do not have to go counter to the position of state officials. Failure to exert leadership offers the segregationists a wide-open opportunity.

4. It seems advisable to me that no effort should be made to enroll Negro children where no plans have been made. The first steps should be in terms of discussion, pressure on the school board, and court procedure. Open conflict such as took place at Clay and Sturgis will release far more hostility than when issues are channelled through the courts.

5. I believe it would be unwise to push legal action rapidly in these cases. I premise this conclusion on the assumption that the opposition will soften with time, but may harden further with efforts for further immediate action.

6. In view of the fact that integration has gone forward without difficulty elsewhere in Kentucky where the school boards and officials have done no more planning, etc.,than at Clay and Sturgis, it is apparent that we cannot place the entire responsibility for these conflicts upon the lack of planning. Other variables are certainly involved.

7. In the light of the previous statement, it is probable that we ought to study the cases of successful integration and lack of planning in a further effort to isolate controlling variables.

QUESTIONS

1. Have we any clear evidence to show that integration goes forward more smoothly where there is present in the community some history of interracial contacts other than those involved in employment and buying and selling? Are contacts through sports, church visiations, joint committees, etc., productive of attitudes and personal relations which will expedite desegregation?

2. Why did no violence break out in either of these communities? Was it due to the presence of the Guards? Are these communities really as peaceable as some of their members claim? Has there developed a socio-economic situation which is basically satisfying to the whites and thereby frustration and aggression are minimized?

3. Why have the White Citizens Councils not flourished as yet in Kentucky as they have elsewhere south of us? Is it a lack of leadership? Are the attitudes of the populace on the average accepting of desegregation?

My final conclusion and question focuses on the necessity of preventing further growth of White Citizens Councils in Kentucky. They are awful to behold and obviously powerful. Integration procedures must operate so as to advance the cause without creating such vicious opposition."

(Also see later report, page 10) AUGUST 1956

REPORT TO THE MEMBERS ON PUPIL AND TEACHER INTEGRATION
(Based on reports from school leaders, Consultants, and members)

The vast majority of Kentucky school districts will have begun desegregation of pupils whem schools open this Fall. Districts in all but a small number of Kentucky counties will have started the process in some way.

As shown in the accompanying map of Kentucky, independent and/or county school districts in 76 counties will have either started desegregation earlier or will begin this Fall, and in only 33 counties is there not a district which has already indicated plans for an immediate start toward integration. Many other districts have decided to desegregate in September, but have not reported. Other districts which are now undecided are likely to begin, and it is expected that less than 20 counties will remain with no district desegregating.

No incidents occurred after 40 school districts in 33 counties opened their doors for desegregation during the 1955-56 school year. It is on this record that most remaining districts will begin by Fall.

Beginning In All Areas

Significantly the desegregating districts are scattered throughout the state. All of the counties in which no desegregation is reported will be bordering on counties which are desegregating except for one in the western end of the state. The reports indicate that Kentucky's larger and more industrial cities will all have begun desegregation with one possible exception.

Some districts have reported that they will complete desegregation this Fall. Other districts have indicated plans to delay their start until Fall of 1957, many of these are because of overcrowded facilities. The pattern in most areas is to begin in the high schools, but many will begin with the elementary grades as well. Two districts will begin with desegregation only on buses. A few districts are beginning in the first grade with the so called "twelve-year plan", but one of these is being challenged in the courts and it is expected that such plans will be speeded up after initial experience with desegregation.

An important factor causing delay in completion of desegregation in several districts has been the need for a gradual approach to pupil desegregation so that Negro teachers could more easily be employed in the integrated schools. Some school leaders have said that if they were given time, they could soon integrate pupils and teachers, but if they were pushed, counter pressures within the community might cause the loss of Negro teachers.

One veteran Kentucky superintendent has said, "In time, Kentucky and other border and Southern states will use a far higher proportion of Negro teachers in integrated schools than the Northern states have ever done."

INTEGRATION OF TEACHERS (Continued)

Kentucky will have moved in that direction when schools open this Fall. Reports so far show that about a dozen Negro teachers will be employed in previously white schools. Some of these teachers will be in the classroom, but most will not. They will be performing other school work such as librarian, director of pupil personnel, kindergarten teacher, and other similar jobs. In these cases, it is expected that the person will return to teacher as integration progresses. One large system will use 5 Negro teachers in this way. Two Negro teachers who last year taught in integrated classrooms will be continued this year and one of them expects to have more white children than previously.

A growing number of school superintendents are saying that they intend to be using all of their qualified Negro teachers in integrated schools at the time that they complete pupil desegregation. One superintendent said he has only two Negro teachers, one of whom is qualified and the other is not. He said he already had plans to use the one who is qualified in the integrated school, and if the second teacher qualifies, he would use her too. He and a board member each have a son who will be in the grade to be taught by the qualified Negro teacher, and they have agreed that they want their sons to be in her class.

One county superintendent worked hard to obtain approval to rehire a Negro teacher who was better qualified than most of his other elementary teachers. She was rehired after a large group of white parents in the area petitioned to have the teacher reemployed so their children could attend her school, and she expects to have fewer Negro children than white children in her classroom.

Tenure Laws Apply To All

One most encouraging aspect is the widespread realization on the part of superintendents and other school leaders that the teacher tenure laws apply to all teachers who qualify. They nearly all readily admit that the employment rights of Negro teachers who qualify for tenure are just as strong as for similar white teachers.

With slight exception those districts which dismissed Negro teachers carefully retained those entitled to tenure. One district asked the Kentucky Attorney General for a legal opinion as to the tenure rights of Negro teachers. That office replied that the matter was uncertain and suggested a court test. The answer was printed in the daily papers. Significantly that district quietly reemployed all three of the teachers involved.

In March one other district notified Negro teachers with tenure rights that they would not be reemployed. A representative of the Kentucky Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held several conferences with school officials in this district and the teachers were rehired in July.

Another district decided to keep several teachers who had tenure rights and an A. B. Degree while they dismissed other teachers with Master Degrees who had no tenure rights. That district is now expected to reemploy the teachers with the higher degrees and still

Tenure Laws Apply To All (Continued)

keep the others. Despite those and other instances, a court test of the tenure law may still be necessary.

Most Superintendents Helpful

With some exceptions, school superintendents have been trying to continue employment of their Negro teachers, whether or not they have tenure rights. They are generally trying to overcome doubtful community attitudes which might stand in the way of hiring the best teacher.

A Council survey reveals that more than 100 school districts did not dismissed any of their qualified Negro teachers. This is cited as evidence that most superintendents do not want to lose qualified teachers because of pupil desegregation.

Following this survey, it was reported in May that 60 Negro teachers had been dismissed. As expected at that time, some of these dismissals were found not to be because of desegregation, but in the meantime additional dismissals were learned about so that figure has remained about the same. Some of these teachers have now been rehired in their districts and a few will be employed in other Kentucky schools. However, it is expected that more than 30 qualified Negro teachers will be unemployed this school year or will have gone to other states or will work outside the schools in Kentucky.

Some districts show no signs of rehiring Negro teachers this year. One district dismissed a Negro teacher with more than 25 years of experience. She is one of only 6% of the elementary teachers in Kentucky who have their Masters Degree. She has been teaching in a community where most of the men work in the coal mines without discrimination. She cannot claim tenure rights because she did not teach there during one year. Though very well qualified, she has not been rehired, nor has she found a teaching job elsewhere.

Desegregated Negroes Better Students

In one independent district which had begun desegregation last year, the Superintendent said that the Negro pupils who came to the desegregated school were better students there on the average than the white students. However, the Superintendent admitted that he had given no thought to integrating the Negro teacher along with the pupils she had previously trained so well in a one room eight grade school. Another situation is that of a qualified Negro teacher who has devoted the years of his life to the education of Kentucky's children until he needs to teach only one more year to retire. He was dismissed and as in the case of other Negro teachers, he is finding that not many districts are hiring new Negro teacher now. Eleven school districts with a total of 66 emergency teachers last year dismissed 27 qualified Negro teachers, only a few of whom have been rehired. The superintendents and school boards in these areas as well as others who request approval of the State Department of Education for emergency teaching positions must take an oath that they have made every reasonable effort to hire the best qualified teacher. While there are many discouraging situations regarding teacher integration, some progress has been made on which Kentucky can build.

COMMITTEES TO STUDY AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS ON SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

(Arranged alphabetically by County of Location)

KENTUCKY DISTRICT	Committee Membership White	Committee Membership Negro	Percent Non-white In Area 1/
Scottsville (Allen Co.)	7	3	2%
BARREN COUNTY	10	5	8%
Caverna	13	7	8%
Paris (Bourbon Co.)	n.a.	n.a.	19%
Danville (Boyle Co.)	7	3	17%
BRECKENRIDGE COUNTY	5	5	4%
BUTLER COUNTY	15	2	1%
CHRISTIAN COUNTY	10	5	23%
Hopkinsville	12	6	30%
Pembroke	4	3	23%
FAYETTE COUNTY	7	2	17%
Frankfort (Franklin Co.)	3	6	12%
Fulton (Fulton Co.)	4	4	14%
GALLATIN COUNTY	12	2	3%
GARRARD COUNTY	n.a.	n.a.	9%
Mayfield (Graves Co.)	12	5	12%
HANCOCK COUNTY	10	3	3%
Elizabethtown (Hardin Co.)	n.a.	n.a.	5%
HARLAN COUNTY	25	5	8%
HART COUNTY	10	3	10%
Henderson (Henderson Co.)	15	10	15%
HENRY COUNTY	48	4	8%
HOPKINS COUNTY	50	15	10%
Earlington	n.a.	n.a.	10%
JESSAMINE COUNTY	7	4	9%
Jenkins (Letcher Co.)	12	6	13%
Stanford (Lincoln Co.)	36	4	6%
LIVINGSTON COUNTY	4	2	2%
LOGAN COUNTY	10	4	11%
Russellville	6	2	17%
LYON COUNTY	8	2	11%
MARION COUNTY	7	1	8%
MASON COUNTY	9	1	10%
Maysville	13	2	10%
McLEAN COUNTY	12	3	1%
Harrodsburg (Mercer Co.)	6	4	13%

MORE

CONTINUED

Committees to Study and Make Recommendations on School Desegregation

KENTUCKY DISTRICT	Committee Membership White	Committee Membership Negro	Percent Non-white In Area 1/
METCALFE COUNTY	10	4	4%
MONROE COUNTY	20	3	3%
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	23	6	10%
MUHLENBERG COUNTY	n.a.	n.a.	5%
Greenville	n.a.	n.a.	12%
NELSON COUNTY	n.a.	n.a.	8%
Falmouth (Pendleton Co.)	3	2	1%
Hazard (Perry Co.)	5	4	3%
Pikeville (Pike Co.)	10	3	2%
Ferguson (Pulaski Co.)	6	0	2%
Georgetown (Scott Co.)	16	3	14%
Shelbyville (Shelby Co.)	3	3	24%
TODD COUNTY	5	3	18%
TRIGG COUNTY	25	25	15%
UNION COUNTY	10	10	9%
Uniontown	n.a.	n.a.	9%
Springfield (Washington Co.)	16	4	10%
WEBSTER COUNTY	5	2	10%
WOODFORD COUNTY	3	1	15%

1/ The percentage non-white is taken from the 1950 Census. Most percentages are for given area, but data was not available for some smaller towns and in such case, the data is for the whole County in which they are located.

n.a. Designates those for which racial breakdown was not available.

Based on a survey made by Dr. Hugh A. Brimm in late 1955.

To suggest changes, and to request copies of this and similar lists, write to:

Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

(Report on Teacher Desegregation)

KENTUCKY SUCCESSFULLY BEGINS TEACHER DESEGREGATION

Loss of 27 Negro Teachers Traced to Desegregation

Reports from six Kentucky school districts, where 112 Negro teachers are in schools with white students, indicate that a successful beginning of teacher desegregation has been made in the first four months of the 1956-57 school year. First hand reports from the districts show that no trouble has arisen, and that the Negro teachers involved have been accepted by students, parents, and other teachers.

Ten Negro teachers were transferred to previously white schools as a part of complete local plans for desegregation which will lead to integration. These teachers are in four districts, most of which began pupil desegregation last year. In one district, 100 Negro teachers are in six schools which have 87 white students and 2,963 Negro students. Integration plans in this district did not include beginning teacher desegregation this Fall, but acceptance of the Negro teachers in these schools is considered significant because parents had the expressed right to request transfer of their children from the schools. In a sixth district, two Negro teachers teach desegregated classes in one-room schools.

Under the plan in one school system, five Negro teachers were placed in previously all-white schools as assistant librarians. One of these assistants was assigned as acting librarian for the rest of the year, when a vacancy occurred. In such capacities, the Negro teachers serve all children of a school.

An indication of the smoothness of teacher desegregation comes from one district where the teacher involved reports that she "doesn't know that she is colored." She is in a school with less than 30 Negro students, and with 275 white students, and 10 white teachers. Desegregation of pupils and teachers in that district was begun and completed in the Fall of 1956.

Eight of the ten teachers desegregated by plan are at the elementary level. Four of them are teaching regular classes and six have remedial reading and other non-teaching assignments. Both of the high school teachers are serving as assistant librarians. Most of these teachers are expected to return to the classroom as integration comes.

Comments from the districts which desegregated teachers included the following: "According to all observations, the situation there is excellent. There has been no adverse reaction from either pupils, parents, or other teachers..." "Students and teachers are happy over the success of integration in their school." "The principal and supervisors are pleased with the job that she (the Negro teacher) is doing." "The five principals are enthusiastic about the Negro teacher assigned them."

5 Teachers Well Received

Results in the district where five Negro teachers were assigned to five formerly white schools seem especially significant. The administrative officials chose those teachers who they felt would adjust and be accepted most easily. Four had been elementary classroom teachers and one was an elementary principal. In the new schools, all were assigned as assistant librarians, but their principals were given considerable latitude as to their work.

In one large school, the teacher has given all the eye tests and hearing tests and keeps the health records. In another school, the teacher is giving intelligence and achievement tests to all students who have not had them. Three of the five teachers have done classroom teaching in their new schools for portions of a day, as substitutes for the regular teachers.

Without exception, the five principals are enthusiastic about the Negro teacher assigned them. Each was highly complimentary of the teacher's competence, her social adjustment, her cooperativeness, and her relations with teachers, parents, and students. Each seemed to feel that he was especially fortunate in the particular teacher assigned to him, and that just any Negro teacher might not have fitted in so well. In four of the five schools, the principal stated that his other teachers all welcomed and liked the new teacher and had accepted her as a full-fledged staff member in every way. In the fifth school, it appeared that a few teachers did not like the assignment of a Negro teacher, although none had been discourteous to the teacher. The principal stated that the Negro teacher already has gained the professional respect of 100 per cent of the staff and that personal acceptance of her is growing.

The Negro teachers were equally unanimous in expressing their satisfaction with the new assignment and their gratification at their reception by principal, teachers, parents, and children. None seemed unhappy in her duties or insecure about her position or the future. However, each had had some doubts, fears, and insecurity about the assignment before it began. Several reported a struggle with themselves before deciding to accept it, and one or two had inquired about jobs in other school systems. Most agreed to the assignment in a sense of duty; but looking back, they felt there had been no reason for worry. In evaluating their reception, all praised their principals, and several expressed particular gratification at having been treated "naturally" and not given special treatment that would make them conspicuous or self-conscious.

No principal could recall any instance where a parent or anyone else had protested the assignment of the Negro teacher in the roles she occupies, although some parents had asked before school started if there would be Negro teachers, and stated they wouldn't have their child assigned to a Negro teacher. Some of these have since asked for special help from the Negro teacher for their child. With one minor exception, each teacher reported that there had been no instance where a teacher, parent, or child had said anything negative to them about their presence, although some had heard reports of negative comments made by some parents to some other people. Each teacher reported a number of positive contacts with parents and stated that parents had voluntarily made complimentary remarks to them. Each felt that her acceptance by the students was 100 per cent.

These five teachers were reassigned to the new schools with the thought that they would eventually be given a classroom assignment. Responses from the teachers and school administrators indicate that progress has been made toward this goal, but circumstances will determine when the teachers will be assigned to a regular classroom. All five teachers expressed satisfaction with their present assignment and seemed in no hurry for a class.

Citizens Council Urged Transfer

Responses from the district where white children entered previously Negro schools have been comparable with those from districts where teachers were desegregated last Fall by plan. The Negro principal and teachers in a school with more than fifty white pupils said they have had "heart warming experiences with pupils and their parents. The children seem well adjusted and parents have been vocal in expressing satisfaction with the progress of their children and the sympathetic interest of the teachers." Many of the white parents are said to feel that their children are getting more individualized attention and many of the children from homes of the lower socio-economic class are attaining a feeling of belonging for the first time in their school careers. Several white pupils, who have been noted for bad conduct in other schools, are now good school citizens. White parents have been active in the PTA and other school programs.

Significantly, attempts by members of the (white) Citizens Council to have white parents withdraw their children were not successful. One mother, upon hearing their propaganda, visited the classrooms of her several children. She then told the principal about the approaches to parents by members of the Citizens Council, and stated that her visit to the school and the classes of her children had convinced her that the children should remain at that school.

Since the parents in this district had the expressed right to request transfer of their children away from the Negro teachers and pupils, attention was paid to the question of whether or not the parents involved were "crusaders." School people expressed the view that the parents were just ordinary people who refused to be stampeded into withdrawing their child from school because other parents had done so. In one school, the only white pupil among over 500 Negro students has been elected treasurer of his class.

Contrary to the idea expressed by some that Negro teachers would only be accepted in schools with larger numbers of Negro students, one school system has a Negro library assistant in a high school with more than 600 white students and only one Negro student. Previously there were more Negro students, but others have left school. White students work in the library under the supervision of this man, and he has been asked to tutor some white students.

With regard to instances in which Negro teachers have had to discipline white students, no uncontrolled situations have been mentioned. One teacher who has charge of two study halls each day, in addition to five remedial reading classes, had to discipline one older boy for having skipped study hall, but this was taken in fine spirit and the boy admitted that his liberty had to be curtailed.

In one district which desegregated Negro teacher, the principal said..."the two teachers are highly competent and although they were a little timid in the new situation at first, they have become well adjusted, and have no difficulties with pupils or parents." He stated that during American Education Week, many parents visited the classes of the two Negro teachers and seemed well pleased.

In another school in that same system, the principal felt the racially mixed neighborhood of the school had helped bring acceptance of pupil and teacher desegregation. The principal also suggested that the acceptance of the Negro teachers into the local of the American Federation of Teachers had gained for them the interest and support of other teachers in that district. This principal reported that all had gone smoothly except for a three day period recently when two parents sought to withdraw their children from the class taught by the Negro teacher. The firm stand taken by the school authorities settled the matter.

Teacher desegregation has hot been confined to city districts. In one county system, a one-room school has 18 Negro pupils, 17 white pupils, and a Negro teacher. Two white students are enrolled in another one-room school with 24 Negro students, and a Negro teacher. There has been no adverse reaction from white or Negro parents or children.

27 NEGRO TEACHERS "LOST" OVER DESEGREGATION

Pupil desegregation has resulted in the loss of 27 qualified Negro teachers since April 1956. Seventeen of these are teachers who left Kentucky, and ten are teachers who are still in the state, but are unemployed or have left the field, and their teacher training is not being utilized.

Reports to the Council show that 46 qualified teachers were given dismissal notices as a result of desegregation planned in 19 districts. Ten of these teachers were later rehired in their same district when pupil desegregation did not proceed as rapidly as planned, or in one case, when a suit was threatened to protect the tenure of two teachers. Seven dismissed teachers were hired in other Kentucky school districts. The present employment status of two former teachers was not reported. These figures include only qualified teachers whose dismissal could be traced to desegregation. Figures are not included for teachers without degrees, nor for those dismissed for reasons other than desegregation. As an example, five districts among the 19 have 21 fewer Negro teachers than last year, but only 12 of these dismissals could be traced to desegregation, and 9 are therefore not included in the above totals.

Of those leaving Kentucky, nearly all are teaching in other schools—mostly in northern states. Kentucky's losses and other states gains of qualified teachers are as follows: Illinois 2; Indiana 1; Michigan 3; Mississippi 1; Tennessee 1; Washington, D.C. 2; and Wisconsin 1. One former Kentucky teacher has a non-teaching job in Ohio. Ohio 5.

The present jobs of five Negro teachers dismissed by one central Kentucky district are revealing. One teacher is the principal of a high school in Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Another teaches home economics in Cleveland; and a third is an elementary teacher in Columbus, Ohio; One teaches English in Washington, D.C.; and a fifth holds an important position in the Department of Economic Security in Frankfort. Three of these teachers had their masters degrees, and the other two had A.B. Degrees.

Seven Kentucky districts which employed 11 Negro teachers last year, now have no Negro teachers. One district which had no Negro teachers last year, employed one this year. In the previous year, 144 districts had Negro teachers, but the number has fallen to 138 according to the Kentucky Public School Directory for 1956-57.

Kentucky school districts employed 86 fewer Negro teachers this Fall than they did last Spring, but much of the difference is known to be from resignations due to normal turn over, and factors unrelated to desegregation. Most significant in the total loss of Negro teachers was the curtailment of services in a district where people failed to approve new school financing. In April 1956, the State Department of Education reported in Circular 103, that Kentucky had 1,423 Negro teachers. Totals of Negro teachers listed in the Directory for 1956-57 amount to 1,337.

Teacher Education Circular No. 103 also presented data on the comparative preparation of white and Negro teachers. It showed that 85.4% of Kentucky's 1,423 Negro teachers had their college degrees or better, as contrasted with the 58.1% of Kentucky's 20,077 white teachers who then had college degrees. The comparative preparation was even more striking at the elementary level where 77.4% of the 887 Negro teachers had college degrees while only 40.3% of the 13,595 white elementary teachers had degrees.

In June of 1956, the State Board of Education pointed out that teacher desegregation should be a phase of local school board plans for desegregation. In a resolution sent to all school superintendents, the local school boards were urged to "...give due consideration to all qualified persons..." as professional personnel.

Of the 19 districts which dismissed Negro teachers last Spring, 8 districts had a total of 48 emergency teachers. Information is not yet available on whether or not any of the 19 districts have emergency teachers this year. All superintendents and school boards who request approval of the State Department of Education for emergency teachers must take an oath that they have made every reasonable effort to hire the best qualified teacher.

To use emergency teachers, local school officials must fill out a form which asks them to list "all available legally qualified teachers..." which they have declined to employ and to state the reasons. An emergency teacher may be hired to teach subjects for which a particular certified teacher may not be qualified.

Conclusions

The successful beginnings of teacher desegregation have aided Kentucky's progress toward the goal of equal opportunity for all peoples. The desegregated pupil will not be integrated until he has an equal chance for employment. He will not be inspired to be a better pupil if he witnesses the dismissal of his qualified teachers just because of their race or color. Experience to date with teacher desegregation, even though limited, shows that pupils, teachers, and parents can accept teacher desegregation as they have pupil desegregation. Most encouraging of all is the knowledge that several other districts plan to begin teacher desegregation at an early date. The Kentucky school superintendent who said, "In time, Kentucky and other border and Southern states will use a far higher proportion of Negro teachers in integrated schools than the Northern states have ever done," can already begin to see his prediction come true.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Participating in the preparation of this report were the following Consultants: Mrs. Garnett Bale, A. Lee Coleman, Herschel Martin, G. D. Wilson, William M. Wood, with Galen Martin, Executive Director, and Verbenna Scott, Office Secretary.

INFORMATION ABOUT NEGRO TEACHERS DISMISSED AFTER 1955-56 SCHOOL YEAR

Teachers Who Took Teaching Jobs in Other States (11 Not Listed Here)

No. 1

Male. A.B. Kentucky State College. Major: Sociology and Education. M.S. Indiana University. Major: Secondary Education. 19 years teaching experience in Kentucky. Prefers high school and junior high, and has taught social studies and history. Holds Standard High School and Elementary Certificates.

No. 2

Male. B.S. University of Toledo. Major: Chemistry. M.A. University of Toledo. Major: Psychology. Twenty-six years teaching experience in Kentucky. Prefers senior high or junior high. Served as teacher-principal and taught chemistry, biology, and general science. Holds Standard High School Certificate.

No. 3

Female. A.B. Knoxville College. Major: English. M.A. Howard University. Major: English. Twenty-two years teaching experience in Kentucky. Prefers to teach English, mathematics, and music, in that order. Holds Standard High School Certificate.

No. 4

Female. A.B. Kentucky State College. Major: Elementary Education. M.A. Wayne University. Major: Elementary Education. Twenty-five years teaching experience in Kentucky. Holds Standard Elementary and Provisional High School Certificates.

No. 5

Female. A.B. Kentucky State College. Major: English and French. M.A. University of Kentucky. Major: Secondary Education. Six years teaching experience in Kentucky. Prefers to teach English, French, and social studies. Holds Provisional Certificate and was in the process of obtaining Standard High School Certificate.

No. 6

Female. B.S. Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio. Major: Home Economics. Six years teaching experience in Kentucky. Prefers to teach home economics, English, and science. Holds Provisional High School Certificate.

Teachers in Kentucky, but Unemployed (7 Not Listed Here)

No. 1

Female. B.S. Kentucky State College. Major: Sociology and English. M.S. University of Kentucky. Major Secondary Education. (Also has graduate work in Elementary Education.) Five years teaching experience in Kentucky. Prefers to teach 7th and 8th grade English. Holds Standard High School Certificate.

No. 2

Female. B.S. Albany State College, Georgia. Major: Elementary Education. Seven years teaching experience in Kentucky, two years elsewhere. Prefers to teach first and second grades. Holds Standard Elementary Certificate.

No. 3

Female. A.B. Kentucky State College. Major: Social Science. Thirteen years teaching experience in Kentucky. Prefers to teach junior high, and has taught English and history. Holds Standard Elementary and Provisional High School Certificates.

Prepared by: Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

Not for News Release

NEGRO TEACHERS IN KENTUCKY SCHOOLS WITH WHITE CHILDREN
September 1956

District and School	Enrollment				Teachers			
	Elementary		Secondary		Elementary		Secondary	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
BOONE COUNTY								
Boone County High School			679	1			25	1
NEWPORT IND.								
Arnold Elementary	620	50			17	2		
Fourth Street Elementary	482	86			14	1		
FAYETTE COUNTY								
Bryan Station	410	20	609		15		30	1
Clays Mill	770	33			29	1		
Kenwick	1,014	12			39	1		
Linlee	579	27			22	1		
Yates	837	15			29	1		
WEST POINT IND.								
West Point High School	215	20	60	5	6	1	4	
LOUISVILLE								
James M. Bond	16	627				21		
Frederick Douglas	42	215				9		
Paul Dunbar	8	343				13		
W. H. Perry	1	611				17		
S. Coleridge Taylor	19	597				20		
Phyllis Wheatley	1	570				20		
PERRY COUNTY								
Tribby	17	15				1		
Town Mountain	2	24				1		

SOURCE: Report on Integration School Year 1956-57, Department of Education, Frankfort

For copies of this and similar lists, write to:

Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

Courier-Journal

Negro Teachers Fired as Result Of Integration

Human-Relations Council Urges Hiring on Merit Only

By HUGH MORRIS
The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau

Frankfort, Ky., May 27.—Plans of many school districts to abolish segregated classrooms this fall are costing many well-qualified Negro teachers their jobs, the Kentucky Council on Human Relations reported here today.

The council is an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council.

Executive director Galen A. Martin said the job losses are threatened despite the fact that Kentucky this year has 2,557 non-qualified "emergency" teachers in its public-school system.

60 Dismissed So Far

A council survey shows that so far 60 Negro teachers in 29 of the state's 224 public-school districts have been given dismissal notices.

The reason, in most cases, is that consolidation of classrooms under plans to desegregate has reduced the number of teachers needed next school year.

"We urge you to retain and hire teachers on the basis of their merit rather than on the basis of their race," the council said in a letter being mailed to all superintendents.

Negroes Better Prepared

The council backs up its argument with data from the State Department of Education that show Negro teachers in Kentucky are better prepared than white teachers at all levels.

For example, 85 per cent of the 1,423 Negroes employed in the public schools this year, but only 58 per cent of the 20,077 white teachers, have A.B. degrees or higher.

Among elementary teachers the contrast is even more striking: Hardly 40 per cent of the whites, but 77.4 per cent of the Negroes have degrees.

The survey shows that so far 80 school districts plan to retain all their Negro teachers next year. There are 79 other Kentucky school districts that do not now employ Negro teachers.

Loss of this qualified personnel, Martin said, could jeopardize the new school-foundation program, which will be fully operative for the first time this fall.

"Clearly the obligation now rests on the Kentucky educators to raise the state's level of education," said the council's letter.

'Presents Clear Obligation'

"This situation presents a clear obligation to place in every classroom the very best-trained teacher available—and this cannot be done unless teachers are employed on their merit without regard to race."

The council noted that many Kentucky Negroes have chosen teaching as a profession, and have prepared themselves well, because other fields were not open to them.

"Kentucky cannot afford to say to these people that their years of preparation are useless," the council's letter said.

Can't Offer Jobs 'Regardless'

"At the same time, we cannot fairly say to white teachers who haven't prepared themselves that they will get the jobs regardless of their lack of preparation.

"If we can say to all Kentuckians that teachers will be hired on the basis of merit, then all will be encouraged to be better prepared and the whole level of teacher preparation will be raised."

The council reminded the local superintendents that before any of them may employ an emergency teacher, he—and the members of his board of education—must sign a sworn statement that no better qualified teacher is available.

Can't Take Oath In Good Faith

"We do not think this oath can be taken in good faith while qualified teachers are available, and we hope you and your board will not be a party to it as long as qualified teachers, white or Negro, are available," the letter said.

The council said that some of the 60 Negro teachers who have received dismissal notices have tenure under Kentucky law.

"We don't believe the courts will uphold the dismissal of such teachers because of their race," the letter asserted.

Tenure Laws Threatened

"But what is more important, we do not believe that Kentucky educators can sanction such dismissals, because that would undermine the tenure laws which have been erected during hard fights over many years.

"If the tenure laws can be avoided today because of the color of skin, then they can be violated tomorrow because of color of eyes or even political color."

The council enclosed with its letter to the superintendents a list of eight unidentified Negro teachers seeking jobs this fall. All have bachelors' degrees and six have masters' degrees.

"We hope you will not hire a person of lower preparation as long as these well-qualified teachers are available," the letter said.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
208 W. MAIN ST. FRANKFORT, KY.

Merit Should Guide Teacher Selection

ALTHOUGH racial integration in Kentucky's public schools is proceeding with admirable goodwill, it is inevitable that reshuffling so many students and so many teachers should involve difficulties.

Two weekend developments illustrate both the goodwill and the difficulties. In one, the Kentucky Education Association, the professional organization of some 20,456 white teachers, will take over the records of the 75-year-old Kentucky Teachers Association, the professional organization of some 1,500 members. The K.T.A. will disband as a separate group, and its leaders will encourage the present members to join the K.E.A. Its membership has been open to teachers of both races since 1954.

This is all to the good. With integration of pupils in the classrooms, integration of teachers in their professional organization follows naturally.

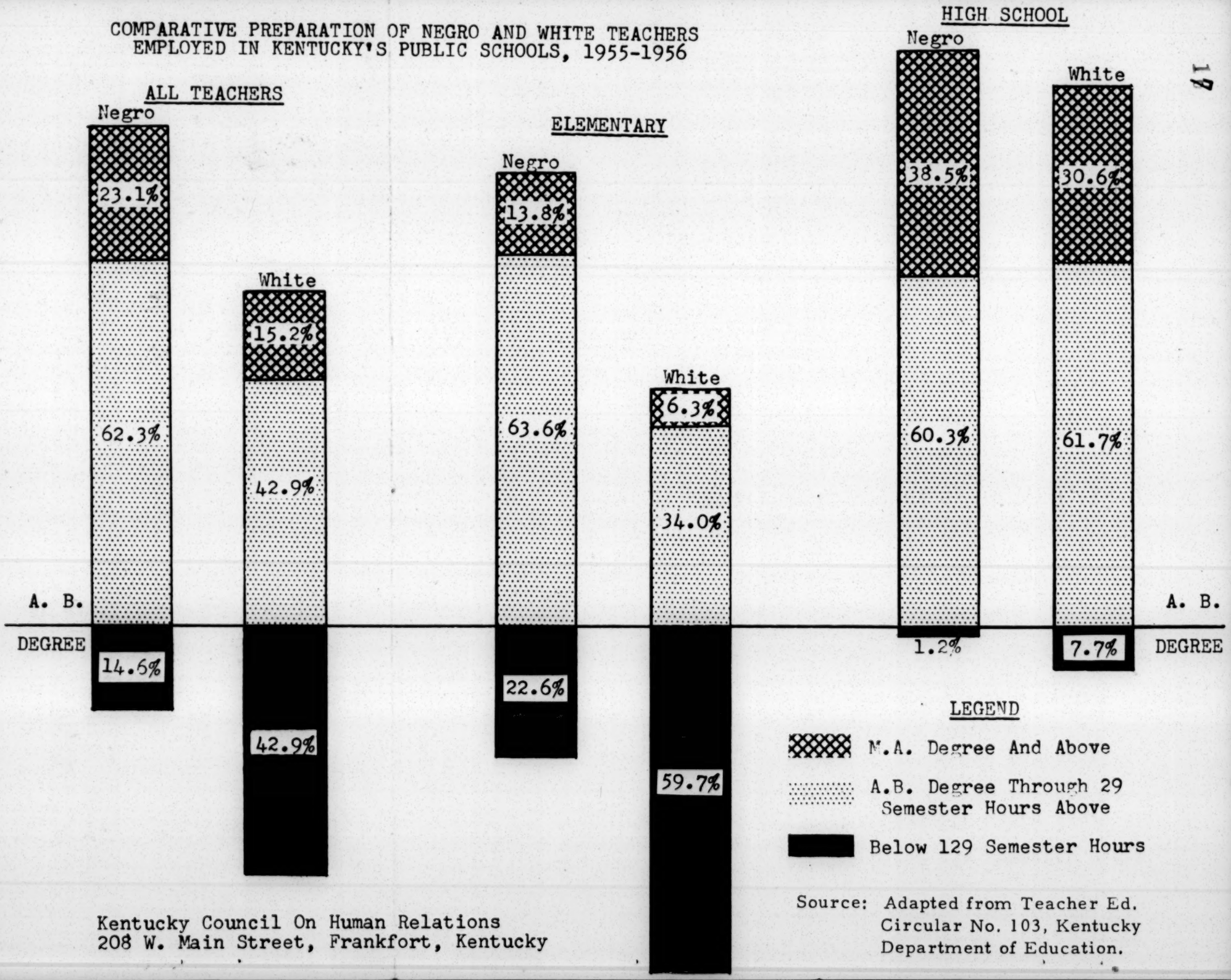
A weekend report by the Kentucky Council on Human Relations deals with a less cheerful aspect of integration. As school districts plan to abolish segregated classrooms next fall, some qualified Negro teachers are losing their jobs. So far 60 Negro teachers in 29 of the state's 224 public school districts have received dismissal notices. The main reason cited is that classroom consolidation reduces the number of teachers needed.

At the same time, Kentucky has 2,557 non-qualified "emergency" teachers, and the proportion of well qualified Negro teachers is higher than that of white teachers. This year only 1,423 Negro teachers are employed in the state's public schools, but 85 per cent of them have A.B. degrees or better. At the same time 20,077 white teachers are employed, and only 58 per cent of them have A.B.'s or better.

In general, where classroom consolidation permits a reduction in number of teachers, it should also permit raising teacher qualification standards by eliminating the non-qualified teacher. True enough, an A.B. degree does not automatically confer teaching ability, but teachers with degrees may be assumed to be better educated than teachers with no degrees.

We warmly endorse the admonition of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations to all school superintendents: "We urge you to retain and hire teachers on the basis of their merit rather than on the basis of their race."

COMPARATIVE PREPARATION OF NEGRO AND WHITE TEACHERS
EMPLOYED IN KENTUCKY'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS, 1955-1956



Source: Adapted from Teacher Ed. Circular No. 103, Kentucky Department of Education.

Kentucky Council On Human Relations
208 W. Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

TABLE 1

COMPARATIVE PREPARATION OF NEGRO AND WHITE TEACHERS
EMPLOYED IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN KENTUCKY 1955--1956

TRAINING	Negro Teachers Total		White Teachers Total	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Above M. A. Degree	25	1.76	345	1.72
M. A. Degree	303	21.29	2,500	12.45
A. B. Degree through 29 sm. hrs. above	887	62.33	8,619	42.93
96-128 Semester Hours	125	8.79	2,834	14.12
64-95 Semester Hours	74	5.20	4,363	21.73
32-63 Semester Hours	7	.49	886	4.41
1-31 Semester Hours	1	.07	478	2.38
No College Hours	1	.07	52	.26
TOTAL	1,423	100.00	20,077	100.00

TRAINING	Negro Elementary Teachers		White Elementary Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Above M. A. Degree	8	.90	93	.68
M. A. Degree	114	12.85	765	5.63
A. B. Degree through 29 sm. hrs. above	564	63.59	4,621	33.99
96-128 Semester Hours	121	13.64	2,557	18.81
64-95 Semester Hours	72	8.12	4,198	30.88
32-63 Semester Hours	6	.68	838	6.16
1-31 Semester Hours	1	.11	471	3.47
No College Hours	1	.11	52	.38
TOTAL	887	100.00	13,595	100.00

TRAINING	Negro Secondary Teachers		Secondary Teachers	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Above M. A. Degree	17	3.17	252	3.89
M. A. Degree	189	35.26	1,735	26.77
A. B. Degree through 29 sm. hrs. above	323	60.26	3,998	61.68
96-128 Semester Hours	4	.75	277	4.27
64-95 Semester Hours	2	.37	165	2.54
32-63 Semester Hours	1	.19	48	.74
1-31 Semester Hours	0	.00	7	.11
No College Hours	0	.00	0	.00
TOTAL	536	100.00	6,482	100.00

Source: Adapted from Teacher Education Circular No. 103, Division of Teacher Education and Certification, State Department of Education.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, on June 23, 1955, the State Board of Education adopted a Resolution urging local school districts to proceed as rapidly as conditions warranted with the integration of school pupils; and

WHEREAS, boards of education in local districts, in response to this Resolution, have made excellent progress toward integration; and

WHEREAS, the State Board of Education recognizes the progress that has been made and commends the local superintendents and boards of education for their diligence; and

WHEREAS, in complying with the decision of the Supreme Court it becomes necessary to consider all phases of integration; Now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED,

1. Each board of education is urged to study the local situation with regard to the placement of professional personnel and give due consideration to all qualified persons.

2. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is directed to address a copy of this Resolution to all local district superintendents.

Motion was made by Mr. H. D. Fitzpatrick, Jr. and seconded by Mr. Henry E. Pogue, Jr. that the above Resolution be adopted. The motion was adopted on a voice vote.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Adopted:

Robert R. Martin/s Chairman

June 14, 1956

James L. Sublett/s Secretary

COPY

SUGGESTIONS FOR KENTUCKY'S NEGRO TEACHERS TO ENCOURAGE HIRING OF TEACHERS ON MERIT

1. Continue your education and obtain the highest degree and certificates you can. Participate fully in teacher and parent-teacher groups.

2. Avoid attempts to influence school policies regarding pupil desegregation. These should be determined by the Board and then carried out by teachers and other school employees. Desegregation must come, and interference could alienate your patrons whose help you will need later on.

3. Make sure whether or not you have continuing employment rights under the Kentucky Teacher Tenure Laws, which apply equally regardless of race or color. You may want to contact your local school superintendent for information. You are also advised to consult an attorney in your community to be certain of your legal rights, and that this be done well before the March 31 dismissal deadline. If you know your legal rights and they are known in your community, it is unlikely that an attempt would be made to violate them. If you cannot obtain the necessary information locally, send the details of your situation to the Kentucky Council on Human Relations.

4. Do not submit any type of resignation or statement that you will not teach in a desegregated school unless you have good counsel for doing so. In some situations, it is advisable for teachers to be sure that school officials know that they are willing to teach a desegregated class.

5. If your Superintendent or a local Board member gives you any advance information that you may be dismissed because of your race or color, immediately inform the Kentucky Council. The Council aims to use means of education and persuasion to help those teachers with no legally enforceable employment rights as well as those with "tenure," before legal action becomes necessary.

6. If you receive a dismissal notice because of race or color, immediately inform the Kentucky Council, and continue to tell the Council of new developments. You may also want to request help from the Kentucky Education Association, Heyburn Building, Louisville 2, Kentucky, and/or the Kentucky Federation of Teachers, 115 E. Whitney Avenue, Louisville 14, Kentucky. It is important that you have advice before you do anything that would jeopardize whatever employment rights you might have at the time of dismissal. You may need to consult legal counsel.

Prepared by: Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

September 1956

REPORT TO MEMBERS ON DESEGREGATION IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Most Kentucky Colleges Are "Open"

Many Application Blanks Ask About Race, Religion, National Origin

As Kentucky colleges and universities begin this Fall, twenty-nine (29) are open to Negro students and virtually all of these have actually admitted Negro students. Only nine of these schools are publicly supported, and therefore must accept all qualified students. The other twenty (20) including most of the small colleges, voluntarily admit Negroes. (See list on blue paper.)

Colleges with more than 27,000 students will be "open," based on last year's attendance. They will have more than 88% of Kentucky's college students.

Only eleven (11) of Kentucky's colleges are not reported to be "open" and most of these are smaller schools. They will have less than 12% of the students according to last year's figures. The largest school not admitting Negroes had a student body of 845 last year. Another "closed" school had 435, and the others had smaller numbers. Total number of students at the schools not open to Negro students is expected to be less than 4,000.

Most schools controlled by religious bodies are "open," but seven of those not "open" are church controlled and four are privately controlled.

Adequate information on discrimination in college admission because of religion and national origin is not available, but one aspect of this problem is dealt with later in this report.

Four Faculties Integrated

In a parallel to the admission of Negro students is the encouraging report that four of the schools whose doors are "open" to qualified students now have integrated teaching faculties.

With the start made by these four colleges, it is expected that other colleges and universities will go on to demonstrate that "those who go to school here can also teach and work here." This provides needed leadership as secondary and elementary school leaders work for the integration of pupils and teachers in public schools. It will also encourage business and industry to employ individuals on their merit and will enable more of Kentucky's college trained people who happen to be members of minorities to secure jobs in Kentucky, and not be forced to go to other states to find jobs which will use the training they secured in Kentucky schools.

On the discouraging side is the report that one college which had previously admitted Negro students refused to permit the hiring of a qualified administrative staff member because the person was a Negro.

(Continued)

DESEGREGATED COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN KENTUCKY
(Including Senior and Junior Colleges Whose Doors Are Open)

Name	Control 1/
Asbury Theological Seminary	Private
Ashland Junior College	City
*Bellarmine College	Roman Catholic Church
Berea College	Private
Brescia College	Roman Catholic Church
Caney Junior College	Private
Carver School of Missions and Social Work	Southern Baptist Convention
College of the Bible, The	Disciples of Christ Church
Eastern Kentucky State College	State
Georgetown College	Southern Baptist Convention
*Kentucky State College	State
Loretto Junior College	Private
Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary	Presbyterian Church
Morehead State College	State
Murray State College	State
*Nazareth College	Roman Catholic Church
Nazareth College and Academy	Private
Paducah Junior College	City
Pikeville College	Presbyterian Church
St. Catharine Junior College	Roman Catholic Church
St. Mary's College	Private
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary	Southern Baptist Convention
Sue Bennett College	Methodist Church
Union College	Methodist Church
University of Kentucky	State
*University of Louisville	City
Ursuline College	Roman Catholic Church
Villa Madonna College	Roman Catholic Church
Western Kentucky State College	State

(* Integrated Faculties)

Kentucky Colleges Not Reported as Desegregating (9-12-56)

Senior Colleges

Asbury College	Private
Bowling Green College of Commerce	Proprietary
Centre College of Kentucky	Presbyterian Church
Kentucky Wesleyan College	Methodist Church
Transylvania College	Private

Junior Colleges

Bethel College	Southern Baptist Convention
Campbellsville College	Southern Baptist Convention
Cumberland College	Southern Baptist Convention
Lees Junior College	Presbyterian Church
Lindsey Wilson College	Methodist Church
Midway Junior College	Private

1/ From Education Directory 1955-1956, Part 3, Higher Education, U. S. Office of Education.

To report changes or corrections, and to obtain copies, write to:
Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

ADMISSION BLANK QUESTIONS

While Kentucky can be justly proud that nearly all of its colleges and universities are "open," it still seems important to inquire whether or not students are actually admitted to college without regard to their race, religion, or national origin.

In 1947 when the President's Commission on Higher Education called for an end to college discrimination, it also recommended "...that removal from application forms of all questions pertaining to religion, color, and national or racial origin."

At that time, the Commission added, "...it can almost be said that the request for certain information on application forms constitutes an all but prima facie case that such information is likely to be used for discriminatory purposes...It is unquestionably true that many facts about ancestry, religious affiliation, and the like are legitimately useful to the college or university. But it is clear that all such information needed for educational purposes can readily be obtained after the student has been admitted rather than before."

Of course the Commission and other groups have not objected to the use of questions regarding religion by institutions whose avowed purpose is the promulgation of sectarian belief.

Kentucky Progress

Kentucky institutions have made progress toward the goals recommended by the President's Commission almost 10 years ago, but much more needs to be done to bring Kentucky institutions of higher learning into agreement with the Commission.

The College of Arts and Sciences and most schools at the University of Louisville ask no question pertaining to race, religion, or national origin. One sectarian school asks no question regarding race or national origin, although they necessarily ask about religion. Neither of these two request a picture, which can be used to discriminate. A total of six colleges ask no question regarding race or nationality, nor do they ask for a picture before admission. One of these six, Kentucky State College, asks for a picture after a student has been notified of acceptance, and this has been recommended as the best procedure for colleges who want a picture. (See attached list.)

Twenty-one colleges out of thirty-six, which reported and which use admission blanks, still ask this year's applicants to state their race. Eight additional school asked for a photograph and one other school asked for nationality, both of which can have the same effect. No Kentucky group has claimed that such questions are evidence of discrimination, but it has been said they are not needed before admission.

Questions Regarding Race

The question has been asked as to why so few of the colleges in the state have removed the questions for information regarding race. School administrators explain that it was necessary to have the questions regarding race in order to comply with Kentucky's segregation law, and that the forms have not been revised since the Day Law was made invalid by recent Supreme Court decisions.

Now until this summer were the last of the state supported institutions of higher learning opened to all. Applications for four of these schools still ask for race and one asks nationality. It is expected that such questions will be removed in the near future.

(Continued)

A large group of schools use forms prepared by the Kentucky Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. That form asks for race. Not all members of that association admit Negro students, but it has been indicated that the questions asked could be altered before new forms are printed for next year.

Questions Regarding Religion

Some schools, particularly in the Eastern United States and especially medical and other professional schools have discriminated against religious minorities including Jews and Catholics. No information has been presented to show that such discrimination is prevalent in Kentucky.

At the same time there would seem to be no need for Kentucky schools not controlled by sectarian groups to ask questions regarding religion before admission. Several schools make information about a students religious affiliation available to local churches, but such information can be obtained after the student is admitted. Berea College has removed specific questions about religion from its application, but students are asked to fill out cards at registration indicating their religious preference for the information of local churches.

Twenty-eight Kentucky schools still ask questions pertaining to religion before a student is admitted. Seventeen of these are sectarian or theological schools which need the information, but eleven are non-sectarian.

Five out of six State supported schools ask for an applicant's religion on their admission blanks. This also may be changed soon. It has not been suggested that these State schools do discriminate because of religion. For them to do so would seem to be contrary to the spirit of Section 5 of the Kentucky Constitution, titled, Rights of Religious Freedom, which says, "No preference shall ever be given by law to any religious sect, society or denomination; nor to any particular creed..."

Of the eight schools which do not ask about religion before admission, five are sectarian schools and three are not. Of course, it is possible for schools to discriminate against religious minorities in ways other than asking questions on admission blanks. At the same time many sectarian schools in all parts of the nation have indicated that they do not discriminate against religious minorities.

Several other types of questions are asked which would seem to be unnecessary. Many schools ask for the place of birth of both parents. In other states, such questions have been used to discriminate against those whose parents were born in foreign countries. One blank ask for parent's religious affiliation.

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Suggestions for additional reading:

Ivy, A. C., and Ross, Irwin. Religion and Race: Barrier to College? New York: Public Affairs Committee Inc., 1949, Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 153, p.32.

Higher Education for American Democracy. The Report of the President's Commission on Higher Education. New York, Harper & Bros. 1948.

For additional bibliography, information, and assistance write to:

Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc. (This report prepared by Executive
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky Director, Galen A. Martin)

and/or

Ohio-Kentucky Regional Office
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
82 North High Street
Columbus 15, Ohio

National Conference of Christians and Jews
Realty Building
Louisville, Kentucky

QUESTIONS ASKED ON KENTUCKY COLLEGE ADMISSION BLANKS

(An X in the column below indicates that the designated information is requested before admission. Sectarian schools which ask about religion are so designated in that column.)

School	Race	Picture	Nationality	Religion
Asbury College				X
Asbury Theological Sem.	X	X	X	X(Theol.)
Bellarmine College	X			X(Sect.)
Berea College		X		
Bethel College		X		X(Sect.)
Brescia College	X		X	X(Sect.)
Carver School		X		X(Theol.)
Campbellsville College	X			X(Sect.)
Centre College		X	X	X(Sect.)
College of the Bible, The		X		X(Theol.)
Cumberland College	X			
Eastern Kentucky State College				X
Georgetown College	X			X(Sect.)
Kentucky State College				X
Kentucky Wesleyan College	X			X(Sect.)
Lees Junior College				X(Sect.)
Lindsey Wilson College	X			
Louisville Presby. Theo. Sem.	X		X	X(Theol.)
Midway Junior College				X
Morehead State College	X			X
Murray State College	X			
Nazareth College & Academy	X	X	X	X(Sect.)
Pikeville College		X		
St. Catharine Jr. College			X	X(Sect.)
Southern Baptist Theo. Sem.	X	X	X	X(Theol.)
Sue Bennett College	X			
Transylvania College	X	X		X
Union College	X			X(Sect.)
University of Kentucky (All)	X		X	X
University of Louisville - Arts & Sciences and most other schools				
School of Medicine	X	X	X	X
School of Dentistry		X	X	X
School of Law		X	X	X
Ursuline College	X			
Villa Madonna College	X			X(Sect.)
Western Kentucky State College	X			X
Total 36	21	13	11	28 (11 are non-Sect.)

To report changes or additions and to obtain copies, write to:
Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

November-December 1956

10 OF 13 KENTUCKY NURSE TRAINING PROGRAMS DESEGREGATING

Only 3.9% of Nurse Students Are Negro

5 of 7 Practical Nurse Programs "Open"

Ten (10) out of thirteen (13) Kentucky educational programs training professional nurses will accept Negro students. Negro students are excluded from only three (3) nurse training programs, and one of these has the matter under careful consideration and is expected to be "open" soon. (see list)

Programs which will accept qualified Negro students train 68% of Kentucky's professional nursing students, while the "closed" programs train 32%.

Of the ten (10) programs which report that they will admit Negro students, seven (7) presently have Negro nurse students enrolled. The other three "open" schools report that no Negro students have applied, but one of these has two "non-white" students.

A total of 47 Negro students and 564 white students are now enrolled in desegregated programs. The 47 Negro students constitute 3.9% of Kentucky's 1205 nurse students. This compares with the 6.9% of Kentucky's population which is Negro. (1950 Census) One school has 19 Negro students compared with 75 white students. Other schools have 10, 8, and one Negro student, and three schools have 3 Negro nurse students, each to make up the total of 47. Two of the schools accepting Negro and white students have desegregated their nurse school faculty.

Nazareth College Department of Nursing first admitted Negro students in 1949. In 1952 the school of nursing at St. Joseph Infirmary in Louisville, and St. Elizabeth School of Nursing in Covington admitted their first Negro nurse students. The nurse program at SS. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital in Louisville accepted a Negro nurse student in 1953, and Louisville General Hospital admitted Negro students in 1954, as did the Berea College Department of Nursing. The program operated by St. Joseph in Lexington admitted its first Negro student in September 1955.

Other hospitals and agencies giving only short periods of specialized training are nearly all "open." They give training to supplement the courses offered in the complete programs.

Such institutions and the training they provide to white and Negro students include: Our Lady of Peace Hospital in Louisville, Psychiatric; Eastern State Hospital in Lexington, Psychiatric; and Childrens Hospital in Louisville, Pediatrics. Western State Hospital at Hopkinsville which provides psychiatric training does not accept Negro nurse students.

Negro students are accepted for training in public health by both Louisville-Jefferson County Health Department and the Visiting Nurse Association in that city.

5 of 7 Practical Nurse Programs "Open"

Five (5) of Kentucky's seven (7) educational programs for training practical nurses are "open" to Negro and white students. The matter is under study at the two schools which do not yet admit Negro students.

Only two of the "open" schools have actually admitted Negro practical nurse students. Oakdale Practical Nurse School in Louisville has admitted Negro students since 1952.

The practical nurse school operated by the Miners Memorial Hospital Association Inc., at South Williamson, Kentucky, has accepted Negro students from its inception in early 1956. (Seven hospitals operated by that Assoc. in Eastern Kentucky accept patients, employees, and trainees of various types, without discrimination based on race, religion, or national origin.)

The Glasgow School of Practical Nursing which begins operation January 7, 1957, is now accepting application from all. It is being sponsored by Sampson Community Hospital and the District 6, State Tuberculosis Hospital, both of Glasgow and Western State Hospital, Hopkinsville.

Other proposed practical nurse schools which like this one, are being aided by State and Federal funds, are expected to be open to all qualified applicants. Another practical nurse school which will begin at Central State Hospital, February 4, 1957, with the support of the Louisville Board of Education, is now accepting applications without discrimination.

Kentucky Needs 4,700 Nurses

Employment opportunities are considered good for Negro graduates of professional nurse and practical nurse schools. The American Nurse Association has said that an additional 70,000 professional nurses are needed in the U.S. to reach the reasonable goal of 300 per 100,000 population.

Kentucky had 4,292 active nurses in August 1956. More than 4,700 additional professional nurses are needed to provide Kentucky with the nurses which should be available. It is generally believed that even more practical nurses than this are needed and could be employed.

High school graduation is a requirement for professional nurse training programs which require three or four years. At least two years of high school or equivalent, are required for practical nurse training which generally takes a year.

Many Hospitals Accept Negro Patients

Of the 13 professional nurse training programs, all but two are operated through hospitals which have received Federal Hill-Burton hospital construction funds. In their application for such funds, they agreed that, "no person in the area will be denied admission to the proposed facilities as patients because of race, creed, or color."

In Kentucky approximately 54 out of 139 general and short term hospitals have received or are receiving Hill-Burton funds. Such hospitals account for most Kentucky general hospital beds. They have about 5,300 beds out of the Kentucky total of about 9,300.

Thus general hospitals with 57% of the hospital beds have agreed to accept all patients in Federally assisted facilities, and others follow that

practice even though they have not accepted Federal funds. The Hill-Burton provisions do not prohibit segregation within the hospital.

State supported Nervous-Mental and Tuberculosis hospitals do not exclude patients on the basis of race, although they may segregate within the hospital. Under Kentucky law, all hospitals must give emergency treatment without discrimination.

Conclusion

Opportunity for advanced education at colleges and professional schools such as nurse and practical nurse training is related to achievement levels of students in public schools. It seems vital to give pupils in desegregated schools an incentive which will make them better students.

All qualified Kentucky youth should be encouraged to seek advanced educational training, and professional and practical nursing offer increasing opportunities. The need is so great for nurses and practical nurses that exclusion from such training and employment on the basis of race, religion, or national origin is becoming harder to justify.

** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **

For additional information, write to: Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

(This report was prepared by Executive Director, Galen Martin)

(other places you may write)

Kentucky League for Nursing
226 East Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Kentucky Nurses Association
Suite 514, 310 West Liberty Street
Louisville 2, Kentucky

Kentucky Board of Nursing Education
and Nurse Registration
Suite 709, 310 West Liberty Street
Louisville 2, Kentucky

National League for Nursing, Inc.
and/or
American Nurses Association
2 Park Avenue
New York 16, New York

KENTUCKY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR PROFESSIONAL NURSING STUDENTS

Location	Name	Control or Support
	PROGRAMS "OPEN" TO WHITE AND NEGRO STUDENTS 1/	
Berea	Berea College, Dept. of Nursing (H-B)	Non-Profit Association
Covington	St. Elizabeth Hospital (H-B)	Roman Catholic Church
Lexington	Nazareth School of Nursing St. Joseph Hospital (H-B)	Roman Catholic Church
Louisville	Louisville General Hospital (H-B)	Louisville & Jefferson Co.
Louisville	*Nazareth College, Dept. of Nursing	Roman Catholic Church
Louisville	St. Anthony Hospital (H-B)	Roman Catholic Church
Louisville	*St. Joseph Infirmary	Roman Catholic Church
Louisville	S. S. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital (H-B)	Roman Catholic Church
Morehead	Morehead State College, Dept. of Nursing	State of Kentucky
	Associated with:	
	King's Daughters Hospital (H-B) (Ashland)	Non-Profit Association
Murray	Murray State College, Dept. of Nursing	State of Kentucky
	Associated with:	
	Jennie Stuart Memorial Hospital (H-B) (Hopkinsville)	Non-Profit Association
	Owensboro-Daviess County Hospital (H-B) (Owensboro)	Non-Profit Association
	PROGRAMS NOT REPORTED TO BE "OPEN" TO NEGRO STUDENTS	
Lexington	Good Samaritan Hospital (H-B)	Methodist Church
Louisville	Kentucky Baptist Hospital	Southern Baptist Conv.
Louisville	Norton Memorial Infirmary (H-B)	Non-Profit Association

* Nurse Faculty Desegregated

(H-B) - Designates programs in hospital which agreed in their application for Federal Hill-Burton hospital construction funds that, "No person in the area will be denied admission to the proposed facilities as patients because of race, creed, or color."

1/ - - Several other hospitals and agencies give short periods of specialized training. All but one of these accepts Negro students.

To report changes or corrections, and to obtain copies, write to:

Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

KENTUCKY EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN PRACTICAL NURSING

Location	Name	Control or Support
	PROGRAMS "OPEN" TO WHITE AND NEGRO STUDENTS	
Glasgow	Glasgow School of Practical Nursing (Opens January 7, 1957)	State of Kentucky
Lakeland	Central State Hospital Practical Nurse School (Oakdale) (Opens February 4, 1957)	Louisville Board of Education
Louisville	Red Cross Hospital Practical Nurse School (Oakdale)	Louisville Board of Education
Paintsville	Mayo State Vocational School (Paintsville Hospital) (Methodist Hospital of Kentucky, Pikeville)	State of Kentucky Private Methodist Church
South Williamson	Miners Memorial Hospital Assn. Inc.	United Mine Workers of America
	SCHOOLS NOT REPORTED TO BE "OPEN" TO NEGRO STUDENTS	
Danville	Kentucky State Hospital 1/ School of Practical Nursing	State of Kentucky
Lexington	Appalachian School of Practical Nursing	Non-Profit Assn.

1/ Changes are anticipated which will open this school to Negro students at an early date.

To report changes or corrections, and to obtain copies, write to:

Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

12/10/56

BUILDING BRIDGES

Probably the most important advances made in human relations are those which simply recognize the equal human dignity of all peoples. Kentucky groups have built many "bridges between people." Some are not sturdy, but even these provide a foundation on which to build. During 1956, churches, ministerial associations, school advisory groups, and professional associations accepted people for their individual worth.

Baptist Church

An all-Negro Baptist Chruch in Louisville accepted 13 white persons to its congregation. Newspapers reported this as the first integration move by a Baptist Church in Kentucky since slavery days.

The 13 white persons joined the Zion Baptist Church in November, and the Rev. D. C. King was reported as saying, they "seem to be enjoying themselves." The 1,522-member congregation is in a racially mixed neighborhood.

The Rev. Willard P. Macy, former pastor of an all-white church and one of the 13 who joined Zion, said his association with the Negro church had been a "wonderful experience."

Disciples of Christ Report

In a recent report by the Disciples of Christ, 6 Kentucky churches were reported as having persons of two or more races in their membership. They were: Lebanon Christian Church, 2 Negro members; Lexington Central Christian Church, 1 Japanese, 8 Chinese; Midway Christian Church, 14 Spanish-American members; Elizabethtown Christian Church, 10 other-than Caucasian; Hill Street Church, Louisville, 2 Caucasian members; Artemus Christian Church, French Lick, 12 Caucasians.

In October, the minister of a Methodist Church serving an area where there is no Negro minister reported that the foundations were being laid for the acceptance of 6 Negro Methodists into his congregation.

The Bethel Temple Apostolic Church on E. Breckenridge Street in Louisville has an integrated congregation.

The Christian Science Church in Lexington, and many Jehovah's Witness Churches are reported to be desegregated, as are several Roman Catholic Churches.

Ministers Integrate

At the end of 1956, 30 Kentucky ministerial associations had Negro ministers as members. (see page 33) Only 8 groups reported that there were resident Negro ministers in their area, but none are members. Some of these had the matter under consideration.

No better testimony to the importance and value of such lines of communication need be offered that the inspirational example set by the Henderson Ministerial Association. Through the leadership of that integrated group, the white citizens' council was defeated in its attempts to end school desegregation by boycott. (for "Henderson Diary" see Dec. New South)

Interracial School Committees

Local interracial groups appointed to study and make recommendations on school desegregation are a most important reason for Kentucky's smooth progress. A survey made by Dr. Hugh A. Brimm in late 1955 found 55 such groups. (see page 9) In some communities they continue to be the only line of democratic communication between peoples.

Professional Associations

All major professional associations in Kentucky are open to Negroes at least at the state level. Associations of nurses, librarians, social workers, and lawyers were all "open" by 1950. The Kentucky State Medical Association has admitted Negroes since 1954. In 1956 the Kentucky Education Association and the Kentucky Teachers Association agreed to merge, as will all local teacher groups. The Kentucky Federation of Teachers AFL has long accepted Negro members. The Kentucky State Dental group says no Negro is a member, but membership is "open."

COMMUNITY AUDIT

Kentucky's general progress in human relations is underlined by developments in local communities.

BEREA

A five-year effort of students and faculty resulted in non-discriminatory service for all students at two soda fountains near the Berea College campus. College facilities including the Boone Traven Hotel and the Wilderness Road drama are operated without discrimination.

FRANKFORT

The ministerial association accepted Negro ministers in the Spring of 1956. A new municipal swimming pool opened to all Frankfort residents in June, and was quite crowded throughout the summer. Late in the year, the Community Council invited a Negro group to send two representatives. A Negro was employed in a non-traditional job at the U.S. Post Office.

LEXINGTON

Lexington's most important 1956 development has been the coming of new industries which hired trained Negroes for new jobs and said their national non-discriminatory job policy would apply in Lexington. Most downtown dime-store lunch counters started serving Negroes while maintaining segregated seating. Most drive-in movies do not exclude on the basis of race or color. The community wide Easter pagent was given for the second year on a thoroughly integrated basis, with over 15,000 participants.

LOUISVILLE

A Negro was hired as a linotype operator at the Courier Journal. Benjamine F. Shobe became the third Negro ever to serve as Assistant Commonwealth Attorney. Twelve Negroes brought suit to alter the segregated public housing policy which they say has denied them housing when there are more frequent vacancies in housing restricted for whites. The Mason and Dixon Restaurant at the State Fair and Exposition center opened with a non-discriminatory policy. South of Louisville on the Kentucky Turnpike, the Glass House serves all. This policy prevails for eating at Standiford Air Terminal. Some downtown dime-store lunch counters and one or two small lunch rooms are "open." One of the city's largest hotels opened its facilities to biracial meetings and conventions in 1955, and has rented rooms to some Negroes on an individual basis. Theaters do not allow mixed attendance on any basis, and Negroes who wish to see first run films must go to New Albany, Indiana or elsewhere.

PADUCAH

The city golf course was desegregated in 1956. The Community Chest absorbed its "Negro quota" into the general campaign, September 1954, and the Paducah Community Council appointed its first Negro, May 1955.

Hospitals

Hospitals in Harlan, Hazard, McDowell, Middlesboro, Pikeville, South Williamson, and Whitesburg opened in 1956 for patients, training, and employment without discrimination. They were built and operated by the Miners Memorial Hospital Association headed by John L. Lewis, and have a total of 729 beds.

As a requirement for receiving Federal Hill-Burton hospital funds, most Kentucky hospitals have agreed to serve all patients. (see page 27)

Under Kentucky Law, all hospitals must give emergency treatment without discrimination.

DESEGREGATED MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATIONS IN KENTUCKY

Bell County
Bourbon County
Carlisle
Carter County
Christian County
Clay County
Danville
Elizabethtown
Frankfort
Greenup County
Harlan (City)
Hazard
Henderson (City)
Jessamine County
Kenton County
Lawrenceburg
Lebanon
Lexington
Louisville
Marion (City)
Mason County
Mayfield
McCracken County
Mt. Sterling
Oldham County
Owensboro
Scott County
Shelby County
Somerset
Union County

Includes Jewish Rabbi

Associations Having Negro Ministers In Their Area But With None As Members

Bowling Green
Fulton (City)
Greenville
Madisonville
Midway
Murray
Taylor County
Versailles

No resident Negro ministers are reported in the areas of the following ministerial associations: Carrollton, Corbin, Dawson Springs, Morehead, Morgantown, and Pineville.

No report was received from groups in the following: Ashland, Central City, Columbia, Louisa, Nicholasville, Russellville, and Winchester.

Preparation of this list was made possible through cooperation of the Kentucky Council of Churches.

To report corrections and additions, and to obtain copies, write to: Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

12/31/56

RACIAL OCCUPANCY OF PUBLIC HOUSING PROJECTS IN KENTUCKY
as of June 30, 1956

(While the Kentucky Council has had no program specifically directed at housing, the information below is given because a suit has been brought to open all Louisville public housing to applicants on the basis of veteran status and need, without discrimination. Such suits have been won in other sections of the Country, and a similar decision in Louisville will influence other Kentucky cities.)

Location and Project Name	Number of Accommodations In Use	Number of Accommodations Under Development	Racial Occupancy
Covington			
Latonia Terrace	235		W
Jacob Prince Homes	163		N
Ida Spence Homes	400		W
Danville			
McIntyre Homes	34		W
Bate Wood Homes	36		N
(other)		48	n.a.
Frankfort			
Leestown Terrace	83		W
Henderson			
Lawndale Apartments	134		W
Dixon Apartments	66		N
Hopkinsville			
Pennyrile Homes	134		W
Dr. B. O. Moore Court	46		N
Lexington			
Fowlers Gardens	86		W
Charlotte Courts	206		N
John Caulder Homes	598		1/
Blue Grass Aspendale	279		1/
Louisville			
Clarksdale	786		W
Beecher Terrace	808		N
Parkway Place	653		W
Sheppard Square	423		N
Iroquois Homes	854		W
Cotter Homes	650		N
La Salle Place	210		W
College Court	125		N
(other)		496	
Madisonville			
Browning Springs	50		W
Rosenward Housing	45		N
Browning Springs	40		W
Carver Court	25		N
Maysville			
Great Meadow Homes	74		W
Harriet B. Stowe Homes	26		N

Location and Project Name	Number of Accommodations In Use	Under Development	Racial Occupancy
Middlesborough			
Pinnacle Homes	76		W
Lincoln Homes	24		N
Mt. Sterling			
(other)		60	n.a.
(other)		22	n.a.
Newport			
Peter G. Noll Homes	283		W
Booker T. Washington Court	42		N
(other)		50	n.a.
Owensboro			
Harry C. Smith Homes	124		W
P. G. Walker Apartments	52		N
Rolling Heights	276	74	W
Mamie Locke Homes	50		N
Paducah			
Thomas Jefferson Place	125		W
Abraham Lincoln Court	74		N
Elmwood Court	300		W
Anderson Court	100		N
Paris			
Grand View	51		W
Hillside Apartments	23		N
(other)		48	n.a.
Richmond			
Robinson Terrace	99		W
Dillingham Heights	36		N
Somerset			
Colonial Village	34		W
Colonial Village	43		W
Clifty Homes	7		N
Winchester			
Memorial Park	76		W
Tyler Banks Court	24		N
(other)		54	n.a.

n.a. Designates projects for which planned racial occupancy information was not available.

1/ Projects completely segregated by site.

SOURCE: Housing Operations Directory, Public Housing Administration, pages 41-42, and additional data from Housing and Home Finance Agency.

12/31/56

NEW REPORT ON KENTUCKY NEGRO POPULATION

Negroes constitute only one-fifteenth of the Kentucky population, a proportion considerably lower than the national average, and lower than that of several states outside the South. The total Negro population of the state has been decreasing for the past 50 years, and the proportion of Negroes to whites has been decreasing for 100 years. There are now fewer Negroes than at any time since the Civil War. Kentucky Negroes are predominantly urban residents, in contrast to whites, who are concentrated in rural areas of the state.

These are highlights of a report recently released by the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Kentucky. Bulletin 643, The Negro Population of Kentucky at Mid-century, by A. Lee Coleman, Albert C. Pryor, Jr., and John R. Christiansen, may be obtained free by writing the Experiment Station at Lexington, Kentucky. The authors are two staff members in the Rural Sociology Department of the University, and a former sociology staff member of Kentucky State College.

Other findings of the study include the following: The Negro population is very unevenly distributed throughout the state; a third of the Negroes are in Jefferson County, and five counties account for half of the Negro population. Only one county (Christian) has as much as 20% Negro population and three-fourths of the counties have fewer than 5%. Three counties have no Negroes. On the average, Negroes in Kentucky are older than either white Kentuckians or other U. S. Negroes. There are more females than males among Kentucky Negroes, and the Negroes are reproducing less rapidly than the whites. More Negroes migrate out than migrate into the state, and the Negro out-migration is higher than among whites. Out-migrating Negroes go principally to the four states directly North of Kentucky, and these moving in come most often from the four states directly South.

The housing, income, and occupations of Negroes are generally less desirable than those of whites. The average educational attainment of Negroes is lower than that of whites, but the differential is not so great as that found in other Southern States where more Negroes are rural. On many indices of education, the Kentucky urban Negroes surpass the rural-farm whites.

(Summary by A. Lee Coleman)
(For details and statistics, request a free copy of the bulletin)

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Consultants Who Are Available to Help School and Civic Leaders

MRS. GARNETT BALE	Past President of the League of Women Voters of Kentucky; Secretary of Kentucky Association for Mental Health; Vice-president of Kentucky Citizens for Child Welfare; and long experience in Elizabethtown PTA.
MR. JOSEPH A. CARROLL	Associate Educational Director, Lincoln Institute, Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky; Member, Board of Directors, Kentucky Teachers Association; Member, Douglas Division of the Old Kentucky Home Council, Boy Scouts of America.
DR. LEE COLEMAN	Associate Professor of Sociology and Associate Rural Sociologist, University of Kentucky; served as consultant to the Fayette County advisory committee on school desegregation.
DR. LOUIS C. KESSELMAN	Chairman, Department of Political Science, University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky; Member, the American Political Science Association and the American Association of University Professors; Labor Arbitrator, Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.
MR. HERSCHEL MARTIN	Teacher, Dunbar High School, Morganfield; Secretary-Treasurer of Union County's Ministerial Alliance; Pastor of Free Will Baptist Churches in Morganfield and Corydon, Kentucky.
MR. HOWITT C. MATHIS	Principal, Drakesboro Community High School, Drakesboro, Kentucky; Director, Kentucky Teachers Association.
MR. MILBURN MAUPIN	Teacher, DuValle Junior High School, Louisville; Co-Chairman for Kentucky Committee on Professional Relations, National Council for the Social Studies.
MR. C. V. SNAPP	Superintendent of Schools, Jenkins, Kentucky.
DR. WILLIS A. SUTTON, JR.	Associate Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Kentucky; Executive Director of Bureau of Community Service; Co-Director 1956 Summer Seminar in Intergroup Relations at University of Kentucky.
DR. G. D. WILSON	Professor and Head, Department of Education, Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky.
MR. WILLIAM M. WOOD	Principal of Rosenwald High School, Harlan, Kentucky; President of Kentucky Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers; Member of the Governor's Conference on Education in Kentucky.

These Consultants and other Council officers are available without cost to help local leaders, and to speak to groups on various aspects of desegregation in Kentucky and in the Nation. Further information and assistance can be secured by writing to:

Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE

Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.
208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

Council Reports

Toward Integration, A compilation of reports on Kentucky's 1956 progress toward the goal of equal opportunity for all peoples. 40 pages. 25 cents, but some available free to members and others on special request. (Separate reports available as below.)

1956 Desegregation Reports

Pupil and Teacher Desegregation - August & October

Teacher Desegregation - As of December

Desegregation in Colleges - September

Nurse Training Programs - December

Miscellaneous - Including churches, ministerial associations, professional groups, employment, housing, and advances in local communities.

KENTUCKY SCHOOL STORY - Articles about smooth desegregation in local districts reproduced from Kentucky newspapers. 16 pages.

Human Relations News - From the Kentucky Council on Human Relations; a monthly newsletter for members and friends, with reports on Kentucky progress and obstacles to progress. Subscription $2.

What YOU Can Do to Help Human Relations in Kentucky - A membership leaflet telling about the work of the Council, and the role which individuals and local groups can play in it. FREE

EDUCATION

Report on Integration - School Year 1956-57, by the Department of Education, Frankfort. A complete listing of desegregated schools, with the number of pupils and teachers by race. 22 pages. SDE

Introduction to Integration, by Mary E. Reuter and Lucian Adams; the story of human relations projects in a Louisville and a Jefferson County school. 16 pages. L F

"Education and Race Differences," by Bette L. Anspach; the experience of a teacher in an integrated school, faculty and community who says that children "are what their heredity and environmental background make them." Reprinted from the October-November 1956 issue of the KTA Journal. 4 pages.

What the Supreme Court Said, by Professor Robert A. Leflar; including the decision, the implementation ruling, and a 32 question and answer analysis. 12 pages. 10 cents. SRC

Question of Integration, A Bibliography, a selected list prepared by the Educational Program Committee of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations, and published by the Department of Education. 24 pages. SDE

The St. Louis Story: A Study of Desegregation, by Bonita H. Valien; a report on successful desegregation with emphasis on the factors which made it so. 72 pages. 35 cents. ADL

The Negro and the Schools, by Harry S. Ashmore; unbiased study of segregation in northern and southern classrooms with particular emphasis on progress in the South. University of North Carolina Press, 1954. 228 pages. $1.50

Schools in Transition; Community Experiences in Desegregation, by Robin Murphy Williams; survey of six states which have moved, in one degree or another, from a segregated school system to a desegregated system since World War II. University of North Carolina Press, 1955. 272 pages. $3

"Kentucky Pioneers," by J. Mansir Tydings; the use of education in moral and spiritual values to guide students in racial and other matters. Printed from Religious Education, July-August 1956. 6 pages. L F

EMPLOYMENT

Publications below are by the President's Committee on Government Contracts, Washington 25, D.C., which is "dedicated to the National Policy that there shall be no discrimination because of race, religion or national origin in work paid for by the American taxpayers." Copies are available free from the Council or the Committee.

"Eisenhower's Program of Economic Equality," by Hodding Carter; reprinted from the September 1956 issue of Reader's Digest. 4 pages.

"The Story of the President's Committee on Government Contracts" 12 pages.

"Equal Economic Opportunity" posters.

"Equal Job Opportunity Is Good Business."

"Procedure for filing complaints under the equal job opportunity program."

"A General Statement Regarding the Implementation of the National Program for Equal Job Opportunity."

The Annual Reports of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

"Seven Questions," a leaflet to assist management in evaluating its compliance with the nondiscrimination clause.

CHURCHES

"Henderson Pastors' Diary," by C. Sumpter Logan and Theodore A. Braun; the dramatic story of the efforts which overcame a white citizens' council boycott of desegregated schools. Christian Century, October 24, 1956, reprinted in New South, December 1956.

Souls Don't Have Color, the integration of two churches in North Carolina. United Auto Workers Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department, 8000 E. Jefferson Avenue, Detroit 14. 11 pages.

HOUSING

Open Occupancy in Public Housing, based upon local experience in the administration of Federally aided low-rent public housing projects occupied by more than one racial group. Public Housing Administration, Washington 25, D.C. 30 pages. 20 cents.

Miscellaneous

The Negro Population of Kentucky at Mid-Century, by Coleman, Pryor and Christiansen; an analysis of 1950 Census data including comparative housing, income, and occupation information. Bulletin 643, University of Kentucky, Experiment Station, Lexington. 43 pages.

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Copies of most of the publications in this list are available from the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. Where no price is given, the publication is free as are sample copies of some other items. Please indicate topics of interest to receive other materials not listed. This list is dated February 1957.

Sources for Literature

ADL	Ohio-Kentucky Office, Anti-Defamation League 82 North High Street, Columbus 15, Ohio
L F	The Lincoln Foundation, 1319 Heyburn Building Louisville, Kentucky
NCCJ	National Conference of Christians and Jews Realty Building, Louisville, Kentucky
SDE	State Department of Education, Frankfort, Kentucky
SRC	Southern Regional Council, Inc. 63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta 3, Georgia

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KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

REPORT OF EXAMINATION
OCTOBER 1, 1956, THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1957

CHARLES T. MITCHELL
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
TAYLOR BUILDING
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

October 24, 1957

Kentucky Council On Human Relations
Frankfort
Kentucky

Gentlemen:

I have examined the records and supporting data of the Kentucky Council On Human Relations for the fiscal year October 1, 1956, through September 30, 1957. My examination was made along the lines of a cash audit in that receipts were traced into the bank and disbursements were examined in detail for authorization and amount.

In my opinion the accompanying statement of cash receipts and disbursements presents fairly the financial transactions of the Kentucky Council On Human Relations for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1957, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

I have further prepared a statement of financial condition of the Council as of September 30, 1957, with appropriate explanations and reconciliation.

Respectfully submitted,

Charles T. Mitchell

Charles T. Mitchell

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
OCTOBER 1, 1956, THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1957

CASH BALANCE - October 1, 1956		$ 690 53
RECEIPTS		
Contributions-Southern Regional Council, Inc.	$ 500 00	
Contributions-Auditor	25 00	
Other Contributions	1 266 03	
Memberships	1 069 00	
Expense Refunds	53 50	
Sale of Literature	6 75	
Total Receipts		2 920 28
CASH TO ACCOUNT FOR		$3 610 81
DISBURSEMENTS		
Rent	$ 420 00	
Utilities	46 11	
Telephone	254 14	
Postage	242 14	
Travel	574 83	
Equipment-Typewriter	79 00	
-Book case, shelves	19 78	
Printing	192 66	
New South subscriptions	296 00	
Consultants Fees and Expense	696 51	
Office Supplies	244 01	
Books and Publications	10 30	
Auditing	125 00	
Salary and Payroll Tax	215 06	
Corporation Filing Fees	6 00	
Employee Bond	10 00	
Board Meeting Expense	10 00	
Total Disbursements		3 441 54
CASH BALANCE - September 30, 1957		$ 169 27
Petty Cash Fund	$ 24	
Farmers Bank & Capital Trust Co.	169 03	$169 27

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION
SEPTEMBER 30, 1956 and SEPTEMBER 30, 1957

	9/30/56		9/30/57	
ASSETS				
Cash in Bank	$665 53		$ 169 03	
Office Cash	25 00		24	
Office Furniture, Equipment	684 90		783 68	
Total Assets		$1 375 43		$952 95
LIABILITIES AND SURPLUS				
Due to Southern Regional Council	$607 34			
Surplus	768 09		952 95	
Total Liabilities and Surplus		$1 375 43		$952 95

Office Furniture and Equipment consisting of an executive desk and six chairs, a typing desk and chair, a typewriter, bookcase and miscellaneous shelving, table-tops etc. are shown above at the net cost to the Council. No attempt is made to show market or realizable value.

SURPLUS RECONCILIATION

Surplus-10/1/56		$ 768 09
Add: Receipts-See Statement		2 920 28
: Write off of amount due to Southern Regional Council		607 34
Total		$4 295 71
Deduct: Expenditures-See Statement	$3 441 54	
Less expenditures for items still on hand - OFfice Equipment	98 78	
Net Expensed Expenditures		3 342 76
Surplus - 9/30/57		$ 952 95

BANK RECONCILIATION
SEPTEMBER 30, 1957

Balance per Farmers Bank and Capital Trust Company Frankfort, Kentucky			$240 48
Less Checks Outstanding:	Number	Amount	
Anti-Defamation League 1/7/57	173	$ 2 00	
Mrs. Pearl Holster 9/23/57	246	2 59	
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 9/23/57	247	14 86	
Southern Regional Council 9/23/57	248	52 00	
Total Outstanding			71 45
Balance per books - September 30, 1957			$169 03

Program

Annual Meeting

Officers, Directors, and Consultants

Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc.

Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky

October 24, 1959

10:30 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.
(Central Daylight Time)

MARKED

Council Chairman Rufus B. Atwood, Presiding

Prayer

Report ----------The Louisville Project
Messrs. Charles T. Steele, J. Mansir Tydings
and Mrs. Bettie L. Taylor, Directors

Report ----------The Lexington Study
Dr. Bernice E. Lott, Director

Report ----------Finances of the Council
Reverend Hugh Brimm, Council Treasurer

Report ----------Committee on Nominations
Reverend Olof Anderson, Chairman
Miss Juliet Poynter
Rabbi Joseph Rosenbloom

Future Programs of the Council ----------Louisville
Lexington
Hopkinsville
Maysville
Conference of Consultants
Other

Report on Memberships ----------Dr. Rufus B. Atwood

Proposed New Legislation ----------Dr. Rufus B. Atwood

Remarks ----------Mr. Paul M. Rillings
Director of Field Activities, Southern Regional Council

1:00 P.M.
Council Luncheon
Underwood Student Union

July 11, 1960

Dear Dr. Menefee:

A long hoped for opportunity has rather suddenly opened in the area of merit employment. Immediate action was urgent and necessary so your Executive Committee had a call meeting during which all six directors present unanimously approved a Workshop on Human Relations in Career Planning. Because it was impossible to call the Board of Directors together on such short notice, this letter is by way of explanation, and a request for your approval of the recommendation of the Executive Committee to appropriate $1,000 for scholarships from Kentucky Council on Human Relations funds for the project.

The Workshop will study problems related to how teachers and counselors might give helpful guidance and information to Negro students as members of racially integrated classes, but who can not honestly be advised to seek employment opportunities closed to them, although such opportunities are discussed in the class because they are available to white students. The development of cooperative arrangements with employers, as well as sensitizing teachers and counselors to the special needs, frustrations and other limitations of Negro students would be logical goals of the Workshop.

The Workshop will be held August 8-19. It will be under the direction of Dr. Frank Stallings, Acting Head of the Department of Education, University of Louisville. Two (2) hours of academic credit will be allowed. The Jefferson County Board of Education will also give salary increment credit and has designated Eastern and Seneca High Schools (which have their largest number of Negro pupils) to serve as pilot experiment centers during the coming school year. Southern Regional Council will provide consultant services and has approved using funds for this project.

Invitations are now being sent to the teachers and counselors so as to allow them adequate time to apply. The registration date is July 22. If the directors do not approve, the project will be canceled. We regret that this method of procedure is necessary, but if we have not heard from you before the registration date, we must assume that you approve. Your comments are earnestly solicited.

Due to the illness of Dr. Atwood, I have been authorized to write this letter.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh A. Brimm
4435 Blenheim
Louisville 7, Kentucky

HAB/lbf

INTERGROUP RELATIONS WORKSHOPS

Report of Steering Committee Proposals and Plans

Those who attended the first workshop on June 9 will be called upon from time to time to participate as needed in conferences and/or workshops with problem area groups.

All such approaches to always be on the basis of a non-sponsored and unorganized confrontation by concerned individuals who stand for the moral imperative involved in progress race relations "with all deliberate speed."

Expressions of appreciation for liberalized integration policies or when progressive steps are taken should be made by as many as possible.

Other community leaders to be invited to cooperate so as to combine moral and social forces in direct conferences with those who have problems in race relations in public services, merit employment, etc.

A number of separate small conferences and workshops are being planned by the Steering Committee with such groups as:

1. Owners or managers of theatres
2. Owners of restaurants and hotels
3. Operators of retail stores
4. Leaders in the labor unions
5. Employers
6. Vocational guidance counselors and teachers of integrated schools
7. Church or synagogue leaders both lay and clergy

Expenses of all such workshops and conferences (luncheons) will be defrayed by those who participate. All clerical work will be shared by the agencies associated in the Council of Intergroup Relations Organization.

General or reporting meetings will be held from time to time for the purpose of informing all of the Intergroup Relations Workshop participants.

Respectfully submitted,

THE STEERING COMMITTEE:

Mr. Frank Magrath
Mr. Chas. T. Steele
Mr. Alexander Erlen
Dr. Herbert S. Waller
Rev. E. Deedom Alston
Rev. Bertrand J. Rapp
Dr. Hugh Brimm
Mr. Mansir Tydings

INTERGROUP RELATIONS WORKSHOP

Report of Discussion Groups

The Steering Committee met at the Temple Adath Israel at 11:00 A. M. on Monday, June 13, 1960. Those present included: Messrs. Frank G. Magrath, Alexander Erlen, Mansir Tydings and Chas. T. Steele; Rev. E. Deedom Alston, Drs. Herbert S. Waller and Hugh Brimm.

After reviewing the reports of the discussion groups, their recommendations were reduced to the following:

A. As Members of Churches or Synagogues

1. Publication of list of achievements in racial integration in the area as well as a list of immediate problems.
2. Adoption of positive statements to the public on human relations by local churches and synagogues.
3. Develop educational programs through conferences or workshops on specific problems of discrimination.
4. Organize like-minded people in churches and synagogues into committee for social action.
5. Speak, as individuals, personally to the management of eating places, stores, and places of public service, expressing feelings about the presence or absence of an inclusive public. Where the service is inclusive, offer commendation; where it is not, say one would feel better about coming if the service was more inclusive.
6. Develop a continuing community wide interfaith program on human relations as the follow-up of this workshop.

B. In Social Relations

1. Create and mold public sentiment in favor of integration, employing modern advertising techniques, use of mass media, etc., through a coordinating committee.
2. Individuals, as members of social groups, should be more articulate and courageous in taking stand in favor of racial integration.

3. Take the positive moral initiative rather than defaulting to negative opposition to racial intergration working especially as individuals through religious groups.
4. Create and implement an organized positively firm but friendly approach to employers, letting them know that their fellow church and synagogue members as customers favor intergration policies and support this with stories of successfully applied policies.

C. <u>As a Citizen</u>

1. Approach local people in terms of national problems created by racial discrimination in employment, use of public accommodations, etc.
2. Legislation needed covering all areas of discrimination, especiallly in facilities serving the general public, to protect those who are willing to adopt favorable intergration policies.
3. Legislative action should be preceded by mobilizing an articulate and favorable public opinion and by providing a program of education for public officials.
4. A continuing committee of this workshop should be responsible for developing a strategy for accomplishing the above objectives. This committee should consider the following strategy:
    a. Work for a commitment by members of both political parties.
    b. Emphasize achievements as positive approach to problems such as applied by the schools.
    c. Organize and enlist cooperation of PTA groups, Youth groups, such as Youth Speaks, providing them with speakers and discussion leaders.
    d. Use of petitions to public officials supported by endorsement of important civic groups in approaching legislative bodies of both city and county governments.

D. <u>At Work</u>

1. It was felt by the group that there would be value in conducting two different workshops both related to economic opportunities for all people without regard to race, color or creed. The core group in each workshop would be those persons of the community who represent the moral forces of the community. In addition, in one workshop would be people representing management; in the second workshop would be persons representing labor.

2. It was suggested that there should be some type of workshop for those in the schools who function as counselors. The Negro youth are not being challenged to qualify for all types of work, although they are provided with equal educational services in integrated public schools. Correlated with this is the need to persuade employers to adopt employment practices on the basis of merit rather than racial discrimination.

Respectfully submitted,

THE STEERING COMMITTEE:

Mr. Frank Magrath
Mr. Chas. T. Steele
Mr. Alexander Erlen
Dr. Herbert S. Waller
Rev. E. Deedom Alston
Rev. Bertrand J. Rapp
Dr. Hugh Brimm
Mr. Mansir Tydings

MINUTES
INTERGROUP RELATIONS WORKSHOP

The Intergroup Relations Workshop convened at the Sheraton Hotel at 10:15 A.M. in the Sheraton Room on June 9, 1960. There was a total of 65 participants. There was a registration fee of $2.50 which covered luncheon, tips and 50 cents for expenses.

The meeting was opened with a concert of silent prayer.

The chairman restated the purpose of the workshop to develop specific suggestions for the guidance of people of religious principles who wish to apply to problems of race relations thus to create a moral force capable of removing racial discrimination in the community essential to the preservation of the democratic way of life.

The theme of the workshop was "Raising apathy to empathy, and response to responsibility in human relations."

The morning session was opened with presentations by four (4) speakers who spoke briefly on the moral imperative and the individual's responsibility in the area of race relations. Their topics were as follows: (1) Rt. Rev. Msgr. Alfred F. Horrigan, President of Bellarmine College, In Social Relations; (2) Dr. Herbert S. Waller, Rabbi of Temple Adath Israel, As A Member of a Church or Synagogue; (3) Rev. E. Deedom Alston, Rector, Episcopal Church of Our Merciful Savior, As A Citizen; (4) Rev. John A. Kirstein, Minister, Buelah Presbyterian Church of Fern Creek, a member of the Louisville Presbytry's Committee on Social Relations, At Work.

Following the presentations the members of the workshop met in four separate groups, as assigned, to discuss the topics presented by the speakers, who also served as consultants to the respective groups. The leaders of the discussion groups were: Mr. Frank Magrath, Mr. Alexander Erlen, Mr. Chas. T. Steele, and Dr. Hugh Brimm. Each group elected a recorder.

After luncheon, during a general session, each of the discussion groups presented a report of its findings and recommendations. These were not acted upon by the entire workshop, but referred to the Steering Committee with the request that the recommendation of the groups be studied and collated, and that copies be sent with these minutes to all participants in the workshop. (See attached).

By unanimous vote the Steering Committee was instructed to develop a continuing program of action based on the purpose of the workshop and the findings of the discussion groups, reporting back to the membership of the workshop at the earliest possible date.

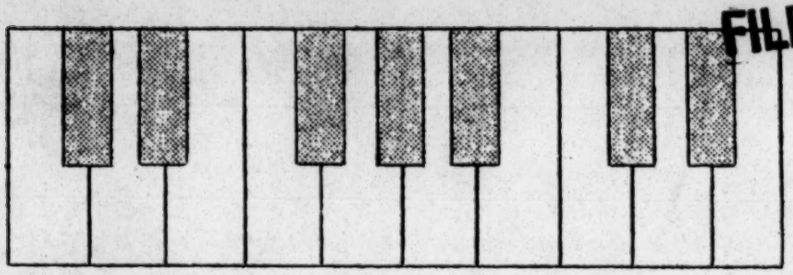
After some discussion concerning publicity a motion to adjourn was passed and the general session was then adjourned at 2:30 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

THE STEERING COMMITTEE:

Mr. Frank Magrath	Rev. E. Deedom Alston
Mr. Chas. T. Steele	Rt. Rev. Msgr. Alfred F. Horrigan
Mr. Alexander Erlen	Dr. Hugh Brimm
[illegible]	[illegible] Tydings

PATTERNS FOR INTEGRATION



FILE COPY

"The nation that proclaims the democratic doctrine of the dignity of man to the world has a moral responsibility for full freedom to all of its citizens at home."

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EASTERN COUNCIL FOR MORAL AND SPIRITUAL VALUES

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INTRODUCTION

No issue will face us in this generation which will be a greater challenge to living out our moral and spiritual values than that of how we react to the desegregation of the schools. The only hope of an adequate approach to the fears and emotions which are connected with it for many of us will be as we make the basis of our actions those values generally accepted in our religious and democratic heritage.

It happened that in Louisville, Kentucky, there was, at the time of the Supreme Court decision, a group of citizens already devoted to problems of moral and spiritual values. In 1951 the Highland Mothers Club, of Louisville, Kentucky, deeply concerned about the welfare of their children, decided to see what could be done to improve the moral and spiritual quality of their neighborhood, which embraced the whole eastern end of the city of Louisville and the neighboring parts of Jefferson County. When the Club called together the Presidents of the PTA's of the twenty-five schools their various children attended, and subsequently the principals also, the Eastern Council on Moral and Spiritual Values was born.

The Supreme Court decision regarding de-segregation in the public schools turned the Eastern Council's attention to the essentially moral and spiritual question of what kind of a welcome our Negro parents and Negro children would have when they entered previously all white schools. It became important to see whether we could not make "de-segregation" turn into real "integration."

The Eastern Council is making this pamphlet available to our own members as a record of our study on the subject, and also in the hope that groups elsewhere might profit both by what we have learned and by our inevitable limitations. We have had moments of profound insight; we have had other moments of failure of communication. Even though we have not failed to mention the latter (where we were aware of it) we hope that some sense of the understandings we have achieved will also penetrate these pages.

There are four sections in this report:

I. Summaries of the speeches and panel discussions at our two big meetings, the first one held November 22, 1954, at which 75 white people were present; the second January 22, 1955, in which representatives of all the Negro schools in the area were also invited to participate, with an attendance of 107.

II. Some significant quotations from these meetings.

III. A list of the concrete proposals for action which came out of our discussions.

IV. A list of sources and resources available for children, teachers and parents bearing on the subject of attitudes toward integration.

Compiled by:

Mrs. Martha F. Johnson, Chairman Eastern Council on Moral & Spiritual Values.
Mrs. Norma Laney, Secretary.
Mrs. Evelyn Robinson, Former Teacher Ballard School.
Mrs. Pricilla Robertson, writer for Ky. Council on Human Relations.
J. M. Tydings, Director, Moral & Spiritual Education.

Excerpts from a talk by Dr. Hugh H. Brimm, Professor of Sociology and Human Relations Carver School of Missions and Social Work; Chairman, Kentucky Council on Human Relations:

In May, 1954 the Supreme Court of the United States handed down its unanimous decision that segregation in the public schools of this country is unconstitutional. This is a fact about which there can be no further argument, the question before us is how will we meet the challenge.

Polls of opinion in the South reveal widely different reactions to the decision. An old man in the mountains of Virginia said, "I told me grandchildren when they go to school to treat colored children just like everyone else." Another parent said, "I'm telling my boy if a Negro child gets on the school bus or comes in the school yard, just to beat him to death and come on home."

We of the South have not faced up to the moral and spiritual implications of segregation - our behavior is neither consistent nor logical. We say, "Let the Negro stay in his place," but his place is not defined. For example, in Atlanta, Georgia, a Negro, upon entering an office building must go up on the freight elevator, but may come down in the passenger elevator. In Charleston, South Carolina, there is no housing segregation, but there is segregation in schools, etc. Here in Louisville we do not have segregation on buses, but we do in theaters and restaurants.

The place of a man of color seems to depend on still other factors. A pastor of a Harlem Church traveled in many states of the deep South, and was never denied hotel, restaurant or other first-class treatment, although he had very black skin. The thing which seemed to make the difference was that he had wrapped a turban around his head. Some years ago a white man traveled with a Negro friend through the Southern States and when they were about to be questioned in a restaurant, the two men began to converse in French. There was no further question raised about serving him.

Dr. Elmo Roper has estimated that discrimination and prejudice in America cost about $30 billion every year. A vice-president of Macy's Department Store has stated that $6 billion annually could be added to the nation's buying power if Negroes were given the opportunity to serve where they are able and to earn proportionately to ability. We cannot know what may be lost to the world in potential skills because the person who has these potentialities has a black skin and so is not able to develop. Men like George Washington Carver, one of the most eminent scientists of this generation and Dr. Ralph Bunche who negotiated for the United Nations in the difficulty between Isreal and the Arabs, are proof of what can be done by Negroes.

Segregation in the South is maintained largely by ungrounded fears of white people. One of these fears is that property will depreciate where Negroes move into a white area. Studies have shown that while this does possibly happen in some cases at first, in others the value of property actually goes up because of better care given by the new tenants. Another fear is that if Negroes have equal voting rights they will take over the government. Negroes represent less than 9 percent of the total population of this country and there is no state where the Negro population out-numbers the white. These fears can be honestly faced and met with facts, but regardless of facts, we cannot let that which we fear keep us from doing what we know to be right.

Between 3000 and 5000 Negro students are now attending Colleges and Universities in the South without any great fanfare or incidents. Washington, D.C. has desegregated its restaurants without any difficulty in the year and a half since the movement started, and now its grade schools have been desegregated.

Why should we face integration in the schools in a positive manner? First, it is in keeping with our democratic ideals. Second, the world is looking at America to see how we will react. The white man is out-numbered by more than two to one in the world population. A Negro man wrote this epitaph for himself in World War II: in the event of his death: "Here lies the body of a man whose skin was black. He died fighting a man whose skin was yellow, to save a man whose skin was white." Second, it is in keeping with the character and justice of God, who created man in his own image. Man thus created has an essential dignity and worth which is damaged by segregation and discrimination.

Dr. Brimm closed by reading a section from Mein Kampf without identifying it, changing the words Jew and Aryan to Negro and white. The parallel between this Nazi theory of race superiority and some of the old ideas of the American South was startling.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Dr. Louis Kesselman, Chairman, Department of Political Science, University of Louisville.

Dr. Kesselman came to the University of Louisville in 1947, when the Municipal College existed as a separate college for Negroes and communication between students of that school and those of the white school on Belknap Campus was practically non-existent. In the last eight years he has seen complete integration of the two student bodies with great success. The process began with a student club called the "Political Arena" in which both groups of students participated, and then into use of library facilities. Supreme Court action and the amendment of the Kentucky Day Law which has prohibited co-education of the races since 1904 made desegregation a reality at the University in 1951. The policy was established from the beginning that no special arrangements would be made for Negro students so far as use of library, dining rooms and participation in social events. This has proved to be wise, and no unpleasantness has resulted.

Dr. Kesselman feels that Negro students have added much to the class discussion and that their presence enables both groups to have frank discussions of problems in a healthy way. As to the question of Negro faculty, Dr. C. H. Parrish came on the staff at the University from his former place at Municipal College and has made a place for himself both with students and colleagues.

Dr. Kesselman concluded that there is need for an unequivocal statement by those public authorities who have the responsibility for desegregation as to the obligations imposed by the Supreme Court's decision, and second, there must be a willingness on the part of authorities to back up this stand in the face of difficulties. There is no better case for partial desegregation, or gradualism than for complete desegregation. The same arguments hold. It is better to take the step completely at this time because the psychological advantage of the Supreme Court statement will carry through many objections. If we pursue a piecemeal policy, there will be controversy over each new step proposed, drawing out to ten or fifteen years what might be accomplished more quickly.

It is not just a matter for school administrators. We have an obligation as parents to interpret the Supreme Court ruling to our children. Deeper than the legal are the democratic and moral grounds for this action. Dr. Kesselman said that as he spoke in various countries of Europe last year, the two topics most frequently raised were McCarthyism and the treatment of the Negro. He had difficulty in answering questions on both of these, but late in the year the ruling of the Court on public school desegregation was issued and he felt that our prestige abroad was greatly enhanced as a result of this forward-looking decision.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Panel of students from Eastern High School (Middletown, Kentucky) Joan Lee Williams, Charlotte Hurd, Virginia Caswell and Beverly Hatfield.

All these girls had participated in Youth Speaks, an annual youth forum conducted by public, parochial and private schools of Louisville and Jefferson County, sponsored by several civic organizations. The girls had been greatly affected by their experience at the workshop in meeting and knowing the Negro delegates, and they had a better understanding of their problems. They were amazed to find, for instance, that the Negro students have no place where they can hold a Senior Prom. Though each girl denied prejudice in herself, she knew of prejudice among other students in their high school and in other high schools where they had friends.

One student suggested that the general acceptance of Negroes in the student bodies would be comparable to the way white students are accepted, in that everyone selects his personal friends from people of similar background. There is a certain class of white people who would fight among themselves even if no Negroes were about to start a race riot - and this is the type that will make trouble, if it occurs.

One student suggested that if integration were to start with the first grade, children could get used to it while they were little. Others felt that high school students are older and more able to think things through, and ought to be appealed to more easily. All the girls felt that parents' attitudes would have a lot to do with the success of integration and that churches could also help. They all expect that in their school it will happen without any unpleasant incidents.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Panel Discussion: (Second Meeting) Dr. Herbert Waller, Rabbi, Adath Israel Temple
Mrs. Houston Baker, Teacher, DuValle Junior High School
Dr. C. H. Parrish, Professor of Sociology, University of Louisville
Dr. Hugh Brimm, Moderator

Dr. Brimm introduced the panel with the announcement that the meeting was prepared to accept any question concerning our common problems and face it. He added that the young people in our schools might be better able to handle integration than some of their parents. Dr. Brimm recently met in Tennessee a group of 30 teen-agers from most of the countries of the world and their acknowledged leader, because of his outstanding personality, was a black boy from the Gold Coast.

He then introduced Mrs. Baker as a teacher and mother of three children. Mrs. Baker quoted Henry Ashmore as saying that no problems were beyond solution by reasonable people; and although the main responsibility had to rest with public officials, nevertheless the rest of us should not enter lightly, nor without a great deal of thought, into a new experience like integration. Our duty is to set up an active, well planned program to sell integration to the community. But we must not assume that a group like ours "knows what the Negro wants," nor yet what the white person wants. There are so many Negroes and so many white people. The only safe foundation to build on is that every man, black or white, wants to have a chance to develop to the limit of his capacity. Mrs. Baker said that as a Negro mother she definitely has fears and qualms about sending her 11 year old son to study under a white teacher, and she can easily imagine that white mothers might have similar fears and qualms about their children. As a Negro teacher she has another set of fears and qualms. But perhaps by sitting down in small groups

together we can allay each other's fears. The Negroes are no more in favor of rushing into this program than white people are. They also have to consider the emotional and psychological difficulties for their children. However, they know that in the long run, only under an integrated program can all our children reach the limit of their capacities.

Dr. Herbert Waller, Rabbi of Temple Adath Israel enlarged on the fact that the major religious bodies - Catholic, Protestant and Jewish have taken a position endorsing integration.

He discussed what individual religious congregations can do, especially by encouraging discussions in their affiliated women's groups and youth groups, to influence the climate of approval for integration.

However, the very most effective place for religion today will be by influencing individuals to live their own lives in harmony with the great eternal religious principles which have found one contemporary expression in the challenge of this new situation.

Dr. Charles H. Parrish, a Negro sociologist from the faculty of the University of Louisville, told of his experiences in the deep South, where he had been sent to make a study. He stated that there was no part of the South where there were not people who felt strongly that the Court decision was the only one that could have been made, and who are determined to implement it. He believes the major difficulty lies with the politicians, who control so many of the newspapers that you can't tell much about real southern sentiment by what you read, you get a version of what the politicians want the North to hear. But whenever some organization like the White Citizens Council, in Alabama, tries to put economic pressure on people who favor desegregation there is always some editor with the courage to attack them, as the Birmingham Advertiser did in this case. Thus we have a picture of many silent people in favor of the move, while political power is in the hands of those who wish to delay.

Dr. Parrish went on to say that a philosophy was much more important than any actual technique in handling the matter of integration. If you believe it must work, you will find ways to make it work, whereas lacking that conviction, the very process of discussing ways and means could turn into a delaying tactic. Some groups have a tendency to stick to the letter of the law - let groups like ours obey the spirit.

Above all, let us not think of this move as a "boon to the Negroes." Instead, it is an attempt to conserve the whole process of democracy. Segregation is bad for white children too, and for our public relations and for our personal ability to get along with people of other countries. Furthermore, we can't plan for integration in segregated groups, nor even in "interracial groups" where the two races are aligned in two camps. Let us rather think of ourselves as people who have a problem coming together to do something about that.

SECTION II - Significant Statements Heard at the Meetings

1. We can base our actions on legal sanctions, democratic principles, expediency, necessity, the desire to set an example for the rest of the world - any number of perfectly good reasons, but the ultimate test by which we must measure our attitudes and behavior will be that of moral and spiritual values.

2. Experiences of knowing and working together with those of another race result in greater understanding of their problems and an acceptance of their differences.

3. The climate of moral opinion in the community will be the greatest factor in determining how integration will work.

4. If we really believe in integration, we will find ways to make it work.

5. The most constructive way to change attitudes is to emphasize the things we all have in common. Don't try to convert people with arguments - create situations where they can be together, and they will discover truer attitudes for themselves.

6. "Now is the time" for steps aimed at building attitudes of acceptance before actual integration of students takes place. There is less emotional involvement now, and also what we do now voluntarily will mean a great deal more than what we might do later when we would seem forced into it.

7. We must make a positive approach, expecting that it can be worked out. If possible, think in terms of how to meet it rather than looking for the problem. Replace "problems" with "plans", "desegregation" with "integration" in our vocabulary.

8. As a Negro parent, I have the same fears about integration for my 11 year old son as a white parent might have. As a Negro teacher, I know it is this group which stands to lose from integration. But I sould not want to see this step forward for the whole delayed by these fears of personal loss from it.

Note:

It should perhaps be noted that after the meeting was over and the small groups had all made their reports, a few people were heard to criticize the sessions on the ground that even under these intimate circumstances they had not felt able to be frank, or to get their meaning across. Perhaps in a meeting where Negro and white mothers are conspicuously trying to be polite to each other it turns out to be hard to say things that might hurt the others' feelings. For example, a white mother was unable to bring up what she felt about school dances and what would happen if these functions should become interracial. Similarly, a Negro mother was afraid her children might never really adjust to school if they had suddenly to take on the psychological problem of learning from a white teacher. "A little six-year-old goes away from home for the first time, and if he is a bit homesick, he needs consolation. In those circumstances a colored teacher might pick him up in her lap and make him feel at home - but a white teacher would not do that; and yet if the child doesn't get to feel comfortable at school in those first years he may never learn to like school at all." Until we find a technique of group discussion that frees people to uncover really deep worries like these two, our handling of the problem can never be perfect. Would this come from greater personal familiarity, as from the same small groups' meeting frequently enough to feel familiar, or would it need some special type of leadership such as is being practiced by group dynamics? It has also been our experience that questions from the floor following speeches on this topic tend to become full of emotion - perhaps they should be submitted in writing to enable the leader to keep the meeting in balance.

SECTION III - Concrete Proposals For Action

It was generally agreed in all the small work groups that many approaches to preparing for integration would be needed. Some people are influenced by logic and factual information, others wait to see what position others are taking and then go along with the majority opinion. In general, experiences of working together

with others of similar background and interest, i.e. student with student, teacher with teacher, parent with parent, between the races will build the foundations of understanding needed more than any amount of talk. It was recognized that both races will need preparation for this step - both have fears and prejudices. Many agencies and groups will need to be working toward integration - the church, clubs, labor unions, professional groups in education such as Kentucky Education Association, Kentucky Teachers Association, Louisville Education Association, faculty groups, Parent-Teacher Association Councils at all levels. We cannot spend our energies, however, trying to tell these various groups what they should be doing; we will have to work wherever we can be effective as individuals, to influence the groups to which we belong and expect others to see the right steps for themselves.

Action on integration will be taking place both in education of attitudes and in policy making. We feel that the place members of the Eastern Council can do the most good now is at the level of building attitudes. We do feel, however, that while determination of policies such as districting, employment of teachers, use of facilities, school activities are essentially administrative responsibilities, that parents, teachers and students should have the opportunity to consider and advise in decisions wherein they are affected and competent. The following proposals for next steps were compiled from the reports of work groups, and it will be seen that they emphasize what an individual can do, in his or her own position and center around methods of building a "climate of moral opinion." These are, however, just places to begin, with the hope that having worked constructively in laying the foundations, we will merit a part in the making of decisions necessary to building the actual structure of integrated schools.

As a Teacher or Principal:

. Make opportunities for children of both races to know each other, such as classes visiting each other or exchange of students for programs in assembly, or mixed panels at programs.

. Send materials home to parents which foster understanding.

. Use curriculum materials which bring out contributions of Negroes, or which will give Negro children facts about white people who work for justice and understanding.

. Encourage discussion in the classroom of the coming of integration so that misconceptions and fears can be met.

. Give student councils responsibility for planning ways of orienting new students.

. Encourage parent efforts for study meetings, etc.

. Use your influence in the profession to begin interchange between teachers at various levels and in professional groups.

. Consider exchange of white and Negro teachers for a day in each other's classroom.

. Consider asking that one or more Negro teachers be assigned to fill needed replacements among staff at your school.

. Begin by raising the question of attitudes toward Negro service personnel in the school - why is it Mr. Teacher, but Bob, the Janitor?

. Negro schools need to provide opportunities for staff, parents and students of knowing concerned white people and a chance to discuss fears about integration.

As a Parent or PTA Officer:

. Begin in your own home with the attitudes that are reflected to your children, and seek experiences you can provide to know people of other races.

. Plan small study meetings for both fathers and mothers where they have a chance to "blow off steam", or to express their feelings and have factual information which will help them.

. Provide for exchange of leadership between colored and white PTAs. Work toward integrating separate parent organizations.

. Plan a visitation and orientation program for all new parents, including Negro families in your area.

. Consider formulating a resolution as individual PTAs or as Councils assuring the Superintendents and Boards of Education of support for the employment of Negro teachers in white schools.

. As church members, suggest a workshop for leaders of church youth groups to study and discuss what teen-agers can do to further integration.

. Consider a systematic neighborhood visiting program through the PTA whereby all parents in the school would be called on at home to discuss matters of general interest. This would provide the opportunity to contact those who do not attend meetings. In schools where there will be only a few Negro children, allow them to take their places normally in school life and see that equal opportunities are established for all.

. Continue the same sort of informal discussion as in this meeting with various kinds of small groups within schools.

IT'S BEING DONE

. Belknap School PTA is planning a visitation and orientation program this Spring for all new parents, and they will be guests at the May meeting in the school.

. Barret Junior High School has been inviting the ministers in the school area to meetings at the school for discussion of common problems.

. High school students from all city and county schools have been participating for the third year in "Youth Speaks" for discussion, and many panels including both races have appeared at luncheon clubs, churches and other community groups.

. The faculties of Newburg and Hawthorne Elementary Schools have had combined meetings, and have exchanged student programs.

. Dorsey and Middletown schools have had student exchange programs during Brotherhood Week for three years.

. Clark Elementary School is planning four parent-study sessions on integration in March.

. Stivers Elementary School is inviting Negro parents to their next PTA meeting.

IV. SOURCES AND RESOURCES

As a conscientious teacher and parent, you will ask yourself many times, "What can I be doing to build understanding and to prepare my children for the coming of integration?"

These suggestions of sources of factual material, books suitable for children at different age levels, and organizations, should help you plan experiences for classroom or in the home, and with building group study programs for which you may be responsible.

A. AUDIO VISUAL MATERIALS

Films: Elementary School Level and Up

Americans All	C.C.	P.L.	NCCJ.
Boundary Lines	P.L.	Bd. of Education ADL.	
Brotherhood of Man	C.C.	P.L.	Bd. of Ed. ADL.
The Greenie	NCCJ.	Bd. of Ed. P.L.	
House I Live In	P.L.	Bd. of Ed. NCCJ.	
Toymaker	P.L.	NCCJ.	ADL.
Skipper Learns a Lesson	ADL.		

Junior High Level and Up

Booker T. Washington	C.C.	P.L.
Our Town is the World	P.L.	NCCJ.
Story of Dr. Carver	C.C.	P.L.

Senior High and Adults

Picture In Your Mind	P.L.	ADL.	
High Wall	C.C.	P.L.	ADL.
Prejudice	C.C.	P.L.	ADL.
The Challenge	McGraw Hill, N.Y.C. (locally through Hadden Film)		
The Quiet One	Athena Films, Inc. NYC.		
Wanted, A Place to Live	ADL.		
To Live Together	ADL.		
Color of a Man	International Film Bureau, N.Y.C.		
See It Now	(Kinescope of Edward R. Murrow's T.V. Program on Desegregation) ADL.		

Filmstrips: Elementary Level

About People ADL.

Junior High Level

We Are All Brothers NCCJ.

Senior High and Adult

None So Blind ADL.
We Live In Peace ADL.
Can We Immunize Against Prejudice? ADL.
About People ADL. NCCJ. P.L.
The American Negro NCCJ. P.L.
Culture and Creed Bd. of Ed. P.L.
George W. Carver Bd. of Ed. P.L.
History of the American Negro Bd. of Ed. P.L.

(Projectors for use with filmstrips may be borrowed without charge from the Public Library)

Graphics: (Posters and Teaching Guides)
Elementary Level

"Just Born - All Americans," "America's Future - Its Children." IAD.
Cartoon Book, "The Rabbit Brothers." ADL.

Junior High Level

Comic Book, "About People." ADL.
"He Can Pitch." "Honor Roll" IAD.
"Working Side by Side" "True Americans" IAD.

Recordings: Elementary Level and Up

Birthday Gift IDE.
All Aboard for Adventure Series KCHR.
The Facts of Life Bd. of Ed.
The Old-One-Two Bd. of Ed.
With Malice Toward All Bd. of Ed.

Junior High Level

The Carolina Kid

Senior High and Adult Level

George Washington Carver IDE.
The Negro and the Schools NCC.

KEY TO SOURCES OF AUDIO-VISUAL MATERIALS

C.C.	Louisville Area Council of Churches Film Library, Louisville
P.L.	Louisville Free Public Library, Louisville
Bd.of Ed.	Louisville Board of Education, 5th and Hill, Louisville
NCCJ.	Regional Office of National Conference of Christians and Jews, Louisville
ADL.	Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City
IAD.	Institute for American Democracy, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City
IDE.	Institute for Democratic Education, 212 Fifth Ave. NYC.
KCHR.	Kentucky Council on Human Relations, Inc., 1319 Heyburn Building, Louisville
NCC.	National Citizens Commission for the Public Schools, 2 West 45 Street, NYC.

Organizations:

In addition to the above listed organizations, we are fortunate in having the Kentucky Council on Human Relations (1319 Heyburn Building), an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council. Through a staff and consultants, the Kentucky Council provides professional services and cooperation to local communities and groups in their preparation for integration of the schools. Materials are also available for loan from this office and assistance in securing speakers.

B. READING MATERIALS FOR PARENTS AND TEACHERS

BOOKS:

RACIAL AWARENESS IN YOUNG CHILDREN. Goodman, Mary Ellen. Addison Wesley, 1952

THEY LEARN WHAT THEY LIVE. Trager and Yarrow. Harper, 1952

THE NEGRO AND THE SCHOOLS. Henry Ashmore of N. C., Chapel Hill, N. C.

EDUCATION IN A TRANSITION COMMUNITY. J. D. Grambs. NCCJ.

THE NATURE OF PREJUDICE. Gordon W. Allport. Addison Wesley, 1952

READING LADDERS FOR HUMAN RELATIONS. Hilda Taba, et al, American Council on Education, Washington, D.C., 1949

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL FIGHTS PREJUDICE. Eakin and Eakin. Columbia U. Press

INTERGROUP EDUCATION IN KINDERGARTEN-PRIMARY GRADES. Stendler and Martin, Macmillan, 1953

COMMUNITY IN CRISIS-ELIMINATION OF SEGREGATION FROM A PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM. Tipton, James T. Teachers' College, 1953

SCHOOLS IN TRANSITION; COMMUNITY EXPERIENCE IN DESEGREGATION. Edited by Robin M. Williams, Jr. and Margaret Ryan, University of N.C. Press, 1954

READINGS IN INTERGROUP RELATIONS. Helen F. Storen. NCCJ, 1953

PAMPHLETS AND MAGAZINE REPRINTS:

The Negro in America Today Alan Paton. American Jewish Committee, Dept. of Community Affairs, 386 Fourth Ave., N.Y. 16, 10¢ each

Working Together-Integration of Washington Schools American Friends Service Committee, 20 S. 12th Street, Washington, D.C., 1954

The Schools and The Courts Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia, 1954, 50¢

Answers for Action Kentucky Council on Human Relations, 1319 Heyburn Bldg. Louisville, 20¢

Changing Patterns in the New South Southern Regional Council. (also a check list for local schools and other materials available from this Council)

Overcoming Prejudice Bruno Bettleheim Science Research Associates, 57 W. Grand Ave. Chicago, Ill., 25¢

Building Brotherhood: What Can Elementary Schools Do? National Conference for Christians and Jews, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City

Building Bridges Between Groups That Differ John Elliott. NCCJ., 25¢

Sense and Nonsense Ethel Alpenfels. Friendship Press, 25¢

The Growth of Goodwill Everett R. Clinchy. NCCJ., 25¢

Races of Mankind Ruth Benedict Public Affairs Pamphlet, 22 E. 38th St., NYC, 25¢

Segregation and the Schools Public Affairs Pamphlet

In Henry's Backyard Benedict and Weltfish. Henry Schuman, NYC

How to Protect Children Against Prejudice Kenneth Clark. Child Study Association of America, 221 W. 57th St., NYC

More Than Tolerance Commission on the Defense of Democracy Through Education. National Education Asso., Washington, D.C., 15¢

Saint Louis Integrates Its Schools League of Women Voters of St. Louis, 4740a McPherson, St. Louis 8, Mo.

Build Democracy in the Classroom Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., 15¢ each; 2 or more 5¢ each

It Can Be Done Natl. Asso. for the Advancement of Colored People, 20 W. 40th St. New York 18, N.Y.

Aids for Council Leadership-Implementing the Supreme Court Decision on School Segregation National Council of Jewish Women, 1 W. 47th St., New York 36, N.Y.

The following pamphlets are available from the Anti-Defamation League, 212 Fifth Ave. New York City:

ABC's of Scapegoating Gordon Allport, 25¢

The Negro in Postwar America Arnold M. Rose, 25¢

The Race Question in Modern Science Series of eight pamphlets published by UNESCO

What is Race? Dept. of Mass. Communications UNESCO, $1.00

Race and Psychology Otto Klineberg, 25¢

Racial Myths Juan Comas, 25¢

The Roots of Prejudice Arnold Rose, 25¢

Race and Biology L. C. Dunn, 25¢

Race and History Claude Levi-Strauss, 25¢

The Schools that Broke the Color Line William Peter, $3.25 per 100

Segregation - Two Edged Sword Gordon and Roche, $2.00 per 100

*** SOUTHERN SCHOOL NEWS, a monthly report of events in the South, published by Southern Education Reporting Service, P. O. Box 6156, Acklen Station, Nashville 5, Tenn. Single copies available free.

The Phylon Magazine The Atlanta University.

READING MATERIALS FOR CHILDREN

Age	Author	Title	Publisher	Date
o	Baruch	Glass House of Prejudices		
y	Beim, Jerrold	Swimming Hole	Morrow	51
y	Beim, Lorraine	Two is a Team	Harcourt	45
o	Bontemps, Arna	Chariot in the Sky	Winston	51
mo	"	Sad-faced Boy	Houghton	37
mo	"	George Washington Carver	Row	50
mo	"	Golden Slippers; an Anthology of Negro Poetry	Harper	41
o	"	Story of the Negro	Knoph	48
o	"	We Have Tomorrow	Houghton	45
o	Bunche, Ralph	Fighter for Peace	Messner	
mo	Coy, Harold	Real Book about George Washington Carver	Garden City	52
ym	Credle, Ellis	Flop-Eared Hound	Oxford	38
ym	DeAngeli, Marguerite	Bright April	Doubleday	46
o	DeLeeuw	Barred Road	Macmillan	54
o	Eberle, Irmengarde	Big Family of People	Crowell	52
All	Evans, Eva K.	All About Us	Capitol	47
All	"	People Are Important	Capitol	51
ym	"	Araminta	Putnam	35
ym	"	Jerome Anthony	Putnam	36
m	Faulkner, Georgene	Melindy's Medal	Messner	45
m	"	Melindy's Happy Summer	Messner	49
m	Gates, Doris	Little Vic	Viking	51
o	Graham, Shirley	Dr. George Washington Carver	Messner	44
o	Hayes, Florence	Skid	Houghton	48
mo	Hughes, Langston	First Book of Negroes	Watts	52
m	Hunt, Mabel L.	Ladycake Farm	Lippincott	52
o	Jackson, Jesse	Call Me Charley	Harper	45
o	Knight	It Might Be You		
mo	Lang, Don	Strawberry Roan	Oxford	46
m	Lattimore, Eleanor	Bayou Boy	Morrow	46
m	"	Indigo Hill	Morrow	50
m		Junior	Harcourt	38
o	McMeekin, Isabel	Journey Cake	Messner	42
o	"	Juba's New Moon	Messner	44
o	McWilliams	Brothers Under the Skin		
o	Means, Florence	Great Day in the Morning	Houghton	46
o	"	Shuttered Windows	Houghton	38
mo	"	Carver's George	Houghton	52
o	Newell, Hope	Cap for Mary Ellis	Harper	53
m	"	Steppin and Family	Oxford	42
o	Richardson, Ben	Great American Negroes	Crowell	45
o	Peare, Catherine	Mary McLeon Bethune	Vanguard	51
	Powdermaker	Probing Our Prejudices		
o	Roeder, William	Jackie Robinson	Barnes	50
y	Shackelford, Jane	My Happy Days	Associated	44

Age	Author	Title	Publisher	Date
y	Sharpe, Stella	Tobe	U. of No. Carolina	39
o	Sterling, Dorothy	Freedom Train: the Story of Harriet Tubman	Doubleday	54
ym	Stevenson, Augusta	George Carver, Boy Scientist	Bobbs	44
o	Swift, Hildegarde	North Star Shining	Morrow	47
ym	Tarry, Ellen	My Dog Rinty	Viking	46
m	Taylor, Margaret	Jasper the Drummin'	Viking	47
o	Tunis, John R.	All-American	Harcourt	42
mo	White, Anne T.	George Washington Carver, the Story of a Great American	Random	53
o	Whitney, Phyllis	Willow Hill	McKay	47
o	Yates, Elizabeth	Amos Fortune, Free Man	Aladdin	50

y-for young children, approx. grades kindergarten to grade 3
m-for middle grades, approximately 4-6
o-for older children, Junior High age

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

1319 HEYBURN BLDG.

LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

_____

is a member of the Council in good standing who subscribes to its purpose as set forth on the reverse side of this card.

This membership expires_____

Signature_____

_____

CHAIRMAN OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

11

PURPOSE OF THE COUNCIL

The Kentucky of the Future toward which our efforts are directed, is a Kentucky freed of stultifying inheritances from the past. It is a Commonwealth where the measures of a man will be his ability, not his race; where a common citizenship will work in democratic understanding for the common good; where all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; where all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law; where there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education, or other public services; where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit, and will no longer be imposed; where, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self-respect, in recognition of his creation in the image of God.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

1319 HEYBURN BLDG. LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

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☐ **A Member** (Has full membership rights and receives all publications and reports of the Council) Dues $5.00

☐ **A Member jointly with husband or wife.** (Both have full membership rights and jointly receive a copy of all reports and publications of the Council) Dues $7.00

☐ **Student Member** (Receives the publications of the Council but does not have full membership privileges) Dues $2.00

☐ **Organizational Membership** (A supporting membership by clubs, civic groups, unions and churches) Dues $25.00

☐ **Contributing Member** (An individual who contributes more than membership fee) $10.00 or more

I am enclosing herewith my dues for one year.

NAME _____

STREET _____

CITY _____

(OVER)

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COMMUNITY REPORT SHEET

(Please attach additional information or extension of remarks, as necessary)

COMMUNITY _____

I GENERAL SCHOOL INFORMATION:

1. County School District

Name of District _____

General population: White _____ Negro _____

School Census: White _____ Negro _____

		Total	Elem.	H. S.
School Enrollment:	White			
	Negro			
No. of Teachers:	White			
	Negro			
No. of Schools:	White			
	Negro			

2. Independent School District

Name _____

General population: White _____ Negro _____

School Census: White _____ Negro _____

		Total	Elem.	H. S.
School Enrollment:	White			
	Negro			
No. of Teachers:	White			
	Negro			
No. of Schools:	White			
	Negro			

3. Are any Negro pupils transported out of the district? _____ (Yes or No) Number _____ Where to _____

4. Are any Negro pupils transported into the district? _____ (Yes or No) Number _____ Where from _____

5. Are any Negro pupils enrolled as boarding pupils at Lincoln Institute? _____ (Yes or No) Number _____

6. Pertinent comments _____

_____

II APPRAISAL OF COMMUNITY ATTITUDES AND ACTIONS:

1. Persons interviewed as a basis for appraisal.

Name	Race	Sex	Position Held	Interview Date

(Persons interviewed continued)

Name	Race	Sex	Position Held	Interview Date

2. Interviewer's judgment on community attitudes.

3. Activities leading toward integration.

4. Activities opposed to integration or leading to circumvention.

III RECOMMENDATION FOR FURTHER ACTION BY K.C.H.R.

Reported by _____

Date _____

The Kentucky Council on Human Relations

invites you

To

Work

For

A

Greater Kentucky

The Kentucky Council On Human Relations, Inc.

is an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, Georgia. A grant from the Ford Foundation has made possible the initial work of the Kentucky Council but in order to qualify for additional grants from the Foundation it is necessary to enlist financial support within the State of Kentucky. The Council is a group of citizens, both white and Negro. They are parents, educators, clergymen, business men, people in the various professions, lawyers, doctors, labor representatives, in fact ANYBODY believing that,

"the Kentucky of the future toward which our efforts are directed is a Kentucky freed from the stultifying inheritances of the past. It is a Commonwealth where the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race; where a common citizenship will work in democratic understanding for the common good; where all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; where all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law; where there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education or other public services; where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit, and will no longer be imposed; where, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self-respect, in recognition of his creation in the image of God."

What Is Our Idea?

Our idea is that if you bring facts, plus reason, plus guidance to bear upon the specific problems of human relations then the people themselves will arrive at creative solutions to those problems.

How Are We Going About This?

The Council is now providing the services of professionally trained and qualified consultants who are able to assist any local community to find its own answers by intelligent planning and inter-group cooperation. By means of workshops, consultation with public officials, program planning, speakers, printed materials and other such methods we are trying to bring the calm light of reason and open mindedness to problem areas.

What Do We Hope To Accomplish?

With the implementation of our purpose we want to achieve certain specific objectives. Our immediate goal is to demonstrate that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States on public school integration can be achieved successfully by our State. Our ultimate objective is to invigorate the cause of Democracy here at home and throughout the world and thus to set straight the millions who have been told that America does not practice what it preaches.

Does This Whole Idea Appeal To You?

If it does then we would like to have you as a member of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. Working together in a "fellowship of the concerned" we can achieve our purpose and objectives.

On the next page you will find the names of the officers, directors and consultants who are responsible for the program of the Council. They are citizens of Kentucky whose ability and positions of leadership are widely recognized and respected.

The decision of the Supreme Court as legal action is not the complete answer to our problems. Together now, men on both sides of the color line must admit their mistakes and commit themselves wholly to the task of positive world and community leadership. Racial bitterness and strife are only symptoms. The real and basic problem is moral and spiritual. To divide the world on color lines would be the greatest tragedy of modern times.

This is an earnest appeal to you for your active support in the program we have proposed. Let us have not only your name for membership but also send us the names of others whom you know to share the same convictions as to our purpose for a greater Kentucky.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

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JULIET J. POYNTER, MEMBER
CHARLES T. STEELE, MEMBER
J. MANSIR TYDINGS, SECRETARY-TREASURER

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MRS. IONE G. STANLEY
ASST. EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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I am enclosing herewith my dues for one year.

NAME_____

STREET_____

CITY_____

Kentucky Council On Human Relations

1319 Heyburn Building **Louisville 2, Ky.**

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

208 WEST MAIN STREET — PHONE 3-1409 — FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY

GALEN A. MARTIN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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CHAIRMAN
MISS JULIET J. POYNTER
CHARLES T. STEELE
MRS. JAMES STRAUSS
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DR. R. B. ATWOOD
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DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. TOM C. VENABLE
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

We welcome your membership in the Kentucky Council on Human Relations for the coming year. Enclosed is your receipt and a membership card. Your subscription for New South has been ordered.

We sincerely hope that you will be an active member of this organization because we need your help. We would be glad to receive any suggestions you might have about our work now or in the future.

We will try to keep you informed of our progress and we hope you and the groups you participate in will call on our consultants and office staff whenever our assistance can be used.

Your Directors and staff are working to build support for the Kentucky Council within the State and your help is needed if we are to do this. Won't you please tell your organizations and friends about us and urge them to become members. Please let us know of any individuals or groups which you think we should contact.

Sincerely,

Galen A. Martin
Executive Director

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in Kentucky

December 10th and 11th

Kentucky Division
Louisville, Kentucky

Orientation - 12/10
Board - 12/11

GTH and CHP attending.

Rec'd: We're simultaneously
RGS.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

Memo: Finance and Membership Committee Members

From: Roscoe Giffin, Chairman, Fin. & Membership Committee.

Re: Report of our meeting, June 23.

1. The following persons were present at the meeting held in the lounge of the Harvey-Browne Presbyterian Church in St. Matthews, 2:30 to 5:00 p.m: Rev. Olaf Anderson; Mrs. Anita Giles; J. Van Dyke Norman, Jr; Yates Biffle; J. Manair Tydings; Galen Martin; Roscoe Giffin. Regrets were received from Mrs. James Strauss; Joseph S. Freeland; Charles T. Steele, M. J. Ray of Pikeville had hoped to attend. In view of the lateness of the notice of the meeting this attendance was gratifying.

2. Although our financial situation is serious those present believe that our organization is considerably better known this year than last and it should, therefore, not be so difficult to raise the needed funds.

3. In the light of our experience of last year, the lateness of the appeal, and the summer season it was agreed that requests for membership and financial aid must go to those recommended by the Board and the Membership. In the immediate future a letter will be sent by this committee to each member requesting the names of two persons to whom each would be willing to send a letter of invitation to support and membership. Board members will be asked to supply the names of five persons. Information frankly setting forth our financial situation, our activities, plans and goals for the future will be covered by the letters.

4. The executive secretary is to inform each Board member of any person who joined last year at his recommendation but gets in arrears as to current contribution so that a personal note may be sent.

5. Much attention was given to planning what Foundations and potentially heavy donors should be called on and by whom.

6. We found that each of us is a member of several organizations which might be the source of $25 memberships. All Board members will be encouraged to make special efforts to obtain such contributions. Such groups as those of church women, labor, fraternal, and service clubs offer great possibilities. A goal of 20 such memberships ought to readily achieved and 50 should not be beyond the possible.

7. The Executive Secretary is to work with Mrs. Giles relative to a membership invitation to the Kentucky Teachers Association. Some of the KCHR Board will be asked to meet with the Board of the KTA relative to what services might be provided for KTA.

8. No plans for future meetings were made but the Chairman is of the opinion that in view of the seriousness of our situation other meetings will be necessary in the near future.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
Executive Director's Report to SCR
March & April 1956

March

March was largely used in efforts to get the office open again and to establish contact with our Directors and Consultants and other friendly organizations. During most or all of March we labored under certain handicaps including, no money, no secretary, no office, and no records for the organization.

Locating an office took more than the usual time because Frankfort needed to be educated to the notion that secretaties should be hired on merit. Several real estate and other business people with space to rent felt that they could not rent to the organization in the circumstances.

One idea we started work on in March was to work through the State Department of Education and the State Board of Education to have the Board recommend that local boards hire teachers on the basis of merit. Board of Education member, Mrs. Walls, President Atwood and Galen Martin went to discuss this plan with Sam Taylor of the Department of Education who is also a KCHR Director. He agreed to follow through within the Department.

Another start was made toward the preparation of a leaflet which would show in text and pictures how Negroes had been employed in good jobs in Kentucky comparable to teaching. The purpose is to encourage employment on merit particularly in teaching but in other fields as well.

April

The month of April was devoted to developing and orienting a program for the Kentucky Council. The first three days of April were spent in the office of the Southern Regional Council getting an idea of what SCR was doing and what the other state groups were doing. This experience was extremely valuable. KCHR finances were also worked out in Atlanta.

The Directors of KCHR met Saturday April 14, in Frankfort. Fred Routh of SCR was present, as were ten Directors. A copy of those minutes is attached.

The Directors decided that the Council should work on the problem of Negro teachers who are being dismissed as their schools are integrated.

It was decided to work to get the teachers to file applications with the Professional Placement Unit of the Kentucky Department of Economic Security and then to point out that it would be perjury for Superintendents to certify that they can only find emergency teachers while these qualified teachers are unemployed.

A statement of Income and Expenditures and Proposed Budget was submitted to the Directors and after being read and discussed no objections were raised to it.

All consultants were told by letter that the work of the Council would go on as before and they were urged to continue their important part in it.

Soon after the Directors meeting a letter was sent to all superintendents who have Negro students telling them of the new address for the Council and reminding them that KCHR was anxious to help them. A one page list of the Consultants and their qualifications and addresses was sent with the letter. The superintendents were also asked to fill out and return a form indicating whether they had notified any Negro teachers by March 31 (the required date)that they would not be needed next year. (Copy attached)

Replies were received from superintendent s in 108 out of the 184 schools districts with Negro students. Twenty one said they had notified a total of 48 Negro teachers that they would not be needed next year. (Louisville which replied is not included here because they have said they would not discriminate in hiring.)

We then mailed a letter to all 48 of the teachers telling them what we are doing and asking them for information about their qualifications. We also sent them a copy of the application blank used by the Kentucky employment service which they returned direct to the State.

On April 26, the Department of Education gave out copies of a study it made comparing the preparation of Negro teachers with all Kentucky teachers. This is the best thing we will have in a long time, because the Negro teachers are much better prepared accross the board. We have separated the Negro teachers out of the total so that comparasons can be made between Negro and white. Charts to dramatize this are being prepared.

President Atwood and the Executive Director have talked with Sam Morris of the Courier Journal who has agreed to do a longer article for the Passing Show section of the Courier. It would combine the comparative figures on qualifications with the fact that Negro teachers are being dismissed. We expect a very good story from it.

We are continuing work to collect instances of employment of Negroes in good Jobs in Kentucky. We are also trying to get the names of the Federal Government contractors in Kentucky for circulation to those looking for work.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.
~~JAMES HERBURN BIRD~~
~~EXECUTIVE SECRETARY~~

208 W. Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

Executive Directors Report to SRC and Executive Committee

May 1956

Work on the problem of the Negro teachers who are being dismissed as their schools are integrated was the major concern during May. We had the information prepared at the request of President Atwood by the State Department of Education which showed that Kentucky's Negro teachers are better prepared at all levels. Our survey, started in April, was showing that some districts had notified Negro teachers they would not be needed next year.

We worked on getting an article in the Passing Show section of the Courier Journal which would present this information, and at the same time we prepared a letter and chart to be sent to the local superintendents. As the article was delayed it was decided to go ahead and send the letter to superintendents and release it to the papers. This was done Monday May 28. Response has been good.

Copies of the same letter were sent with a cover letter dated May 31, to the Chairman of the Board of Education in each district which has Negro children. The superintendents' letter with the release and enclosures was also sent to Directors and Consultants.

The office continued to send the employment application blanks to the dismissed Negro teachers which they were to return to the Professional Placement Office in the Department of Economic Security.

more

The Executive Director met with Attorney James Crumlin of the Kentucky NAACP to discuss a possible tenure law test case; and participated in a planning meeting for the Intergroup Relations Seminar at the University of Kentucky.

A four page compilation of news stories telling about recent announcements of schools which will integrate by fall was sent to the school superintendents in May without comment. It consisted of copies of articles from the Southern School News, the Courier Journal and the (Frankfort) State Journal. The heading Kentucky School Story was used. Copies will be distributed to all members with the newsletter scheduled for June.

Future Plans (and hopes)

Personal contact by the Executive Director and Consultants with superintendents and others where Negro teachers have been notified,-to encourage their rehiring (this is often done).

Consideration of possible survey of school districts whose pupil integration plans have not been told. Purpose would be to learn more of the extent of integration expected by September. This information would be used to encourage those who have not yet decided to go ahead in the fall.

Personal contact by Director and Consultants with those districts which have not yet announced plans as above.

Meeting of the Finance and Membership Committee and/or the Executive Committee.

Expense paid trip by Executive Director to Anti-Defamation League Conference in Oklahoma, June 15 and 16.

Limited participation in the Intergroup Relations Seminar at the University of Kentucky, June 18 to 29.

Visits by Executive Director with Directors and Consultants he has not yet met.

First Issue of the newsletter to be sent to all members.

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.

208 West Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky

Executive Directors Report to SRC and Executive Committee

December 1956

In December a mailing was sent to all school superintendents in districts having Negro children, to remind them of the availability of Council officers and staff to help them. The letter outlined progress in teacher desegregation and said our Consultants could tell them of results where it had begun. A list of the Consultants with their backgrounds was sent along with the list of 55 districts having interracial committees on school desegregation. Copies are enclosed with this report. We also wrote all ministerial associations to report on desegregated ministers groups, and to let them know that Consultants could come to their communities.

Those who attended the December 8 Executive Committee meeting will be glad to know that the matter of dismissed Negro teachers in Louisville has been greatly cleared up. As of September 1956, Louisville had 46 fewer Negro teachers than a year earlier, and 61 fewer white teachers than before. Mr. Carmichael explains the disproportinate loss by the fact that more Negro pupils went to previously white schools than visa versa. The State Department of Education made an error in preparing its Educational Directory, which showed a much greater Negro teacher loss in Louisville.

December meetings included: NCCJ Institute in Louisville, December 7; Showing of "Commencement" movie to the Frankfort Optomist Club, December 11; and December 13, Lexington meeting on employment. The Lexington meeting was ably arranged and chaired by Rabbi Rosenbloom. About 25 persons, mostly Negro ministers, were present as well as Consultants Coleman and Sutton. 6 persons became members, and the larger group is considering becoming a local human relations council affiliated with KCHR, among other alternatives. Assistance with their work is planned. The aim of the group is to take advantage of new employment opportunities in the Lexington area.

Council staff worked with Rabbi Rosenbloom to call public attention to the Joe Palooka mail truck posters in Lexington. Mr. Steele and others did similar work in Louisville.

A copy of a memo on Consultants work is enclosed. Specific suggestions were typed in for each Consultant, and reminders were included on the work agreed upon at the November workshop. Some of the Consultants have been working, but reports have not yet been received.

Board member Roscoe Giffin did most of our consultant-type work in December with a bus trip swing on finances and program in Ashland, Pikeville, Harlan, and points on the way. We have already received a check for $100 from Berea's Dean of Labor Emeritus, A. G. Weidler, as a result of Giffin's work. Best program work was done in Harlan where the need has been great. (The long bus trip didn't handicap Giffin.)

(More)

Memberships received in December totaled 32. 26 regular memberships $142; 3 contributing memberships $30; 1 organizational membership $25; 3 contributions: Kentucky State College Faculty $79; Kentucky CIO $50; and Mrs. James Strauss $50; (The Weilder contribution of $100 is included among the January deposits.) $500 was received from SRC for Consultants.

Rev. Olof Anderson is prodding the Louisville Directors to make their solicitations. Our books are currently being audited by CPA Charles T. Mitchell of Frankfort.

Through the work of Dorcas Ruthenburg, Mr. Thomas Graham of Louisville has agreed to finance our new membership leaflet. Mr. Sandy Wood is working on the leaflet which should be ready soon.

On January 6, we received a letter from the Internal Revenue Service which asked fifteen questions, some of them quite detailed, relating to our tax exempt status. While this presents no cause for alarm, preparation of the answers will require some time and the advice of counsel experienced in this field.

WORK PLANNED AND IN PROGRESS

Early report on desegregation of teachers and dismissal of Negro teachers. Now scheduled for release January 21.

Preparation of a compilation of reports by the Council and others under the heading "Human Relations in Kentucky—1956," to be circulated to libraries among others.

Participation in a conference on NONVIOLENCE AND THE SOUTH, at Atlanta University, January 8, 9, and 10.

Visits to Federal agencies, Government contractors and other employers, particularly in the Lexington area.

****

April 22, 1955

Mr. C. H. Parrish
926 South Sixth Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear C. H.:

This is the lady who has worked for years for the AMA in Memphis, and who did the pamphlets on segregation and integration. Brave, bright, completely Northern, tactful enough.

She wrote in to me and said that she would like to check with me on whether there would be sense in furthering a proposal that she be, at a salary and with secretarial money, a kind of sub-regional person for the Memphis area of the Tennessee organization of SRC, mainly offering an integration service.

She put me somewhat under wraps, which is why I do not simply have her long letter copied and sent on to you.

Fred and I discussed it in detail, and though Fred is not here for the moment I am handling it as attached.

Extremely wise if on some upcoming trip you could stop at Memphis and talk to her. Doubtless you have other contacts that can give you an appraisal of her and of her equipment and possibilities.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.
cc: FBR

August 3, 1955

Mr. Lawrence McGregor
Summit Trust Co.
Summit, New Jersey

Dear Mr. McGregor:

My name is Charles H. Parrish and I am professor of Sociology at the University of Louisville. My wife, Mrs. Frances Parrish, is executive supervisor for the Louisville Department of parks and recreation. Our daughter, Ursula has been attending the public schools of Louisville, Kentucky; she has two more years of High School to do.

In addition to my duties at the University, I am called out of town frequently because of my consultant role with the Southern Regional Council. Two weeks ago, Mrs. Parrish received notice of an assistanship at the University of Wisconsin, which we are all anxious she should accept. This eventuality creates a problem for our daughter, however.

In talking to Dr. Rufus E. Clement, he suggested that I write you on the remote possibility that there might be an opening at the Kent Place School this fall. Ursula's record so far has been very good and I feel sure that she could meet the necessary scholarship requirements.

In the event there is no opening for the fall term, I would like to have the application on file at the school for entrance at mid-year or in September 1956. In any case, if it can be arranged, I would like to talk with you personally about the matter during my visit to New York at the end of this month.

Very truly yours,

C. H. Parrish
Professor of Sociology

CHP/vc

South

The News Magazine of DIXIE

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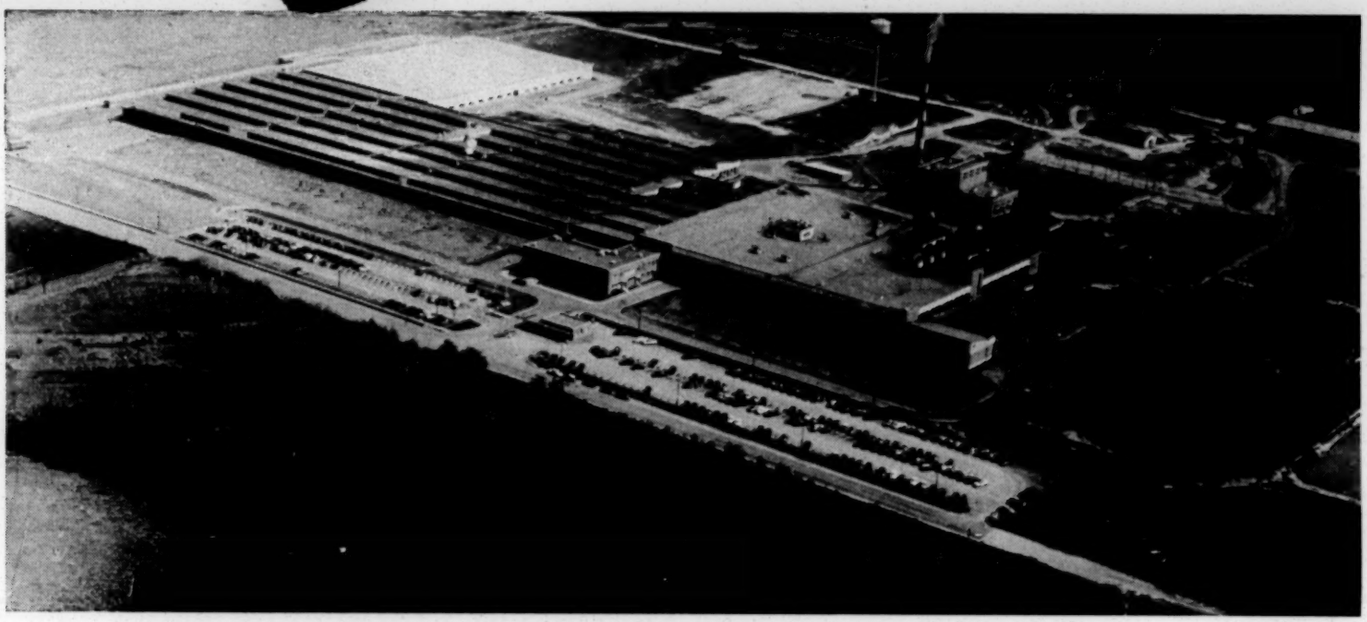

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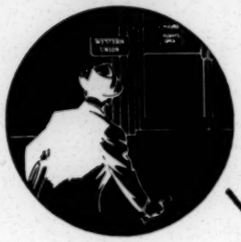

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South

The News Magazine of DIXIE

VOLUME 20 NUMBER 33

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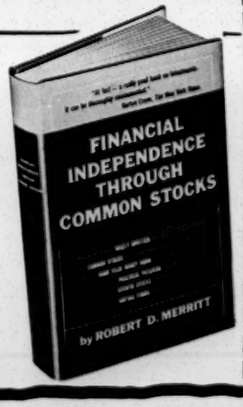

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VOL. 20, NO. 33

South

The News Magazine of DIXIE

AUGUST 19, 1955

Education—Reuther Style

WALTER REUTHER says he is moving South. We'd better brace ourselves. We've tasted the CIO treatment (*see Labor*), but we haven't had the full dose – yet.

A few days ago Michigan's fearless Representative Clare E. Hoffman put in the *Congressional Record* a vivid illustration of the way Reuther's goon squads operate when they gain control – and why.

To understand the UAW-CIO head, a look at his background, as reported in the *Record*, is important.

There are three Reuthers – Walter, Victor and Roy. All have been associated with CIO since the 1930's. Their grandfather, Jacob, a Lutheran minister and German Social Democrat, came to this country in 1892 to save his sons from military service. Their father, Valentine, was a union organizer and ardent Socialist.

Walter and Victor have been associated with Brookwood Labor College, a notorious Socialist school (the AFL called it Communist), and when it folded up Walter Reuther purchased the entire library and put it in the archives of a union local he controlled in Detroit.

In 1935 Walter and Victor Reuther went to Russia to work and study. A letter attributed to them contained these passages: "The thought that what we are building will be for the benefit and enjoyment of the working class, not only of Russia but the entire world, is the compensation we receive for our temporary absence from the struggle in the United States. . . . Carry on the fight for a Soviet America."

Walter denied at a National Labor Relations Board hearing that he was a Communist or that he wrote the letter; but Melvin Bishop, who received it, declared from a CIO convention platform that Walter sent it to him – and Reuther did not strenuously deny this.

In 1935 the brothers were leaders at a conference in Columbus, Ohio, where the Communist National Student League and the Socialist Student League were merged into the American Student Union. At this meeting they were vouched for by Celeste Strack, a representative of the central committee of the Communist Party.

Victor Reuther came South in 1936 to teach at the Southern Workers Anti-War Summer School at Commonwealth College in Mena, Arkansas. That school was prosecuted and convicted by the State of Arkansas on charges of anarchy, failure to display the American flag, and showing the Soviet emblem in classrooms.

These are the men with whom we must deal.

And this is how they deal:

On April 5, 1954 Walter Reuther's UAW-CIO called a strike against Kohler Company of Kohler, Wisconsin, and immediately massed 2,500 pickets at the plant gates. The pickets were led by "educators" sent from Detroit under straw-bosses like William P. Vinson, now serving a prison term for beating a non-striker nearly to death.

Here is the way the Wisconsin Supreme Court described the attack: "Though the . . . worker was about half Vinson's size and twice his age, without justification or excuse, as his own counsel wisely admits, Vinson viciously attacked him from the rear, knocked him down and then proceeded to kick his ribs in until, mouthing obscenities, Vinson was forced away by a bystander."

Another "educator," John Gunaco, alias John Price, alias John Ballerino, alias John Moreski, was accused of breaking a non-striker's neck – and was scurried back to Michigan and extradition protection by that state's "liberal" Governor G. Mennen Williams (*see Governors*).

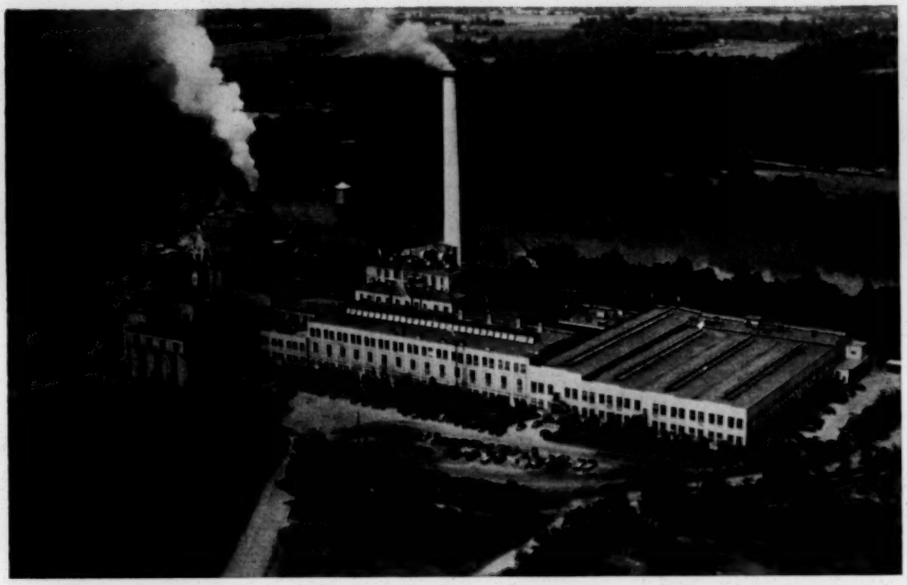
Seeking to take over the Kohler community as well as the plant, the goon squads denounced judges, clergymen, bar and civic groups who dared to ask for restoration of law and order. The reign of terror became so complete that the "*United Automobile Worker*," official organ of the union, was able to brag: "Church picnics have been called off because clergymen have feared the fate of scabs."

Hundreds of cases involving intimidation of Kohler employes, including massing as many as 300 shouting, cursing and menacing pickets at workers' homes, followed enforcement of an injunction against disorders at the plant gates. In addition to dynamiting, firing shotgun blasts, flaming torches and paint bombs into automobiles and homes, unionists tied bolts to corn stalks and wrecked the corn cutters of farmers with relatives working at Kohler.

Other forms of terrorism included spreading acid in the Summer cottage of a worker, smearing excrement over the interior of a loyal worker's car, and mutilating a farmer's cow.

And those were only the harrying tactics. The Reuther unionists became so politically entrenched that they were able to close the ports of Milwaukee and Sheboygan to shipments intended for the Kohler plant. They virtually controlled some of the law enforcement agencies – and even enlisted the aid of Montana's Senator James E. Murray, ranking Democrat on the Senate Labor Committee. His threats of a sort of one-man investigation fizzled when the company insisted upon a full and fair investigation of both sides – including the airing of illegal conduct and subversive influences in the union.

The Kohler strike is now more than a year old. This report of it has been a bare scratching of the surface – but Southerners bracing themselves for the Reuther Invasion can get the idea. Clearly, our law enforcement authorities will have a man-sized job on their hands when the organized trouble-makers move in. The South confidently expects them to do their duty.



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POLITICS

Senators Stand Aside

VOTERS who thought the first round packed fireworks a-plenty were aghast at the bitterness and intensity of Mississippi's gubernatorial runoff campaign as it sizzled toward an August showdown. Reminiscent of campaign days of old is the slugfest now going full tilt between candidates Paul Johnson and J. P. Coleman.

A welter of accusations, insinuations, denials and explanations had voters in a daze. A week before balloting day few observers of the noisy scene would even hazard a guess as to the outcome.

During the week Johnson:

1) Questioned Coleman's draft status in War II.

2) Declared a Gulf Coast sheriff is slated to head the Highway Patrol if Coleman wins.

3) Said he had information that beer was served at a Coleman rally in Jackson.

4) Through ex-Congressman Aaron Ford charged Coleman with "ingratitude" in alleged actions against Ford and former Governor Fielding L. Wright, both of whom had helped Coleman get an education and rise to the attorney generalship.

Counter-Fire

MEANWHILE Coleman:

1) Explained he twice volunteered for military service and was not accepted, but was placed on limited duty call for 18 months.

2) Produced a statement from a Jackson hotel executive spiking charges that alcoholic beverages were served at a Coleman rally.

3) Gave his version of his associations with Ford, declared "when I started running for district attorney Ford opposed me and charged I was getting ready to run against him for Congress."

4) Charged Johnson has not seen fit to prepare himself for the governorship by serving first in lower elective posts.

As the campaign grew hotter, the state's two U.S. senators—James O. Eastland and John C. Stennis—found it necessary to issue a joint statement: "We shall not be drawn into this campaign."

Eastland will vote for Johnson and Stennis for Coleman.

Record Vote

ON THE FRINGE of the governor's race a spirited fight developed over the speakership of the next Legislature. Five opponents were getting mention for the post held by Speaker Walter Sillers for the last 12 years. Sillers, who has 40 years of continuous service in the House, is being raced by Sam Lumpkin, a former speaker, Ney M. Gore Jr., William F. Winter, John B. Farese and Blaine Eaton.

More than 436,000 Mississippians balloted in the first primary August 3. Another record turnout was forecast for the final bout. Outlook was more fireworks, charges and counter-charges, right down to the finish line.

Gould Beech Is Strategy-Target Of Political Warfare In Houston

Irate Texans Expose Alabama Background Of Mayor's Advisor

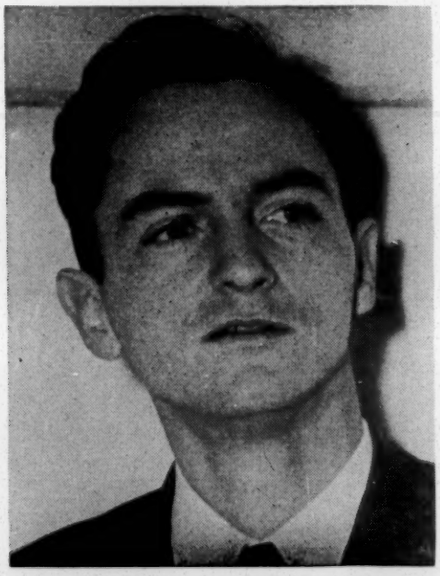
IN HOUSTON, where everything from a neighborhood sewing circle to the school board is split by political black and white, Gould Beech, onetime left-wing crusader, Folsom lieutenant and political storm center in Alabama, has played an unusual role.

He has been a "gray"—publicly identified with neither the conservative nor liberal faction of rough Houston politics. This hasn't been his fault. Nobody happened to ask him. He joined the staff of Mayor Roy Hofheinz about three years ago as executive assistant. Working quietly, he has become perhaps the third most powerful man in the government of the sprawling oil and chemical rich capital of the Southwest.

Fond of calling himself "just a country boy from Alabama," Beech's word apparently has been valued above that of department heads, at least in some instances. Controller Roy Oakes and Mayor Hofheinz probably are the only two officials with more say-so in the city's affairs.

To illustrate the Beech influence: Oakes said recently he had complained to Hofheinz about some of Beech's criticism. The mayor is supposed to have laughed and answered: "That's all right; he criticizes me, too."

Beech has bored in without publicly showing his hand. Until last January, few Houstonians even knew his name. But on January 2 a new city council took office. Its leader was (and is) tall, resourceful, conservative W. Gail Reeves, who lost no time in going after Mayor Hofheinz. He has had willing help. There isn't a pro-Hofheinz member on the nine-man council.



BEECH . . . *No. 3 man in Houston.*

Five councilmen were openly allied with Reeves when the bitter struggle began. Within a few weeks Hofheinz was alone. An arrogant, uncompromising man with pronounced liberal leanings, he had alienated the few friends he once had on the council.

As battle lines grew tighter and city business slowed, Hofheinz began attacking Reeves. Reeves glowed. That's what he wanted. Once Reeves challenged Hofheinz to a fist fight. The mayor didn't take him up. Another councilman, peppery Attorney Joe Resweber, also invited the mayor to "Fist City" (a Texas expression which is a cordial invitation to stand up and fight like a man). Hofheinz ignored the challenge.

During all of this snarling and name-calling, Beech remained in his office, worked behind the scenes. Recently Councilman-at-large Reeves realized that the "country boy from Alabama" just might be functioning more for the personal political benefit of Hofheinz than for the people of Houston, who were paying him $12,360 a year. He opened up on Beech.

Council Overruled

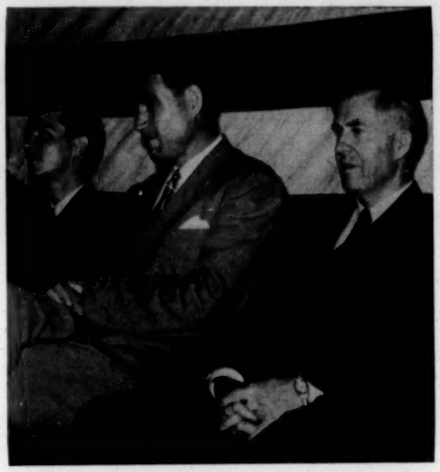
THE COUNCIL and mayor were at another impasse. This one was over the city budget. Hofheinz tried to high-pressure a 20 per cent *ad valorem* tax hike, but councilmen balked—and began making substitute proposals. Among them: an ordinance that would have lopped off the jobs of executive assistant Beech and two other cabinet-level officeholders. Beech offered his resignation. Hofheinz did not accept it.

Next pro-Hofheinz forces, with the mayor's wife directing, began circulating petitions to save the three jobs. They needed 17,000 signatures of registered voters. They got 20,000. The petitions nullified the ordinance.

Beech's name did not get back into public print until last week (in the files of Houston's *Chronicle* there are only four clippings on him) when Council's second attempt to impeach Mayor Hofheinz (for "misconduct, inability and willful neglect of duty") reached the white-heat hearing stage.

One day last week the entire council walked out on Hofheinz when he insisted on presiding at his own "trial"—but not until the Reeves-led forces had cluttered the record with documents relating to Beech's Alabama background.

Introduced was a copy of *Alabama News Magazine* (predescessor to SOUTH) for June 13, 1947, containing a picture of Beech with Henry Wallace, Governor Folsom and other political leftists attending a Montgomery rally at which Wallace was principal speaker.



BEECH, FOLSOM, WALLACE (1947)
An old photo reappeared.

The mayor's attorney strenuously objected as George D. Neal, counsel for members of Council, also linked Beech with other left-wing associates and pointed out he was for some time editor of Aubrey Williams' *Southern Farmer*, a publication which plumped for abolition of the South's segregation policy.

Hot Words

IN THROWING light on Alabama activities on Beech (whose nomination by Folsom in 1947 to the Auburn Board of Trustees was blocked by the State Senate), Neal said: "I want to show what kind of person the mayor has for his advisor."

Jack Binion, attorney for Hofheinz, decried "this attempt to link the mayor with the communist movement or anything that happened in Alabama"—and Beech later declared "if the implication is that I have ever been a Communist, a Communist sympathizer or a joiner of Communist-front organizations, then George Neal is both a scoundrel and a liar."

Councilman-at-large Reeves called the background data on Beech "pertinent" because, he said, "there is a similarity in what occurred in Alabama with Beech as Folsom's advisor and in what has occurred in Houston with Beech as Hofheinz's top advisor."

Folsom, he added, tried to bull through a "record budget, just as Hofheinz tried to do in Houston. As a result, Alabamians faced the prospect of staggering tax increases, just as Houstonians did this year. There was discord and acrimony between the legislative and executive branches during Folsom's first administration. Now we have discord in Houston. Perhaps we are getting at the reason for it."

Introduction of the material concerning Beech threw the hearing into such a tailspin that a recess was called. This week the pitched battle was resumed—and former Alabamian Gould Beech once again was a storm center.

NAACP-Favoring Veto Jumped

Alabama Solons Hold Race Line

BOTH branches of Alabama's Legislature rebuffed Governor Jim Folsom last week by over-riding his veto of a bill designed to regulate NAACP organizers in the Black Belt county of Wilcox.

Steered through the assembly by Representatives Sam Nettles and Gregory Oakley and Senator Roland Cooper, the local measure requires paid solicitors for memberships to qualify before the county governing body and pay a registration fee of $100, plus $5 for each member recruited into an organization.

Labor leaders joined NAACP in opposition. While the bill was on Folsom's desk a number of legislators received telegrams from Birmingham reading:

"Please request the governor to veto the anti-labor, anti-NAACP bill of Wilcox County." The telegrams were signed "Birmingham Branch NAACP—John Dark."

No lawmakers sought a veto, but Governor Folsom needed no suggestions. He returned the bill without his approval, appended a message bristling with such phrases as "unjust, unfair, undemocratic." Calling the solicitation fee "fantastic," he said the bill would "strip individuals of certain rights they have enjoyed in this country for hundreds of years."

Ridiculing the governor's statements, legislator Nettles said: "Without such legislation it would be easy for NAACP agitators to slip into Wilcox County and spread undesirable propaganda that could cause trouble. The bill is not intended to keep organizers from coming into the county but to identify them so the people would be put on notice."

Houseman Oakley and Senator Cooper pointed out the bill was advertised for four weeks without a single objection being voiced from anywhere in the county (in which Negroes outnumber whites by about 18-to-1). Said Oakley: "We have no fight with the Negroes of our county. They are our friends—and they themselves feel they should be allowed, without outside interference, to continue to have their own schools and churches."

NETTLES . . . *to put people on notice.*

The first House vote on the veto fell short when only 48 members voted to override. Fifty-four were needed. Sixteen members voted to sustain the governor: Brassell of Russell; Broadfoot of Lauderdale; Dawkins of Montgomery; Dement of Limestone; Gregory of Blount; Hanby of Etowah; Hawkins of Etowah; Hodges of St. Clair; Huddleston of Colbert; Nice of Jefferson; Oden of Franklin; Shumate of Walker; Steagall of Dale; Stembridge of Houston; Vacca of Jefferson.

How They Voted

ON A SECOND TEST, 40 legislators were either absent of ducked the roll call under gubernatorial pressure—but more than the 54 votes needed for an over-ride were cast up. This time only six members voted to uphold the veto: Speaker Fite; Bassett of Pike; Dement of Limestone; Gregory of Blount; Hawkins of Etowah; Vacca of Jefferson.

The over-riders: Adams, Albea, Ashworth, Boyd, Brawford, Brewer, Brooks, Brown (Lee), Burkhalter, Cornett, Cox, Cook, DeSear, Dixon, Edwards (Jefferson), Faulk, Franklin, Gilchrist, Goodwyn, Hain, Hall, Haltom, Hardy, Harrison, Harvey, Holliman, Huddleston, Hunt, Jenkins, Johnson (Tallapoosa), Kaul, Kendall, Killough, Kirkham, Lackey, Lee (Barbour), Locke (Choctaw), Locke (Perry), McClendon, McKay, McLendon, McNider, Meeks, Molette, Money, Nettles, Nolen, Oakley, Payne, Perry, Ramey, Richardson, Roberts, Solomon, Summerlin, Thomas, Windle—57.

Voting to pass the bill over Folsom's objections were these senators: Boutwell, Bradford, Coleman, Cooper, Davis (Lowndes), Davis (Pickens), Eddins, Engelhardt, Givhan, Goodwyn, Jones, James, Little, Reeves, Smith, Vann, Yarbrough (Autauga), Yarbrough (Randolph).

Against over-riding: Allen, Cantrell, Flowers, Lamberth, Calvin, Dyar, Grisham, Leonard, Metcalf, Roberts, Skidmore.

Not voting: Moses, Newton, Robison, Shelton, Tate, Van Antwerp.

Thus the Legislature of Alabama brushed aside gubernatorial opposition and enacted another in a series of bills aimed at holding the line for the state's long-established segregation policy.

Distant End

ANGRILY deadlocked, after 65 days in special session, Florida's legislators called a month-and-a-half recess during which they will try to get their dander down on the blazing issue of reapportionment. But

COOPER . . . *a message from John Dark.*

for the Alabama assembly, no recess was in prospect. In continuous session since May 3, its regular biennial grind still had nearly a month to go—and then lawmakers fear a series of recalls from Governor Folsom.

Early, this Alabama Legislature upped the gas tax one cent and levied about $9 million in additional taxes to 1) finance a $50 million road bond issue and 2) step up old age pension payments. To these imposts totaling nearly $19 million, the assembly added last week a constitutional amendment proposing a Second Income Tax, estimated to yield at least $29 million, for schools.

The legislative majority anticipated the revenue from the income levy in voting educational appropriations—despite the fact that most lawmakers are predicting that voters will strike down the proposed amendment in December's special election. Jefferson's Senator Albert Boutwell tried in vain to make $29 million of the school appropriations contingent on ratification of the amendment.

Pleasing Plodders

GOVERNOR Folsom plans to take the stump for the amendment, but many of his own lieutenants regard its chances as scant. Already they are speculating that a post-election special session will be called, and that an additional one cent sales tax will get strong backing as a means of bailing out the schools.

Educators urged enactment of interim revenue measures to finance an expanded school program pending voter-action on the amendment, but thus far the solons have balked—and this session has only six "legislative" days left.

Before approving an enabling act for the Second Income Tax, the Senate finance committee exempted insurance companies and production credit associations, as well as banks.

Few bills of major import have passed in recent weeks, and last week the House formally called on the Senate to get to work. Unmoved, the upper chamber plod-

ded along (to the obvious satisfaction of many an Alabama taxpayer), highlighted its week's work with a brief filibuster over legislation to require competitive bidding in state purchases. Finance Director Fuller Kimbrell, who directs the purchasing, wanted no part of the bill (by Morgan's Joe Calvin), worked overtime to defeat it.

In the House another attempt by Tuscaloosa's A. K. Callahan to revive a measure (sponsored by labor leaders) to emasculate Alabama's right-to-work law fizzled. Voting 49-to-36, House members recommitted the storm-swept bill to committee, thereby burying it for keeps.

Receiving House approval were a series of bills altering laws pertaining to unemployment and workmen's compensation. Maximum weekly W.C. benefit pay was upped from $23 to $28. All measures had been worked out in labor-industry conferences.

Goat Hill Notes

FOR THE seat on the Pardon-Parole Board now held by Auburn's Neil Davis, Folsom nominated the Rev. W. H. Swearington, 57, pastor of Phil Campbell's First Baptist church, a former prison chaplain.

➤ THE HOUSE got a new representative from Calhoun County. The county's voters elected Anniston's able Attorney Hugh D. Merrill Jr. to the vacancy caused by death of Representative Howard L. Bagley. Merrill, a War II veteran, outpolled his GOP opponent, Glen Andrews, 2,318 to 507, in a special election.

➤ A HANDFUL of legislators, angered because State Auditor Agness Baggett was not consulting them in appointment of county registrars, talked openly of whacking the appropriation for her office, and even of abolishing it outright. She stood pat, made plain that all appointments she makes will be her own.

BAGGETT . . . *a mind of her own.*

GOVERNORS

Dinner With Soapy

LAST MONTH Alabama's Legislature thundered "No Soapy" at Mennen G. ("Soapy") Williams, radical, South-hating governor of Michigan, whose Alabama political friends (including Governor Jim Folsom) tried to get him invited to address a joint session. A resolution extending an invitation was thumbed down with gusto after several lawmakers angrily recalled Williams' ringleading part in the attempt to drive Southern delegates out of the Democratic Nation Convention in 1952.

Last week "Soapy" got his invitation — from another and friendlier source. Governor Folsom announced the left-winging Michigander will address a Jefferson-Jackson Day fund-raising dinner ($25 a plate) in Birmingham October 5. Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler is coming with him.

Folsom, titular head of the Democratic Party in Alabama, and Judge Roy Mayhall, his handpicked state party chairman, said a statewide rally at which all Democratic factions will be urged to "close ranks" is planned. But some party wheelhorses looked askance at Williams' designation as principal speaker, doubted his presence would help to promote harmony.

Recalled across the state were Williams' bitter anti-South tirades at Chicago when he demanded the ouster of Southern delegates who refused to knuckle under to a vicious so-called "loyalty oath" hogtying them to swallow every act and policy of the boss-ridden national convention.

EDUCATION

Misuse Of Funds

FROM Birmingham, governors of American States' Rights Association sent the Board of Trustees of the University of Alabama a review of the Reese Committee report on Foundations, expressed concern over "the future of our state colleges." The review traces efforts of large foundations in using "the tax-exempt fortunes of dead industrial leaders to promote collectivism and world government."

Aim For The Top

GEORGIA'S University at Athens is a good school but not a great school. So said one one of its best friends — Alumni Society President Herman Talmadge—last week in launching (with University of Georgia Foundation fund chairman Robert S. Troutman Jr. at an alumni meeting in Atlanta) a campaign for $1 million yearly to equalize the school with the nation's best. Troutman urged a similar program on Georgia Tech. Said former Governor Talmadge: "Relatively small amounts of money, properly administered and applied, could work revolutions in our higher education."

The Plaza Hotel gathering drew large numbers besides the grads, promised success for the ambitious drive.

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Ultra-Modernizatio

IN THE BRIGHT future ahead for the South, an old standby is certain to take a leading economic role.

Right now the growth, manufacture and distribution of Southern pine products furnish at least a portion of the livelihood for one person in three over a 12-state Dixie area. Important as this has been, it is a small part of what lies ahead as technical improvements shove the pine-based industry toward 100-per-cent utilization of every tree. Still greater advantages will accrue from research into new and improved building techniques.

Even under the old system of sawmilling, with every man for himself, Southern pine has done all right. More than a quarter of a million workers are employed directly by the industry. Untold thousands make their living by selling standing timber, transporting raw materials and finished products, wholesale and retail selling and distribution.

In spite of continuing heavy lumber production new timber growth exceeds the harvest in the Southern Pine belt as more and more land is brought under a sustained-yield basis through the practice of scientific forestry. Consequently, the industry finds itself in the unique — and ideal — position of having its sources of raw materials assured for all time.

While lumber is still the principal product, a great deal more board footage and more refined items are extracted from each tree. Whereas not so long ago 35 per cent of a tree's total volume was regarded as the limit that could be used for lumber, that figure today exceeds 60 per cent.

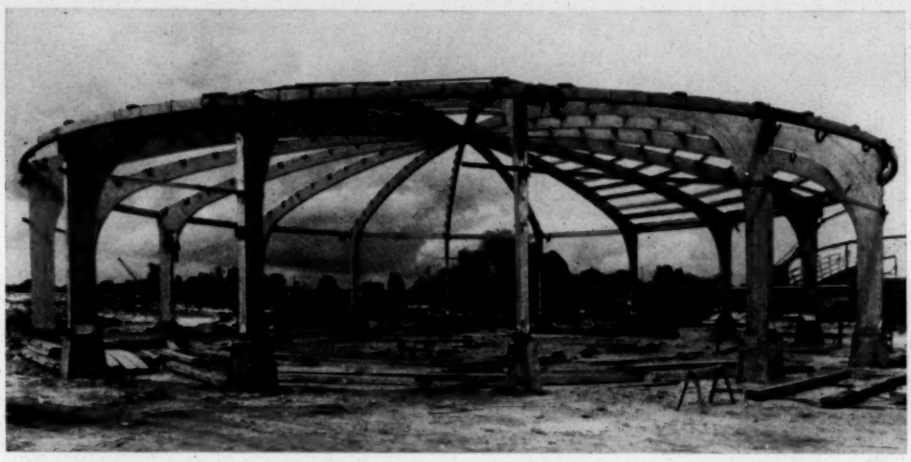
Research Plan

PARTLY AS A RESULT of improved forest practices, partly through mill modernization and better processing techniques, the output is keeping pace as demand for Southern pine lumber runs ahead of the levels for the past few years. During the first six months of 1955 production was eight per cent higher than for the same period last year, while shipments were up 10 per cent.

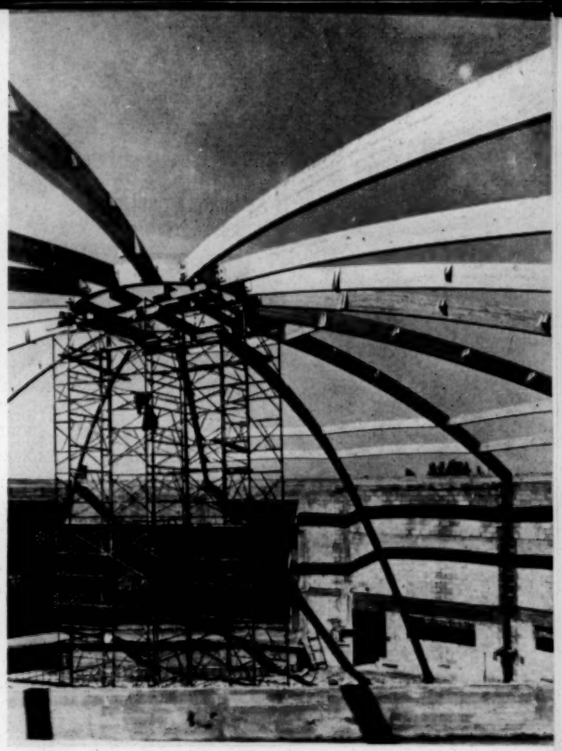
Even so, the markets of many of pine's competitors also are booming — and concrete, steel, aluminum and other major rivals are continuing to exert pressure on traditional pine usage.

As the first step toward meeting this growing competition, the Southern Pine Association has organized a Research and Development Committee composed of experienced lumber manufacturers. These men (Ronald A. Coco, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; E. E. Dargan, Conway, South Carolina; F. M. Dierks, Mountain Pine, Arkansas; Philip E. Frankfort, Franklin, Virginia; Robert H. Rush, McRae, Georgia; T. L. L. Temple III, Diboll, Texas; Peter F. Watzek, Crossett, Arkansas, with Earl M. McGowin of Chapman, Alabama, as chairman) have a two-way objective.

n Spurs Pine Production & Usage



FLORIDA *pioneered in artistic wood structure—wherein strength is matched with flexibility.*



LAMINATION *gives the stamina needed for Southern pine arches like this and the dramatically-shaped one on* SOUTH'S Cover.

They will review and coordinate the results of research already done, and will initiate specific research projects aimed at improving the products of the Southern Pine industry. The development of new uses and reduction of cost to consumers will be an important part of the program.

A number of intriguing possibilities have been advanced, some unusual—others well within the realm of immediate fulfillment.

Application of atomic energy to lumber manufacturing could take the form of radioactive isotopes to control the thickness and determine the moisture content of lumber. The idea has been advanced that use of isotopes to control thickness might result in elimination of the final planing phase, thereby reducing the overall cost of manufacturing. Atomic radiation already is in use for the study of plant genetics with the objective of growing better and more desirable species of Southern pine.

Current electronic studies of the vibration qualities of wood could create an accurate yardstick of the strength properties so that the weaker lumber could be segregated from high strength pieces. If the degree of strength of individual timbers can be definitely ascertained, the stronger lumber can be used for structural members—cutting down the sizes of the pieces required.

Application of infra-red cooking and induction heating to improve drying techniques has also been suggested. There are proponents of infra-red cooking, now applied in large restaurants for mass production of foods where fast cooking is essential, who believe this reversal of conventional cooking (whereby food is cooked from the outside in) could speed up the drying of lumber.

Warm Wood

EVEN the possibility of using ultra-sonic vibrators and high speed thread bands for cutting is being studied. This could virtually eliminate sawdust while increasing the yield from each log.

Actually, research has already paid off for the Southern Pine industry. One of the most spectacular developments has been in the field of glued laminated timbers. This consists of a wood structural element made up of a number of sawn pieces bonded together with adhesive under great pressure and moulded into shape as a single unit.

By this method fantastic length and gracefulness of soaring wood arches and beams can be achieved, giving the architect a chance to utilize the warmth of wood and the "live" quality which is carried over from the living tree. Glued laminated wood can be moulded into any shape—yet it also is engineered material, scientifically gauged to stand every strain of extreme curvature.

Glued laminated arches more than 200 feet long already have been built, and their only limitation is availability of transportation to get them from factory to job site. Southern Pine boosters declared a wood tower as high, and just as substantial, as the Empire State Building could be erected; but more practical applications are in schools, churches, gymnasiums, and commercial and industrial buildings which require immense clear floor areas and height.

Because lumber is an economical material and Southern pine is stronger than other structural species, it is important to the industry and its dependents that standard grades of lumber are used in the laminating process. A number of plants using Southern pine exclusively to build glued laminated members have been built in several sections of the nation. They consume millions of board feet a year and the figures have doubled and trebled in the past three years alone.

The research committee is investigating methods of house framing that could cut down on the number of structural pieces, thereby reducing the cost. One possibility is more extensive use of long laminated beams to provide greater ceiling and roof support at fewer points. Engineers already have done much work with the increasingly popular plank-and-beam-system of construction, which not only can build a more attractive house, but also cuts down substantially on the number of supporting parts.

While research in forest practices has given the South an almost unlimited supply of standing timber, research in the science of genetics may bring better breeds of Southern pine. The industry, however, feels it is "over the hump" as far as forest problems are concerned and its chief objectives lie in greater utilization of each log and in creating and developing new markets.

With the far-sighted approach to the problems being made by the Research and Development Committee these objectives are certain to be realized. And the entire South will be the beneficiary.

IN THE PAST seven years, with a vast reforestation program booming and timber-raising out-pacing the rate of harvest, Southern lumbermen have planted more than 355 million seedlings. Last year 44,585,000 were planted in 12 states and another 5,115,000 distributed to farmers for planting—in all covering nearly 50,000 acres.

Now the Southern Pine Association headed by President Arthur Temple Jr. of Diboll, Texas, is launching another advance—setting aside $30,000 a year for national and regional advertising to broadcast the qualities of Southern pine. A Southern agency, the Tracy-Locke Company of Houston, Texas, is handling the advertising account.

Other association officers are First Vice-President Leon Clancy of Grayson, Alabama; Second Vice-President Q. T. Hardtner Jr. of Urania, Louisiana; Treasurer M. L. Fleishel of Port St. Joe, Florida; Secretary-Manager Stanley P. Deas of New Orleans.

South Lines

NATIONAL concern over juvenile delinquency was centered in Nashville last week as Tennessee's Senator Estes Kefauver, heading a congressional subcommittee probing the problem, effectively spotlighted himself while nailing pornography, liquor and lewd literature as contributing to teenage crime. His homestate capital was chosen, said the limelight-loving senator, for convenience of witnesses over a wide Southeast area. But handy also were notorious examples of the evils under scrutiny—wide-open Nashville mixing bars reportedly selling drinks to young people and a photo-studio at Gallatin doing a nationwide business (4,000 customers) in sex books and nude pictures. These sensations were intermixed with positive contributions from ministers, educators, other leaders — and from youth spokesmen.

KEFAUVER *(right) conducts delinquency hearing. Next to him is Senator William Langer.*

FEW MONTHS AGO when Georgia's new Small Loan Act became effective under Commissioner Zack Cravey, taxpayers began footing the $150,000 annual bill for its administration to prevent "loan sharks" from bilking borrowers. But even legally, under the act's "insurance" feature, indebtedness can cost them dearly—and foes are awaiting their chance to modify the measure, meanwhile watching Cravey very closely. At the outset he promised a trial-and-error procedure to iron out kinks before cracking down, complained bitterly at press spurs to vigorous action. Last week, with his agents lined up, he was ready—and to lenders went final warning that "we mean to enforce this law to the letter." To believe it the public needed to see some blood.

ALABAMA joins other Southern states of the "Appalachian Trail" with its first annual historical drama next week (Tuesday)—"The Arlington Episode" to be offered three nights at Birmingham's ante-bellum William Mudd home renamed Arlington as a public shrine. The James Hatcher drama depicts Wilson's Raiders at the historic spot in the early '60's, highlighting an entertainment-packed, Chamber-sponsored "Fall Fashion Week."

FIFTY-ONE YEARS were not enough for Elizabethton, Tennessee farmer Milt Sheets to "drink down" his murder of a fishing companion on the Cumberland River when both were 22, he said in confessing to Carter County Sheriff Mike Boatright last week.

AMONG the closest observers of last week's unladylike hurricanes, sashaying at sea and slashing the Carolina coast, were national insurance organizations in attempting to estimate and pinpoint the possible damage. Forecast facilities of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, for instance, were taxed as vixenish Dianne swirled along on the heels of ferocious Connie, whose gales tore at hundreds of miles of seaboard just about as her pathway-plotters had foreseen.

A SNAKE which tried to thwart the stork came off second best in the remote hills of Graham County, North Carolina. Robbinsville midwife Mrs. Amanda Adams got a slug of copperhead venom in the foot but, treated and bandaged, assisted Mrs. David Blevens through difficult labor (girl, 8 pounds). Her dog, also bitten as they trudged a mountain path to the Blevens home, also survived.

COTTONWOOD, Alabama's Sergeant Donnell Adams and Augusta, Georgia's Sergeant Lloyd Pate were key witnesses against New York's Sergeant James C. Gallagher, under court-martial last week for mistreating fellow prisoners of the Red Chinese. They said they saw him throw three sick buddies out to die in freezing weather, after first hanging one on a steel hook and laughing at him. In another trial Cartersville, Georgia's Captain Charles F. Howard described prison conditions that reduced American officers to animal savagery. All of which added to the nation's joy as released fliers reached home.

AT BILOXI, photographers managed to get a picture of a Mississippi miss (from Laurel) named Greta Garbo in company with Buffalo (New York) Airman Gary Cooper.

VIRGINIANS last week followed a Montana "Byrd Expedition" as their 68-year-old Senator Harry Flood Byrd sparked a 50-mile Canada-bound trek along the Rocky Mountans, most of it frigid passage far above the timberline.

1956 will see the start of a new $8-million Atlanta airport, using a $3-million federal grant plus $2 million in city-revenue certificates, with completion plans based on a future bond issue, announced Mayor William B. Hartsfield last week. Less happily, the mayor figured in some near-scandal as the Atlanta *Journal* disclosed his connection (until he recently sold his stock) in Koffee Kup, Inc., which has somehow enjoyed abnormal leniency in the licensing of its numerous vending machines. With him out of it and the licenses belatedly bought, the whole thing seemed satisfactorily smoothed over—at least until next election.

MYSTERIOUSLY missing for months, Mrs. Verna Bargeron returned suddenly to her Des Allemands (Louisiana) hometown by airplane last week—from nobody knew where. Before curious eyes she strode down the aisle of the Mennonite church, gazed into a casket at her six-year-old (car-killed) daughter Verna Ruth, collapsed in a faint. At the graveside she broke silence only to say (when asked where she had been): "Nobody will ever know."

IN OAKLAND CITY, Georgia authorities sought a peculiar house-entering culprit. His only intent seemed to be to undress, by slitting their pajamas, as many sleeping wives as possible while their husbands snored nearby. One woman groggily mistook him for her child, patted his head until she realized, screaming, what he was up to. Whenever detected, he eluded pursuit.

CRAZY, mixed-up crabs and flounders were

★ ★ ★

scooped up in tubs, sacks, buckets and wheelbarrows at Daphne on Alabama's Mobile Bay last week — the season's second "jubilee" (laid to unusual salt- and fresh-water blending) and one of the biggest on record.

FROM TRENTON, Georgia, Montgomery-based Lieutenant Colonel Claude G. McKinney drove off in a $3,000 sports car after planking down $300 for it. The repossession was allowed after he paid $216 in fines as result of losing a 90-per race with Dade County Sheriff Fred Graham, who rightly suspected the car was transporting liquor.

"WHY GIVE This Priceless Asset To Promoters?" editorially asked the Miami *Herald* last week with regard to Dade County Commission Chairman I. D. McVicar's leaning toward letting private interests operate a toll causeway along the Upper Keys. McVicar called Thomas H. Horobin's idea "the first comprehensive plan" for tying three big highway projects together. The *Herald* can't see it except as a public undertaking—another probable revenue "gold mine".

WITH $200 in her purse and $1,000 in the bank, joblessness seemed an unlikely cause for beauteous blonde Nancy Rose McFadden, 26, to hang herself in the closet of her Miami apartment last week. Death came to college-trained public relations assistant only hours before she was notified she could have her old job back with a swank Nassau hotel. Somewhere in the background of the tragedy was a departed boy friend.

TV SETS, fans, irons and other electric appliances sputtered, popped and went blooey in Dothan, Alabama, one day last week. Probable cause: a defective transformer which overloaded the lines.

INDIAN custom gave Seminole Joe Billie's five children to his mother-in-law when his wife died at Dania in their Southeast Florida reservation. But his habeas corpus action produced a solemn pow-wow and an Everglades family reunion when the chiefs bowed to White Man's law, restored the youngsters to their grinning father. The sober-faced grandmother didn't even say "Ugh".

CRIME grabbed Mississippi's spotlight last week when 1) armed Lincoln County Negro political leader Lamar (Dittie) Smith, his pockets stuffed with money and absentee ballots, was slain on the courthouse lawn at Brookhaven, 2) a masked bandit got $46,000 in holding up the Bank of Aberdeen. House-to-house search was started on the theory that it was a "local" job. Smith is said to have voted a number of absentee ballots, which had possible bearing on the slaying.

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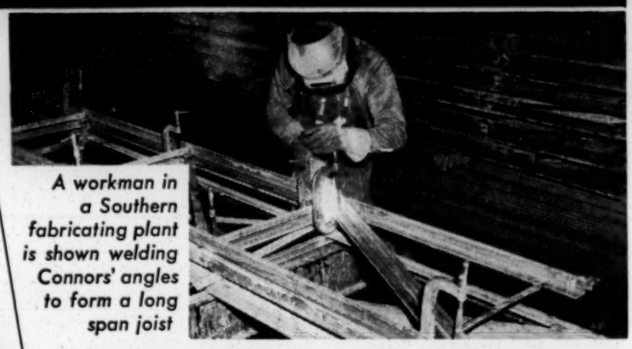
CENTREVILLE, ALA. • PHONES 3356 and 3371

Superior Service From Every Angle
at CONNORS



A workman in a Southern fabricating plant is shown welding Connors' angles to form a long span joist

HKP

Considered from any angle—mill flexibility, transportation facilities, or location—Connors offers you important service advantages . . .

All Connors' products are quality steel, rolled to exact requirements, neatly bundled, and delivered to you *when you want them.*

CONNORS PRODUCTS: Reinforcing Bars • Merchant Bars • Structural Shapes • Hot Rolled Strip Studded T Fence Posts • Highway Sign Posts Bulb Tees • Special Sections

CONNORS STEEL DIVISION
H. K. PORTER COMPANY, INC.
OF PITTSBURGH
P. O. BOX 2562 • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

The *Sure* Way

is the Southern Pine Way!

"We're sorry—but" doesn't help your predicament after it's too late. Not much solace for your pocketbook, either. That's why it will pay you to specify SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE LUMBER when you build. And that's why it's sensible to build the SURE way . . . with quality Southern Pine grade-marked, and in many cases, "trade-marked". You know what you are getting! You can be 100% sure of every piece of lumber that goes into the construction of your new home, or commercial structure, when you go Southern Pine.

CLANCY LUMBER COMPANY

SOUTHERN YELLOW PINE AND HARDWOODS

GRAYSON, ALA. ◆ DECATUR, ALA.

LABOR

$9 Million

ENDED was two weeks of stagnation in the South's largest steel mills caused when 100 striking rail conductors threw 25,000 people out of work at the Tennessee Coal and Iron Division of United States Steel Corporation. Cost of the strike, according to President Arthur V. Wiebel, was about $9 million in wages that can never be recovered and 185,000 tons of billet steel lost from the South's production.

Since complicated steelmaking processes cannot be stopped and started at a moment's notice, several mill divisions require at least 10 days to get back into production—adding to the loss. In addition, transportation companies, metal fabricators, distributors and contractors suffered inestimable loss.

Reign Of Terror

FIRST textile production center in Alabama—and once the largest—historic Huntsville now has a lone cotton processing plant because labor terrorism, violence and intimidation have driven long-established Lincoln Mills to close indefinitely.

For weeks the Huntsville *Times* carried daily reports on violence and vandalism as the CIO kept some 1,250 employes off their jobs. Typical pictures showed men cut and blood-spattered after being attacked by mobs of strikers, women workers who were manhandled and their cars overturned, loyal workers' homes were invaded.

Last week Lincoln had enough. President Rolliston W. Linscott Jr. shut the mill down, accused "certain public officials" of apparently supporting, actually or indirectly, an atmosphere of terrorism and defiance of the law. Said he:

"The people of Huntsville are aware, I am certain, that for the past two weeks there has been a virtual reign of terror at our plant. Persons who have desired to come to work, or come into the plant, have been physically prevented from doing so. . . ."

"All of this has been in the face of and in spite of the injunction issued by the Supreme Court of Alabama some 10 days ago prohibiting this sort of conduct and in spite of the Alabama laws which guarantee the right to work and the constitutional guarantees of personal rights."

The union, he said, was making an all-out effort to get the check-off, and to "use this check-off plus threats and violence to force union membership on all employes of this mill whether they desire it or not, in violation of the law."

Picketing continued even after the mill closed, as if CIO-TWUA local President J. D. Brooks and strikers were not disturbed by the company's indefinite closing. He did have other worries—when sentenced to three days in jail for contempt of court. Picket Captain Glen Crane got two days and his wife Amy was fined $50, as was the union itself.

➤ GOING into federal court at Birmingham, the CIO Textile Workers Union asked for and received an injunction last week against

Avondale Mills. An obvious propaganda move, the injunction would keep the company from interfering with organizers near the plant and allows distribution of leaflets on the streets of Sylacauga—two acts which the company already recognizes as the union's right. There had been some fisticuffs near the plant when Avondale employes objected to the rude manner in which leaflets were being distributed.

Last Stand

SUDDEN violence erupted last week at the strike-bound Chapman plant of W. T. Smith Lumber Company when six acts of vandalism occurred within a 24-hour period.

The CIO International Woodworkers are making a last-ditch stand in Alabama at Chapman and Greenville, where the only IW locals left in the state are striking the Smith plants (a few years ago several locals were organized at Alabama lumber mills, but all have collapsed except these two). For that reason, out-of-state union officials are in Butler County directing activities.

A jar of gasoline was hurled under the home of a non-striking lumber checker and set afire. The home and occupants were saved by a barking dog.

A shotgun blast ripped the front window of a loyal worker, and a rifle was fired into a company truck. Three times dynamite blasts rocked Chapman, but did no damage.

Despite the obvious fact that each instance of violence was aimed at a non-striker, local union President J. N. Green said: "I rather feel like it is the company who is responsible for the violence as they know the union will be blamed."

AGRICULTURE

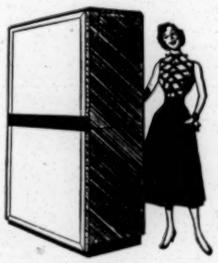
Leaf Mould

DISAPPOINTING prices taking the prosperity edge from this year's bumper tobacco crop were mated to another marketing woe last week—as extensive spoilage threatened in glutted auction centers due to curtailment of sales hours from 5½ to 3½ daily. Laden trucks and wagons piled the weed high much faster than buyers could get around—the slowdown being needed for redrying the large volume going into government storage, result of low bids by tobacco firms. All-time-high crop of over 164 million pounds was forecast for Georgia-Florida (1,196-plus million for the Carolinas) by the U.S. Department of Agriculture — which reassured Georgia's inquiring Senator Walter F. George that weak prices were due not to deliberate downgrading by buyers but to an apparent change in types of tobacco wanted to match the nation's trend toward filtered smoking.

AT MACON, Georgia's Farm Bureau Federation President H. L. Wingate (of Pelham) said "[U.S. farmers] face disaster unless the course of the Agriculture Department is changed". He cited high costs, low income and diminishing foreign markets as aspects of a dire situation on which the public, he said, is ill-informed.

HEAT WITHOUT BURNING FUEL —COOL WITHOUT USING WATER

G-E Weathertron gives you both in one all-electric, fully automatic unit



Single compact unit brings Springtime all year to every room!

No flame! No fuel! Safer, cleaner, fresher heat. No odors, no soot. No fuel tanks, no flues.

Uses only air and electricity! All-electric controls give practical, dependable year-round indoor comfort.

Same unit COOLS by automatic reverse action. You set thermostat once, and Weathertron takes over. Heats and cools as required—switches from one to other automatically!

AIR CONDITIONER WEATHERTRON

THE ALL-ELECTRIC G-E HEAT PUMP . . .

HEATING & COOLING FOR HOMES, STORES, OFFICES

Now live and relax in the ideal comfort of an "all-electric home!" Have Springtime always! Conditioned, filtered, healthful air surrounds you day and night—temperature always remains at your preferred thermostat setting. All-electric G-E Weathertron — now installed in thousands of homes of every design — gives you proven, practical, dependable, fully automatic heating and cooling . . . *uses only air and electricity* to keep operating costs amazingly low! *One* unit does it all. Come in and see G-E Weathertron today!

Use this coupon to get the full story on the All-Electric G-E Weathertron

General Electric Company, Weathertron Department
2846 South 18th Street, Homewood, Alabama
Please send me complete information on this new kind of electric year-'round air conditioning.

I am interested in commercial application of Weathertron ☐
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ADDRESS _____

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GENERAL ELECTRIC

WEATHERTRON DEPT.
2846 South 18th St. • Homewood, Ala.
PHONE TR 9-3466

Specify

GRADE-MARKED SOUTHERN PINE

Be sure it's Southern Pine . . . grade-marked for quality! Pine lumber grown, harvested and produced in the South is your assurance of long-life, long-run economy.

GENERAL
Supply Company
Mill and Office:
GROVE HILL, ALABAMA

When *Quality* is Important Your Best Source of Supply is . . .

W. A. BELCHER LUMBER COMPANY

Manufacturers

KILN DRIED SOUTHERN PINE and HARDWOOD

WHOLESALE and RETAIL
W. A. BELCHER, PRES.

Birmingham, Alabama

SEGREGATION

Voluntary Answer

VOLUNTARY segregation, as an alternative to integrated classes "or none at all," was proposed last week by North Carolina's Governor Luther Hodges in a statewide radio-TV broadcast from Raleigh. Blasting NAACP's reckless integration agitation, he appealed to both white and Negro parents for "cooperation".

His temperate suggestion was both widely and well received, hailed in some quarters as a possible permanent pattern to meet the desegregation-edict of the U.S. Supreme Court. In South Carolina, the daily *State* cited this and some "fringe"-state situations as highlighting problems now being realized where no-trouble integration had been expected.

Quick to react against Governor Hodges' idea was the NAACP. Said its N. C. sparkplug Kelley Alexander: "[The plan is not] acceptable to the freedom-loving Negroes of North Carolina [desiring] to desegregate public schools."

Other integration news of the week:

› In Hoxie, Arkansas, resignation of the school board (first in that area to drop segregation after the Court ruling) was demanded by fast-signing petitioners after Negroes admitted to classes had caused some 200 white patrons to keep their children at home. Ignoring their absence, Superintendent K. E. Vance said he was going right ahead "as usual".

› In Sumter, South Carolina, former diplomat Hugh G. Grant told Rotarians that NAACP policies "strike at the very heart of the fundamental principles upon which this Republic was founded," called it "unadulterated totalitarian tyranny". As head of Georgia's States Rights League, Grant had stopped a Soap Box Derby at his Augusta hometown when two Negro contestants joined the 80 whites, calling mixed sports "an entering wedge" to rampant race-mingling.

BUSINESS & INDUSTRY

Weekend Hint

A BY-PRODUCT of the automotive age has been the mushrooming motel industry. Last week one of the South's top hotelmen explained why—and what—owners of big hotels in metropolitan centers can be expected to do about it.

Atlanta's Carling Dinkler Sr., president of Dinkler Hotels (Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery, Nashville, New Orleans), said the big city hotel still has a bright future —principally because conventions make up a large part of their business and this should continue to grow.

He droppoed a hint to convention planners—that more of them should be held on weekends when hotel occupancy takes a sharp drop. By setting meetings on Friday, Saturday and Sunday delegates would be assured of more rooms and better accommodations.

Explaining why few new hotels are being built, he said current cost of a completed new hotel is in the neighborhood of $20,000 a room. At this cost it could not operate profitably on a four-day occupancy. In contrast, the cost of building a motel averages between $3,000 and $7,000 a room, depending on what is offered.

The hotelman's answer to motels' competition is to join them. The Dinkler organization recently acquired and is operating the Jamaican Motor Lodge at Jacksonville, Florida. In addition, it has options on two sites in Atlanta and plans to build motor courts at Montgomery and Nashville.

Mr. Dinkler explained that 80 per cent of travel today is by automobile, and between 65 and 80 per cent of the business of car travelers go to motels. This has come about because traveling families find motels more convenient—and this is business the hotels used to get.

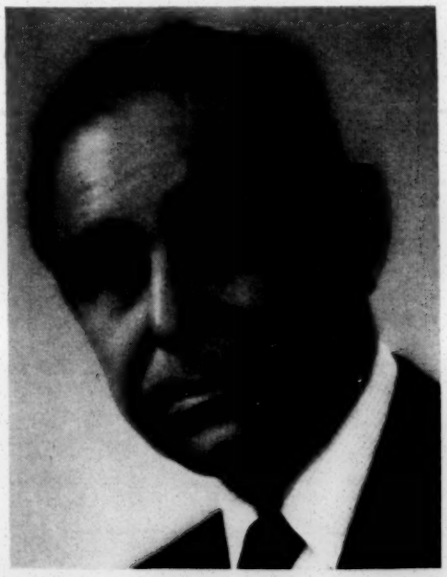
› MORE Southeasterners were working in factories, stores, offices and other non-farm jobs during June than in any other June in history. The Atlanta regional office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics said employment was up 23,800 over May to bring total jobholders to 6,053,000 in the eight Southeastern states.

Forward Strides

SURGING forward industrially, the South learned last week that:

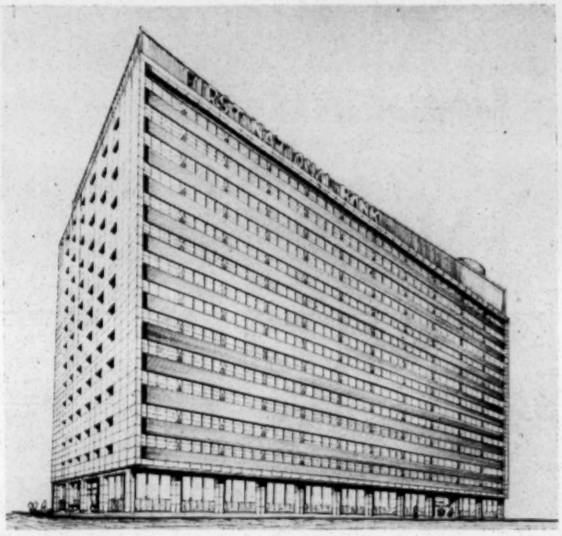
› St. Regis Paper Company, the nation's No. 3 paper producer, is underway with a $40-million expansion of its Eastport Mill north of Jacksonville, Florida. Land is being cleared for a building to house a kraft paperboard machine with 1,000 tons daily capacity and enlarged pulp production facilities.

› Singer Sewing Machine Company has purchased a four-and-one-half acre tract



DINKLER . . . *travel is different today.*

BUSINESS and industrial advances currently include Jackson, Mississippi's new 14-story First National Bank Building *(right)* and Atlanta's $10-million expansion program at Atlantic Steel Company (Georgia's only steel mill and one of a very few independent steel producers in the U.S.) which includes a three-story air-conditioned office building *(below)* with 35,000 feet of floor space, strategically employing steel to demonstate its many modern construction uses. Mississippi history's largest lease was signed when Southern Bell rented 92,000 of the bank's 200,000 feet of rentable space.



on Atlanta's Peachtree Industrial Boulevard and will build a 70,000- to 80,000-square-foot office-warehouse. The building will be used as a distributing warehouse for Singer's family department, as well as regional headquarters for the industrial department of Diehl Manufacturing Company, Singer's electrical division.

› Solvay Process Division of Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation will shortly begin construction of a mercury-cell chlorine-and-caustic soda plant on a recently purchased 700-acre tract north of Brunswick, Georgia. The plant will have initial capacity of 100 tons of chlorine and 125 tons of caustic soda a day. At full operation, annual sales value of products should be $4 million.

› Crestview, Florida, was being surveyed by two textile executives checking the available labor with intent of locating plants there. The prospective manufacturing firms would produce women's sportswear.

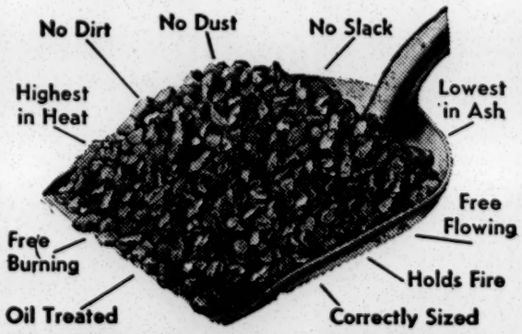
› APPOINTED Washington representative of H. K. Porter Company, Incorporated, and its thirteen divisions was Paul Duncan, former Alabamian. He has served as director of information for the State Department's Point Four Program, as assistant to the Director of Price Stabilization, administrative assistant to Alabama Senator Lister Hill and assistant to the Director of Economic Stabilization.

MICHELS HASWELL

› RETIREMENT of Arthur B. Haswell as vice president-engineering of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Division of United States Steel Corporation was announced by TCI President Arthur V. Wiebel. Norman C. Michels was appointed his successor.

› MUTUAL Savings Fire and Auto Insurance Company, with capitalization at $23,000 and surplus of $345,000, has been organized at Montgomery, Alabama. A standing force of 300 men (agents of Decatur's Mutual Savings Life Insurance Company, the director of Alabama Forest Products Association, and representatives of the Alabama Motorists Association) will be agents. Directors are E. E. Hale, executive vice-president of the forest group; Mark Hodo, president of the motorist group; Redus Collier, executive vice-president of Mutual Savings Life; Troy Brannon, head of a wood products firm at Brewton.

Triple-Processed
EMPIRE Stoker Coal



The South's Finest Fuels!

Produced exclusively by
DeBardeleben Coal Corporation

EMPIRE
"That Good"
Foundry Coke

DEBARDELEBEN COAL CORPORATION
2201-FIRST AVE. N., BIRMINGHAM, ALA. PHONE 3-9135

Sales Formula

High Tower:
1450 Feet
(Above Average Terrain)

Low Channel:
Channel 6

Maximum Power:
100,000 Watts

Top Programs:
CBS Affiliate

These are the ingredients that enable WBRC-TV to deliver a greater total audience than any other Alabama TV outlet. Get more for your dollar . . . Get on—

WBRC-TV

CHANNEL 6

atop RED MOUNTAIN

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Earl Tucker

Women Have It Easy, He Knows Just By Reading Magazine Ads

"MAN toils from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done."

I don't have time to look up and see who said that, but it was probably Benjamin Franklin. He was always saying something smart-like, but I rather think Mrs. Franklin simply slipped that in with some of his wit and wisdom and he accidentally let it get by.

TUCKER

If Ben did say it himself, maybe he meant that their work is never done because they don't stay at home and do it.

Women do have a hard life, according to women, but nowadays it's their own fault. If they would only read the advertisements in magazines, their work would be a pleasure.

° ° °

Just last night I was looking at an ad which showed a picture of two women. One of 'em was a neighbor who had just dropped over for a chat and the two were standing over a washing machine and they were laughing like all get out.

One of 'em was saying how she looked forward to wash-days since she started using ------ soap, which left clothes shining-bright. The visitor said she did too. Now, I know and you know that those two women weren't talking about washing. They were actually talking about some neighbor who wasn't there.

Another advertisement pictured a lady cooking dinner and she was grinning from ear to ear on account of cooking being so easy with the kind of cooking oil she had just discovered. There was something wrong about that ad. The women I've seen cooking over a hot stove sure weren't looking too happy. Maybe they were using plain, old-fashioned lard.

° ° °

Some of the soap companies certainly aren't making their products popular with the men-folks. They show a healthy he-man wearing a pretty embroidered apron and he's washing dishes and all the time he's smiling and singing at the top of his voice.

Of course, the only place you'll ever see such foolishness is in the magazine ads. There ain't no soap or magic scouring pads made that'll cause a man to smile when his wife tricks him into doing the dishes. Look at your husband if and when you ever do. His lower lip will be dropped down and he'll have a frown that'll remind you of V. M. Molotov making a peace talk at the United Nations.

Another ad that amuses me is the picture of a beautiful, laughing baby getting his bath—and the reason he's cooing so pretty-like is because his mother is using a certain kind of powder. He just loves that powder.

The picture would be lots more true to life if the baby was crying and twisting and raising hell in general because that's the way all the babies I've ever seen act when they get their bath. Maybe the babies I've seen don't read the ads.

Then there's the advertisement of the soup companies. One shows a woman giving her husband a bowl of steaming hot soup for his dinner and it goes on to say how easy it is to open up a can of this soup when you've been too busy to prepare a hot meal.

The woman says, "My husband really goes for a meal of ---- soup after a hard day's work." He probably goes, all right —goes out to get something to eat.

° ° °

To read the cake-mix ads, you would think that women could serve delicious cakes most every meal. All you do is throw a box of ---- cake-mix in the oven, read the morning paper and the cake comes out light and firm and fluffy and they're much better than Grandma ever baked when it was an all-day job.

You hear women complaining about how they spend so many hours of each day cleaning the house. They can't fool me. There's an electric sweeper and cleaner that can do the entire house in 20 minutes. So, by using this sweeper, an electric washing machine, using premixed cakes, and serving soup, and letting the husbands do the dishes, I just wonder how women pass away the time.

They must get powerfully bored with so much time on their hands. Even the baby is no trouble, unless he gets to laughing too much while he's getting his bath.

° ° °

Old Benjamin Franklin could sure get off some good ones if he were living today. For instance, he might come up with something like this: "Man still toils from sun to sun, but woman's work is electrically done."

Of course, there are some disadvantages in being a bachelor, but at least you can write anything you want to write without having a hell-raising when you get home.

SPORTS

Racing Ruckus

TENNESSEE Memphians are more than mildly interested in the outcome of a legal-moral-governmental tussle across the Mississippi in Arkansas. A sports-minded faction, not at all averse to gambling, is cheering on West Memphis's Southland Racing Corporation in its fight to open a dog-racing track while local ministers, with resolute WCTU backing, are determined against it.

The corporation is selling a million shares of $1 stock and its president, Cecil Edmonds, stands to draw $2,000 monthly as operating manager. Arkansas laws bar the stock sales there but heavy investments are reported in neighboring states. Meanwhile, 'round-the-clock work proceeds on the track itself—since it must be completed for state inspection before a license can be secured.

Taking advantage of this breather, the Crittenden County Ministerial Association has raised an effective hue and cry. Last week the adverse pressure grew strong enough to prompt Arkansas Racing Commission Chairman Robert Roach to resign.

Apparent arbiters in the hassle will be the people of West Memphis in a local-option election. Meanwhile the promoters took the precaution of stating that no refunds will be made.

› RACE preference posed a snag for junior sportsmen in two Dixie states. In South Carolina, where 55 white Little League baseball teams withdrew from the state tourney when ordered by the national association to play against a Negro team, a substitute Little Boys League, Inc., was formed to maintain local control. A similar problem threatened in Florida, but was met simply by Orlando outplaying Pensacola's Negro entry (5-0).

DEATH

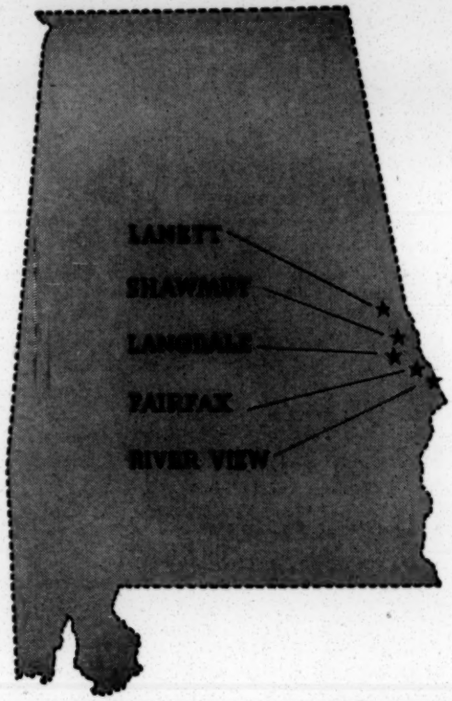
Mr. Bell

TURNSTILES at Mobile, Alabama's luxuriant Bellingrath Gardens clicked off more than 10,000 guests celebrating the 86th birthday of famed philanthropist Walter D. Bellingrath two days before he died last week. Such a show of esteem was a fitting finale for "Mr. Bell"—co-creator (with his wife) of the 600-acre Bay beauty spot which draws thousands of tourists yearly and, through their foundation which maintains it, aids several churches and colleges.

Atlanta-born, he first worked for the L. & N. Railroad in Alabama, was a Montgomery wholesale broker before setting up downstate Coca-Cola bottling there and at Mobile, where he remained president until his death. A founder of huge Waterman Steamship Corporation, he also headed the Lerio Corporation and Mobile Warehousing Company, held other prominent business connections.

› IN BIRMINGHAM, death came to prominent industrialist James Warner Shook, 79, vice-president of South-serving Shook & Fletcher Supply Company.

WEST POINT MANUFACTURING CO.



75 years growing with the SOUTH!

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West Point Utilization Co.
Fairfax, Alabama

Riverdale Mill
River View, Alabama

Shawmut Mill
Shawmut, Alabama

Fairfax Mill
Fairfax, Alabama

Lanett Bleachery & Dye Works
Lanett, Alabama

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Dixie Mills Incorporated
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Columbus Manufacturing Co.
Columbus, Georgia

Cabin Crafts, Inc.
Dalton, Georgia

Wellington Sears Co.
65 Worth St., N. Y. 13, N .Y.

Equinox Mill
Anderson, S. C.

Chattahoochee Valley Railway Company
West Point, Georgia

General Office: WEST POINT, GEORGIA

SUPERIOR QUALITY?

No doubt about it! Southern Pine Lumber grown and produced in the "Heart of the South's" timber zone is your **BEST BUY . . .** and best for your customers as well. We operate one of West Alabama's most modern mills and dry-kilns, and invite your inquiries next time you order **STRAIGHT OR MIXED-CARS.**

MEMBER
SOUTHERN PINE ASSN.
SOUTHERN PINE INSP. BUREAU

COLSON
LUMBER CO.
EUTAW, ALABAMA

Major Squirm

Save Us From Some Politicians!

SEE WHERE Adlee Stevenson and Averell Harriman have dun had a backscratchin confurrence and rigged up a blueprint fer the nex so-called Demykrat Nashinul Convenshun ter foller. Kansas City Harry is in on the deal, too—which makes it still mo indigestibul.

When lef-wing, anti-Suthen politishuns lak that, with the backin uv NAACP, CIO and so forth, kin git off in a corner and write the progrum fer a nashinul party a year ahed uv the convenshun, a hole passel uv fokes feel lak its time ter sing "Lord Save America."

Befo bustin into song, however, we kin take satisfackshun frum this fack: That gang caint beat one side uv Ike in 1956.

★ ★ ★

Guvner Allan Shivers uv Texas dont think a bit mo uv Adlee as a presidenshul canidait in 1956 than he did four years ergo, and he said so the other day in a salty statemint that sent shivers up the spines uv Truman, Stevenson, Harriman, Reuther & Co., and other perlitickel fixers up and down the cuntry.

Allan will show up at the nex convenshun—and he will be speakin fer hundreds uv thousands uv acres uv peepul.

★ ★ ★

My latest story erbout them fabulus Texans concerns the well-heeled oil tycoon who rolled up ter a toll bridge. "Fifty cents, please," sed the gatekeeper. The tycoon pulled out a handful uv thousand dollar bills, fumbled eroun fer sum chickenfeed, and finully snapped: "Hell, I ain't got 50 cents; whut'll yer take fer the confounded bridge?"

★ ★ ★

Seems lak Alabammer's Big Jim Folsom is makin the other Suthen guvners look lak pikers when it cums ter throwin taxpayers' money eroun fer vittels and other household expenses. Las munth Jim had a $2,230 grocery bill, plus miscellaneous items addin up ter a G. In six and a half munths his manshun expense has bin $61,455 — and all predescessor Gordon Persons spent durin the same period wuz $11,216.

I hope these outlandish figgers dont give other guvners uv the region a noshun ter try ter keep pace with Spendin Jim. If they do, sum awganizashuns fer the controle uv goobernitoriel appetites may have ter be formed.

★ ★ ★

Frum this week's mail bag: "A small town is a community where everybody knows whose check is good and whose husband ain't."

★ ★ ★

"Cash" Stanley, editur uv Muntgumery's *Alabammer Jernul,* got out his needle las week and went ter work on two travelin politishuns. I quote:

"While Senator John Sparkman is sojourning in Helsinki and Moscow his CIO friends are about to wreck the big Lincoln cotton mill in his home town Huntsville. No wonder John is in no hurry to get back and face the music. . . .

"With 1,000 strikers idle in Huntsville and 25,000 not working in Birmingham for 13 days, Governor Folsom is frolicking in Chicago. What does he care about the hungry mouths his CIO friends create while he 'never had it so good?' "

I hear the check fer Jim and his assorted entourage at Chicago's swank Edgewater Beach hotel wuz a whopper. Alabammer taxpayers may have ter cough up still mo money ter keep the jumbo-sized swashbuckler goin fer the nex three and a half years.

MAJOR SQUIRM.

CONCRETE STREETS—

An Extra Measure of Protection

Pedestrians and motorists both have an extra measure of protection on concrete streets. Concrete's gritty texture is uniformly skid-resistant, wet or dry, so a driver can stop *quickly and safely* in emergencies.

Concrete streets offer an extra measure of protection at night, too. Their light-colored surface reflects more light than any other pavement. You can see farther and better on concrete, whether you're walking or driving. *Remember, if you can't see, you can't be safe!*

So put safety first — for yourself, your family, your friends and your neighbors. Insist upon concrete, the safety pavement, for your streets. You'll get an extra measure of protection, night and day, rain and shine.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

620 North 22nd St., Birmingham 3, Ala.

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete . . . through scientific research and engineering field work

AN IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

A THREE-WAY PARTNERSHIP THAT BENEFITS EVERYBODY

How the public, the magazine publishers and the U. S. Government cooperate to help keep the nation's economy growing always stronger

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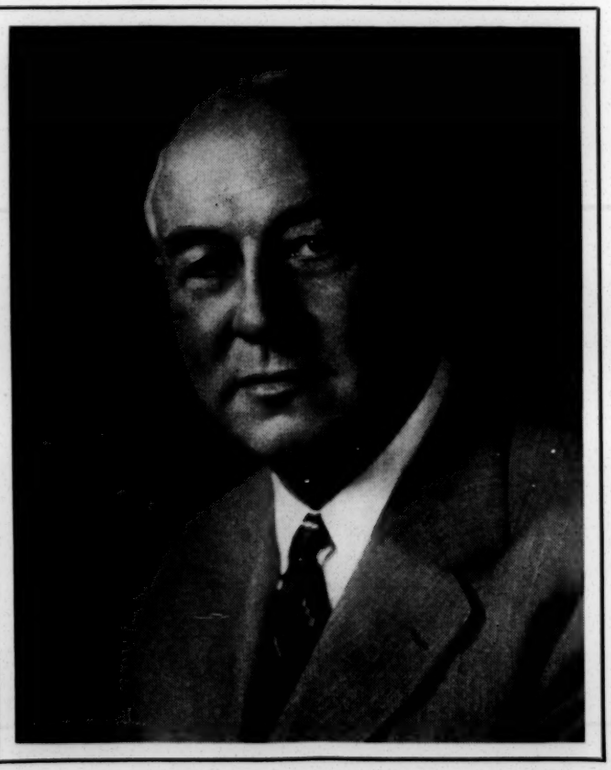

Americans today are buying Savings Bonds at an annual rate of more than $5,000,000,000. In the time it takes you to read this page, approximately one minute, America will buy $10,000 worth of Series E and H Bonds!

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Full credit for making Bond-buying a national habit is due that "three-way partnership"—the American citizen, the Government, and the volunteer groups, such as the magazine publishers, who bring buyer and seller together through the pages of their publications.

All three partners will profit further by continuing to help increase the nation's saving through the sale of Savings Bonds.

For so effectively promoting the national welfare I wish, on behalf of the Government, to extend to the magazine publishers our most sincere thanks.

G. M. Humphrey

Secretary of the Treasury

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UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

SEP 22 1955

September 20, 1955

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

SEP 22 1955

Dear George,

I am writing again to call your attention to the situation which is developing in Kentucky. At a meeting of the Executive Committee on August 25 the following action was taken:

"It was moved and seconded and passed that Dr. Brimm and Mr. Tydings both be employed on a part-time basis from October 1st until January 1st, 1956. In the interim, the Executive Committee should seek a qualified full-time Executive Director. It was understood that Dr. Brimm will be in charge of the program, the work with the consultants, and shall be assisted by Mr. Tydings in raising funds, obtaining memberships and shall continue to keep records of secretary-treasurer."

Present at this meeting were W. H. Perry, Miss Juliet J. Poynter, Charles T. Steele, J. Mansir Tydings and Dr. Hugh Brimm(Executive Director). At least two members of the group have indicated to me that they had reservations when the action was taken but felt embarrassment in offering objection. They agreed only because they felt the pressure of fund-raising made it imperative to do so.

I believe SRC should raise a question on two points:
1)There is violation of the policy of biracial staffing;
2)There is the assumption of staff duties by a high policy-making officer without giving up his office or his membership on the Board of Directors.

If these matters of inquiry are called to the attention of Mr. Perry, State Chairman, I am sure he would like to call a meeting of the Executive Committee at which SRC would be represented. A convenient time would be Friday, September 30, the day before the meeting of the Board of Directors.

Sincerely,

C.H.Parrish

P.S.
It is my belief that Mr. Tydings would make an excellent director if he would withdraw completely from any policy-making role and cut himself loose from his other confusing interests (Moral Rearmament and Lincoln Foundation).

Copies to
FBR and HCF

NOV 28 1955

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . . C. H. PARRISH . . . . . November 26 '55

Dear George —

John Hope and I had a fruitful discussion yesterday and whenever the final O.K. is given we will be ready to move.

Pending your approval I am making plans to attend the conference in Milwaukee next week. There — Fred, John and I will go over a rough draft of the opinion to submit to you for criticism.

I hope we can get together before Christmas.

Cordially

C.H.P.

By AIR MAIL.

Mr. C. H. Parrish,
University of Louisville,
Kentucky.

November 28th, 1955.

Dear C.H.,

Milwaukee conference is OK for your travel, but I attach a condition; that you and John and Fred put in hours, not minutes, of sober work on the training business.

Sincerely yours,

(Dr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director).

November 8, 1956

Dr. C. H. Parrish
926 South Sixth Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear C. H.:

Many thanks for getting the memorandum back to me so quickly. I think the suggestions you make are valid, and I will seek to incorporate them in the memo. One thing should be said, however, I did not intend this as a questionare which would be answered by state organization directors. Rather, I saw that as a quide it helps them understand the basis of how we judge the performance. I think we will need a series of measuring instruments to spell out the various areas of interest in this memo; and, of course, the questions in such an instrument would have to be far more specific than the questions in this memo.

However, I do think it is important to make as concrete as possible, the questions contained in the memo, and your suggestions are most helpful in doing this.

Best personal regards.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/bsc

The South Carolina Council on Human Relations

1508 Lady Street
COLUMBIA, S. C.

July 22, 1957

Dear Dr Parrish:

Many thanks for your visit. In time we'll get ourselves streamlined..... your help will be beneficial to that end!

I'll get the tape from Ken Kurtz and at same time ask him if he's had any comments. I'm so glad you did this for us and believe you will have reached a wide audience. I was "ill" over having guests arrive at the wrong time! Hope Mr. McCain was more fortunate.

You'll be interested in the enclosed letter from Jack Scholar. Unless I hear from SRC requesting immediate mailing of the film, I'll give Mr. Thomas a day or two.

Also received in the mail this morning copy of the communication sent writers for SOUTH CAROLINIANS SPEAK by a member of CONCERNED SO. CAROLINIANS. Copy enclosed; thought you'd like to see it.

(over)

Believe your next visit will be

most helpful after our Board has been notified as to the financial assistance we may expect.

Gratefully yours

Alice M. Spearman

P. S. Mrs. Watson is snowed under today with her finance records .... this is good. Her deposit today was $190.00. It's so fine when one can keep the horse before the cart — interest before fund raising.

a. M. S.

WNOK
CBS TELEVISION • PHONE: 3-9401 • P. O. BOX 5307 • 1811 MAIN STREET • COLUMBIA • SOUTH CAROLINA

July 19, 1957

Please return to —

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1508 Lady Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

I have turned over your film, "Face of The South", to Mr. Graham Thomas, our program director who will decide upon the advisability of use over the air.*

At your request this is my own personal opinion after screening the film:

> Dr. Mitchell creates a very strong premise and foundation for his argument by his very effective geographical study of the South, then fails to deliver his "punch line" I as a viewer found myself waiting for. Since I cannot agree with the substance of his argument, perhaps my criticism is not valid, however I am sure you will find that information media throughout the South will honor their obligation to the public by letting the people themselves provide a jury of opinion about it, even though, as someone commented, the film will most likely bring a flood of mail and other response.

With best regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

Jack Shelar
3851 Eureka Street
Columbia, S. C.

s.m

JUL 20 1957

C O P Y

310 S. Main St.
Marion, S. C.
July 8, 1957

TO WRITERS FOR SOUTH CAROLINIANS SPEAK:

You know by now of the release of our Prospectus to the press by Governor Timmerman last Wednesday. We were not informed of this action prior to it and do not know from whence the copy was obtained. It was probably sent to him by one of the persons we wrote who failed to reply. One newspaper has commended the approach and one has criticized it. Perhaps further reaction will have come between the writing and receiving of this letter. The matter of importance now is to proceed as rapidly as possible with plans to publish South Carolinians Speak. The Governor did not critisize the content of the prospectus and it may well be that he has given us the most effective promotion of the booklet which would have been possible. It is too early to conclude what the lasting effects of his release will be. So far, from where we stand, it seems generally good. We have contemplated issuing some sort of release to the press in which we would clear up a few mistaken impressions. We have decided for the moment to remain quiet, but we will welcome any suggestions from you on this.

This is where we are now as regards the menuscript copy: twelve statements are in hand. (They are wonderful documents with a deep comprehension of the complex nature of the problem) Three writers have informed us that they are progressing with the preparation of their statements though the going has been difficult. We do not know just where three writers stand but assume, until they inform us otherwise, that their statements will be in shortly. We planned in the Prospectus obtaining from 10 to 20 statements, so it would seem that we still are in good order to proceed with publication.

We must have all statements in hand by July 20th for inclusion in the manuscript copy. Everything that is in has been mimeographed and is ready for this copy which we should have in the hands of writers by the last of July. It will be sent by regestered mail only to the writers and will be treated with the utmost confidence by our group. Then, you must decide whether we may proceed to publish your statement or not.

Faithfully yours,

Ralph E. Cousins, Jr.

September 4, 1957

Dr. C. H. Parrish
926 South Sixth Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear C.H.:

Enclosed is a memo from Arnold Aronson giving the particulars of the CCD meeting on September 16th and 17th. You will note that the meeting begins at 10:30 A. M. on the 16th and closes at 5:00 P. M. the 17th.

It is anticipated that Harold, John, Fred and you will attend. Accordingly, Harold has requested that reservations be made at the Willard Hotel for Sunday and Monday nights (15th and 16th) for you and the other SRC participants.

Regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure - 1 CCD memo re September meeting.

December 4, 1959

Dr. C. H. Parrish
Department of Sociology
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear C. H.:

You have received an invitation from Jean Fairfax to attend a consultation to explore ways to meet the problems of students displaced by the school crisis.

We are anxious to have you present for this meeting. We hope you can handle this chore under the Consultant Service Program in the usual manner.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

March 2, 1961

Dr. C. H. Parrish
Department of Sociology
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear C. H.:

A committee here which is working on the preparation of the Atlanta community for desegregation next fall has suggested that it might be fruitful to invite Dr. Philip Davidson to Atlanta for a talk or two over TV and to meet prestige groups. The idea would be to interpret Louisville's experience in a helpful way.

What would be your thought on this? Is he an able and fluent speaker? etc.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

June 8, 1961

Dr. C. H. Parrish
Department of Sociology
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear D. H.:

I believe Les has talked with you concerning our projected merit employment study of four Southern communities. He asked me to follow up with this letter in his absence in hopes that you can help us with this effort.

Our thought here was that you and I would take responsibility for getting the project off the ground and of briefing research chairmen in the four communities concerning the type of thing we have in mind. When the new research director arrives, he will carry on.

The four communities that will be involved are Atlanta, Miami, Houston and Chattanooga. We would cooperate in setting the general direction and scope of the study and in helping with finances. A group in each community would be responsible for their part of the survey. There will be a responsible person in charge in each case. Our hope is to bring out a study which would include the four community surveys with some regional analysis. Each of the local surveys would be in such form that it could be made available separately to each community.

We are hoping that the bulk of the work can be done during the summer so that the study will be published in the fall. Our problem as you know is the lack of a research director at present. Les tells me that you indicated some difficulty in putting in much time with us until late July. I think what the question boils down to is this. Are you able, beginning almost immediately, to involve yourself sufficiently so as to develop a memorandum which would indicate the scope of local surveys and the questions to be answered? This would go immediately to the persons in charge whom I am securing in cooperation with local groups. It would then be necessary for you to be in touch with them from time to time so that the study can go forward and their questions can be competently handled. As to how much time this would

involve, your guess is as good as mine. I believe Les has developed some preliminary notes which could serve as a starting place.

We hope very much that you will agree to chair this effort. If you feel that your schedule is too crowded to move on it before late July, we will understand and attempt to make other arrangements. If you think that further discussion is necessary, feel free to call us, and Les and/or I can go into it in more detail.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

July 3, 1961

Dr. C. H. Parrish
Department of Sociology
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear C. H.:

I would appreciate your candid and confidential evaluation of the current work of the Kentucky Council on Human Relations. I know that you are a member of the KCHR board, but I write you as a fellow professional and colleague.

My query is based on a general impression that the Council is not in fact an active and relevant organization. It has failed completely in the areas of membership and financing, and I question the advisability of continued financial support if these impressions are valid and in view of the establishment of the new official commission in Kentucky. We would, of course, always be eager to assist and cooperate with KCHR, but I am inclined to feel that our money would serve a more significant purpose in other states. I have been quite impressed with the sincerity and efforts of Aubulius Pinckney, but I have seen little evidence that he has been able to instill the Council with the sort of energy and drive that he personifies.

My ideas on the matter are just tentative. I would appreciate your counsel.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Send packets (per Lardner CHP)
to Clo
→ Norman L. Grover
Hollins College
(Roanoke, Va

c/o Dr. Carey White
(Roanoke Co
Supt of Schs Home

c/o Mr. Home

7 packet
J. C
(2) " "
Sp C
{ "

VOTER-QUALIFICATION INFORMATION SERVICE

1. Q. Do you think all persons within the State of Alabama should vote?
A. No -- Criminals, feeble-minded or illiterate people should not.

2. Q. How many senators do we have in the United States Senate?
A. There are 96 senators -- 2 from each state.

3. Q. How many representatives are there in the House of Representatives of the United States? A. There are 435.

4. Q. How long do members of the Senate serve?
A. Six years. (He must have been a citizen of the United States for nine years and a resident of the State from which he is chosen).

5. Q. How long do members of the House of Representative serve?
A. Two years. (He must have been a citizen of the United States for seven years and a resident of the state from which he is chosen).

6. Q. How many members does Alabama send to the Congress of the United States?
A. Eleven - 2 senators and 9 representatives.

7. Q. Name the senators from the State of Alabama.
A. Lister Hill and John J. Sparkman.

8. Q. Who is our representative from this District? (9th Congressional District)
A. George Huddleston.

9. Q. How old does a citizen have to be before he can serve in the United States Senate? A. 30 years of age.

10. Q. How old does a citizen have to be before he can serve in the House of Representative? A. 25 years of age.

11. Q. What qualifications must one have before he can become the President of the United States? A. He must be a natura born citizen of the United States and have attained the age of 35.

12. Q. Who is the Secretary of State. A. Mary Texas Hurt

13. Q. How many senators are there in the State Legislature in Montgomery?
A. There are 35.

14. How many representatives are there in the State Legislature in Montgomery?
A. There are 106.

15. Q. Name the Secretary of Treasurer.
A. John Brandon.

16. Q. Name the seven representatives and the one senator from Jefferson County who serve in the State Legislature. A. J. Paul Meeks, J.K. (Jess) Edwards, Hugh Kaul, Rufus M. Lackey, Charles Nice, Jr., Walter Emmett Perry, Jr., Paschal P. "Pat" Vacca, and Senator Albert Boutwell.

17. Q. Why does New York have more representatives than Alabama?
A. Representatives are elected on the basis of population. The population of New York is larger than Alabama's, therefore, she has more representatives in the House of Representatives of the U. S. Congress than our State of Ala.

18. Q. Name the Governor of Alabama and the Lieutenant Governor.
A. James E. Folsom, Governor and Guy Hardwick, Lieutenant Governor.

19. Q. Name our Jefferson County Commissioners.
A. (1) Charles E. Harrison; (2) W. D. Kensricks; (3) E. H. (Eddie) Gilmore.

20. Q. Who is our County Solicitor? A. Emmett Perry.

21 Q. What is the name of the 14th State that was admitted to the Union (U.S.)?
A. Alabama.

22. Q. Who is our County Sheriff? A. Holt McDowell.

23. Q. Who is the Probate Judge of Jefferson County? A. Tom C. Garner.

24. Q. How many members are there in the electoral college?
A. A. Eleven - one for each Congressmen and Senator.

25. Q. How many branches of Government are there? A. Three (3); Executive, Judicial and Legislative.

26. Q. Name the officers in Washington that the people from the several states vote for. A. President, Vice President, Senators, and Congressmen.

27. Q. Name the County Judges. A. The circuit Judges sitting in Birmingham are: J. Russell McElroy; Robert C. Giles; Robert J. Wheeler; Alta L. King; J. Edgar Bowron; C. P. Smith; Eugene H. Hawkins; Whit Windham; Thomas E. Huey, Jr.; George Lewis Bailes; Judge G. E. Bonner is Judge of the Court of Misdemeanors and Felonies.

28. Q. What are some of the qualifications of a voter of this state?
A. He must be a citizen of the United States (2) He must be 21 years of age; (3) He must have lived in Alabama two years — one year in Jefferson County and three months in his precinct; (4) He must be able to read and write any article of the Constitution!

29. Q. What is a Felony? A. A major Crime.

30. Q. What is a Misdemeanor? A. A minor crime.

31. Q. Name the members of the Board of Registrars for Jefferson County.
A. William Adams; (2) J. Harden (3) H. A. Thompson.

32. Q. Are they elected or appointed? A. Appointed, By whom? A. The Governor; State Auditor; Commissioner of Agriculture & Industries.

33. Q. What is a gubernatorial election? A. An election held for the highest office in the state---Governor.

INFORMATION CONCERNING BIRMINGHAM ONLY

1. Q. What form of Government do we have in Birmingham?
A. Commission form.
2. Q. Name the City Commissioners. A. James Morgan, President; (2) Robert E. Lindbergh, Public Safety; (3) Wade Bradley, Public Improvement.
3. Q. Who is our Chief of Police A. G. L. Pattie

INFORMATION CONCERNING BESSEMER ONLY:

1. Q. Who is our Chief Deputy in charge of the Bessemer Cut-Off? A. Clyde Morris
(a) Who is Deputy Probate Judge? A. Charles Thames.
(b) Who are the Circuit Judges of Bessemer? A. Gardner F. Goodwyn, Jr. and F. R. Matthews.
(c) Who is the Misdemeanor Judge? A. W. Frank Ball.
(d) Who is the Solicitor in the Bessemer Cut-Off? A. Howard Sullinger.

2. Q. What form of Government does Bessemer have? A. Commission form of Government. Jap Bryant is President. Herman Thompson is over the Police Department. Raymond Parsons is over the Street Department. Term of office is four (4) years.

GENERAL INFORMATION:

Veterans who served in the United States Armed Forces during any period in which the United States was engaged in war are exempted from the payment of poll tax.

The Jefferson County Board of Registrars is opened for persons wishing to become registered voters on every Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday in Birmingham, except during the fourth and last week of every month when said Board sits in Bessemer.

A 1953 Amendment to the Poll Tax limited the payment of poll tax to two years. The tax being $1.50 per year, means that no citizen of Alabama is required to pay more than $3.00 at any time. Persons who attained the age of 45 before October 1, 1958 are not required to pay any poll tax; however, any person between the ages of 44-47 should check with the Board of Registrars on this matter. Persons who attained the age of 45 prior to that time and the present time, should identify themselves before the Board of Registrars. Poll tax should be paid between October 1st and February 1st.

IT IS YOUR OBLIGATION AND DUTY TO BECOME A REGISTERED VOTER NOW!
PASS THIS QUESTIONNAIRE ON TO YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS, URGING THEM TO DO AS YOU ARE DOING OR HAVE DONE

"A VOTELESS PEOPLE IS A HOPELESS PEOPLE"

"THE BALLOT IS YOUR BADGE OF CITIZENSHIP"

SAMPLE APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION

I, ...do hereby apply to the Board of Registrars of ..... County, State of Alabama, to register as an elector under the Constitution and laws of the State of Alabama, and do herewith submit answers to the interrogatories propounded to me by said Board.

.....
Name of Applicant

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. State your name, the date and place of your birth, and your present address: .....

.....

.....

2. Are you married or single..... (a) If married, give name, resident and place of birth of your husband or wife, as the case may be:.....

.....

.....

3. Give the names of the places, respectively, where you have lived during the last five years; and the name or names by which you have been known during the last five years: .....

.....

.....

.....

4. If you are self-employed, state the nature of your business:.....

.....

(a) If you have been employed by another during the last five years state the nature of your employment and the name or names of such employers and his or their addresses: .....

.....

.....

.....

5. If you claim that you are a bona fide resident of the State of Alabama, give the date on which you claim to have become such bona fide resident:.....(a) When did you become a bona fide resident of ..... County:.....(b) When did you become a dona flde resident of..... Ward or precinct.....

6. If you intend to change your place of resident prior to the next general election, state the facts: .. ..

.....

7. Have you previously applied for and been denied registration as a voter:.....(a) If so, give the facts: .....

.....

8. Has your name been previously stricken from the list of persons registered:.....

9. Are you now or have you ever been a dope addict or an habitual drunkard:..... .....(a) If you are or have been a dope addict or an habitual drunkard, explain as fully as you can: .. ..

.....

10. Have you ever been declared legally insane:.....(a) If so, give details:.....

11. Give a brief statement of the extent of your education and business experience:.....

.....

.....

.....

12. Have you ever been charged with or convicted of a felony or crime or offense involving moral turpitude:.....
(a) If so, give the facts:.....

.....

13. Have you ever served in the Armed Forces of the United States Government:.....(a) If so, state when and for approximately how long: .....

14. Have you ever been expelled or dishonorably discharged from any school or college or from any branch of the Armed Forces of the United States, or of any other country:.....(a) If so, state the facts:.....

.....

15. Will you support and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Alabama:.....

16. Are you now or have you ever been affiliated with any group or organization which advocated the overthrow of the United States Government or the government of any State of the United States by unlawful means:.....
(a) If so, state the facts:.....

.....

17. Will you bear arms for your country when called upon by it to do so:.....(a) If you answer no, give reason:

.....

.....

18. Do you believe in free elections and rule by the majority:.....

19. Will you give aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States or the government of the State of Alabama:.....

20. Name some of the duties and obligations of citizenship: .....

.....

.....

.....

(a) Do you regard those duties and obligations as having priority over the duties and obligations you owe to any other secular organization when they are in conflict:.....

21. Give the names and post office addresses of two persons who have present knowledge of your present bona fide residence at the place as stated by you: .....

.....

.....

Issued through the courtesy of: **THE YOUNG NEGRO DEMOCRATIC CLUB, INC.**

Good reports continue to come from Kentucky.
With all good wishes.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

March 10, 1955

Mr. Wm. Perry, Jr.
2230 W. Chestnut Street
Louisville 11, Ky.

GTH/rnf

Dear Mr. Perry:

How nice to have a note from you.

We have sent you the two copies requested of Changing Patterns and I trust that you have them by now. It will be a real service to get them into the hands of interracial committees in all the Episcopal parishes of your diocese. Hope you can bring this about. You will be interested to know that we have mailed announcements of Changing Patterns to a wide group of institutions and organizations throughout the South. It seems to us to be useful for teaching purposes both in high schools and colleges, and adult groups.

Good reports continue to come from Kentucky.
With all good wishes.

Yours cordially,

(Mrs.) Grace T. Hamilton
Assistant Director
for
Program

GTH/rnf

AUGUSTUS R. FORD, D. G. M.
Louisville, Kentucky

SCOTT JAMESON, JR., S. G. W.
Frankfort, Kentucky

TELLMAN JOHNSON, 33°, J. G. W.
Henderson, Kentucky

Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge F. & A. M.
Of Kentucky
Inc.

Office of
W. H. PERRY, JR., 33°
Grand Secretary and C. C. F. C.
2230 W. Chestnut St.
Louisville 11, Ky.

ELMER BASS, 32°
Grand Treasurer
Maysville, Ky.

CHARLES H. HOWE, 33°
M. W. Grand Master
Maysville, Ky.

March 6, 1955

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, Asst. Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

MAR 8 1955

Dear Mrs. Hamilton:

Please accept my greetings, and the hope that all things are going well with you and your office.

Please send me 2 copies of Charging Patterns, by return mail if possible. Check for $1.00 is enclosed.

I am working with an inter-racial committee of the Episcopal Church, and I wish it to review this pamphlet, with a view to putting one in each of 19 parishes in our diocese. We have already agreed to put Answers for Action in each parish - they are available here in our new office.

Again, best wishes.

Yours very truly,
William H. Perry, Jr.

July 7, 1955

Mr. W. H. Perry
2230 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Perry:

The 1954 meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council imposed a requirement that evidence be adduced as to the loyalty of all personnel employed in the Atlanta office of SRC, and in state programs assisted by SRC.

For Mrs. Dagen and Mrs. Stanley the required certificates were placed on file in this office.

We would be grateful for your kindness in executing the enclosed certificate for Mr. Brimm and any other personnel employed directly in the Kentucky office.

I am without instructions as to whether the Board and the Executive Committee wish this requirement to extend to consultants. When that becomes clarified, I will write you further on the matter if need be.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

cc: KS

July 16, 1955

Mr. W. H. Perry
2230 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Perry:

You remember that I wrote you July 7th on the business of certificates about the loyalty of personnel employed by you with the proceeds of SRC funds. At that time I was without knowledge of whether the action of the Executive Committee and the Board clearly covered consultants.

We have reviewed the minutes and the literal language did not exclude consultants. So if you will be so good as to execute the enclosed certificate for the consultants in your program, we would be grateful.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

27 September 1955

Mr. W. H. Perry
2320 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Perry:

On October 29, 1954, Dr. Mitchell wrote all state organization chairmen stating that the Southern Regional Council would require of each state organization a statement at the end of the fiscal year certifying that they had not engaged in political activity.

In compliance with the request, will you please fill in the enclosed memorandum, sign it, and mail it at your earliest convenience to Dr. Mitchell. These will be filed as part of the permanent record of the state organizations affiliated with the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR/ys

cc: FBR
CHP
RA

FILE COPY

October 4, 1955

Mr. W. H. Perry
2320 West Chestnut St.
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Perry:

The Fund for the Republic has approved a grant to the Southern Regional Council for the second fiscal year, October 1, 1955 - September 30, 1956. The total grant for this second period is $150,000, of which we regard $25,000 as available for the central office in Atlanta. We will carry through on the commitment in Memo #1 to provide for your state $10,500. In addition to that, as notified to you in Fred Routh's letter of June 15, 1955, we can cover an extra $2,500 (by carry-over from last year's money) to enable the employment of an associate director on a full-time basis. The two sums together are $13,000.

Other state organizations are committed to a $5,000 salary for an executive director; $5,000 for an associate director, and $2,500 for secretarial help. In other words, of the $13,000, $12,500 is committed to salaries. Of the remaining $500, part will be spent for social security, cost of bonding, and required insurance. Our best estimate at this time for these costs is approximately $250 per state.

In the case of Kentucky with its consultant program, we would expect your state organization to spend approximately $13,000 for the salaries of your executive director, the consultants, and secretarial help.

This means, then, that you have approximately $250 toward local expenditures such as rent, office supplies, communications, etc.

Obviously, this means increased effort on the part of your state organization to raise funds to underwrite an adequate program. This calls for an effective finance committee in each state.

The minimum amount each state organization must raise during this fiscal year if $3,500. This amount must be raised, or the central office cannot provide financial assistance for the third grant period.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please write to me at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

FBR/GSM:eab

October 12, 1955

Mr. W. H. Perry
2320 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Perry:

You will recall that in my letter of October 4th, outlining the conditions of assistance from SRC to your state organization during the second grant period I said:

" We will carry through on the commitment in Memo #1 to provide for your state $10,500. In addition to that, as notified to you in Fred Routh's letter of June 15, 1955, we can cover an extra $2,500 (by carry-over from last year's money) to enable the employment of an associate director on a full-time basis. The two sums together are $13,000.

Other state organizations are committed to a $5,000 salary for an executive director, $5,000 for an associate director, and $2,500 for secretarial help. Thus, of the $13,000, $12,500 is committed to salaries. Of the remaining $500, part will be spent for social security, cost of bonding, and required insurance. Our best estimate at this time for these costs is approximately $250 per state.

In the case of Kentucky with its consultant program, we would expect your state organization to spend approximately $13,000 for the salaries of your office manager, the consultants, and secretarial help.

This means, then, that you have approximately $250 toward local expenditures such as rent, office supplies, communications, etc."

We recognize the value of the Consultant Program and that it differs from other states in the amount of money involved in travel because of the larger staff, and that the $250 operating expenses (including travel) would seriously limit your program.

We are agreeable to the idea of setting aside a portion of the $13,000 available to you for the travel of Consultants. A budget item of $2,500 might be set up to be drawn against as Consultants actually use it in travel. Travel reimbursement requisitions, seperate from those for salary, should be used for each trip a Consultant makes. Travel expenses of Board members or office staff can not be drawn from this fund; if they are to be paid for travel, funds must come from money you raise locally. Other states can't use any salary money for staff or board travel. Any sum beyond the $2,500 set aside above for Consultants' travel must also be raised locally.

As in the past, we would hold this fund here at the Central Office and pay it out as requisitioned.

If this is in any way unclear please correspond with me at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/rth

cc: State Office
Ruth Alexander
G. Alexander
Fred Routh
C. H. Parrish

November 8, 1955

Mr. W. H. Perry, Chairman
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
2320 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Perry:

The Executive Committee of the Council at its last meeting on October 28-29, 1955 approved an arrangement whereby the Chairman of each affiliated State Organization would be asked to nominate a member from his particular state to serve on a Finance Committee for the Southern Regional Council. It was agreed also that each state council would receive one half of the funds raised in its particular state by this proposed SRC committee.

The Executive Director has asked that I write to you and solicit your cooperation in selecting such a person from your state to serve on this proposed committee. The SRC Finance Committee must be formally a committee of the Board of Directors of SRC. But it is agreed that by no means all of the members of the committee need be members of the Board. So you are at liberty to suggest anybody in your state who could be helpful and who likely would be. We have no concern as to the race of members of this committee, and hope that some states will name persons from one group and others from another group.

It is very important that we proceed speedily to get an SRC Finance Committee into action.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

GSA:rh

December 6, 1955

Mr. W. H. Perry, Chairman
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
2320 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Perry:

Just to remind you that we are still waiting for your Council to nominate a person to serve on the proposed SHC Finance Committee.

We are fully aware that this is not an easy job, however, we would appreciate your taking care of this matter at the earliest possible time. It is important that we get this Committee started as early as possible.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

GSA:rh

c.c. Fred Routh

RECEIVED JAN 12 1956

2230 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky
January 10, 1956

Mrs. G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Alexander:

Please accept the name of Mr. Houston A. Baker, 2218 West Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky, as our recommendation to serve on the proposed SRC Finance Committee. Mr. Baker is the Administrative Assistant, Mammoth Life and Accident Insurance Company of this city.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

William H. Perry Jr.,
Chairman, Board of Directors
Kentucky Council on Human Relations

January 12, 1956

Mr. William H. Perry, Chairman
KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS
2230 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Ky.

Dear Mr. Perry:

I have your letter of January 10, 1956 in which you name Mr. Houston A. Baker, 2218 West Broadway, Louisville to serve on the proposed SRC Finance Committee.

We will be happy to have Mr. Baker serve on this committee. I will keep you and him informed as to the future development of the committee.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander,
Administrative Assistant.

GSA:mf

cc: GSA
FER
Mr. Houston A. Baker

F.I. - Pls handle
HCF

Rec. 1/23/56
Mailed 1/24/56

2230 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky
January 17, 1956

Mr. Harold Fleming
Publicity Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

May I have your help in the securing of material which may be useful in a panel on which I am to participate on January 29? The panel will be presented under auspices of the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary as a part of its leadership training program, before a realistic, alert audience on the general theme of the racial question and the public schools, public facilities, real estate and housing, employment, church membership.

As the only colored member on the panel, I should like to be familiar with the basic facts in these areas, and if available, the effective arguments of the leaders in the integration movement. Whatever you have in your office that will be helpful, or suggestions as to where material may be secured, will be greatly appreciated.

It may interest you to know that plans for integration in the local schools are moving according to schedule, and, so far, without any attempt at evasion or subterfuge.

I will be grateful for any help you give along the lines requested.

Yours very truly,

William H. Perry Jr.
Chairman, Board of Directors
Kentucky Council on Human Relations

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS, INC.
Affiliated with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.
1319 HEYBURN BLDG.
LOUISVILLE 2, KENTUCKY

ack 1-30-56

January 26, 1956

DR. HUGH A. BRIMM
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
WILLIAM H. PERRY, JR.
CHAIRMAN
MISS JULIET J. POYNTER
CHARLES T. STEELE
J. MANSIR TYDINGS
SECRETARY-TREASURER

DIRECTORS
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MRS. JAMES STRAUSS
SAM TAYLOR
DR. HERBERT S. WALLER
WHITNEY M. YOUNG

CONSULTANTS
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DR. L. C. KESSELMAN
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C. V. SNAPP
DR. WILLIS SUTTON
DR. TOM C. VENABLE
DR. G. D. WILSON
WILLIAM M. WOOD

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Associate Director for Information
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I thank you very much for the material you sent at my request, and for the promptness with which it was done. It is well suited to my purpose. Please advise if there are any charges.

Yours very sincerely,

William H. Perry, Jr.

William H. Perry, Jr.

January 30, 1956

Mr. William H. Perry
2320 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Perry:

I am glad that the material we sent you is well suited to your purposes. There will be no charge.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming,
Assistant Director.

HCF:mf

February 9, 1956

Mr. W. H. Perry
2320 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Perry:

We have come across the name of a man who might be an excellent executive director for the Kentucky Council. I am sending you herewith the information we have on him. If you would like to talk with me about this, please call me collect on Mondat at Walnut 7963.

Best personal regards,

Sincerely,

Frederick B. Routh,
Assistant Director.

FBR:mf

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . FRED B. ROUTH . . . .

4 April 56

GSM -

This is the proposed budget we sent to Mr. Perry in Ky -

I suggest we think of an over all figure of $10,000 - for Ky -

We proposed up to $11,000 for Tenn to Woods Bachman in our letter of March 7th

Fred

Exec Comm.
folder
April 20-21

CW

Signed by FBR in Dr. Mitchell's absence.

FILE COPY

April 4, 1956

Mr. W. H. Perry, Chairman
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
2320 West Chesnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Perry:

Kentucky Council took on Galen A. Martin and we brought him down yesterday and today. He will be a good man for you.

We suggest on the basis of experience of other States, that the bank account be transferred to Frankfort and that any two of three people listed with the bank be check signers (e.g.) Perry, Atwood, Martin.

We would be willing to drop the previous understandings we have had with the Kentucky Council about our support to it and start pretty much over again, effective April 1 or as soon thereafter as you wish.

We would want you to use this new lease on life to end up eighteen months from now with an organization likely to continue under its own steam. What we would propose would be a budget as attached. This could be subject to modest revision upward.

Nothing would be locked until we got your own counter-proposal of a budget. And we are not wedded to every minor figure on what we propose to do. Main thing would be to enable the Kentucky Council to get on its feet. And a gallant effort to you all.

We hasten to get this to you ahead of your Board meeting April 14.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:mef

KENTUCKY COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

April 3, 1956

EXPENDITURES: October 1, 1955 to March 31, 1956

Salaries:

Executive Director (half-time)	$ 1,250.02	
Office Secretary (half-time)	600.00	
Consultants' Fees and Travel	500.00	
Travel	78.94	
Social Security Tax Expense	37.00	
TOTAL to March 31, 1956		$ 2,465.96

AVAILABLE: April 1, 1956 to September 30, 1956

Salaries:

Executive Director (full-time)	$ 2,499.96	
Office Secretary (full-time)	1,249.98	
Operating Expense	250.00	
Emergency Operating Fund	750.00	
Consultants' Fees and Travel	2,000.00	
Social Security Tax Expense	75.00	
TOTAL to September 30, 1956		$ 6,824.94
TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE		$ 9,290.90

August 7, 1956

Mr. W. H. Perry, Chairman
Kentucky Council on Human Relations
2320 West Chestnut Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Perry:

The Executive Committee of the Southern Regional Council, at its meeting July 20-21, approved a plan for tailor-made allocation of funds to state organizations for the third grant period. Central Office staff was authorized to modify, by not more than 25%, the allocation of funds proposed in Memo # 1. The Executive Committee's action was based on a desire to maintain presently employed professional staff.

The grant to the Kentucky Council on Human Relations for the third grant period (October 1, 1956 - September 30, 1957) totals $7,500; of this amount, $5,000 is set aside for the salary of the Executive Director. The remaining $2,500 should be used as follows: $1,500 toward the expense of your Consultant program, and $1,000 for clerical help. We assume you would locally increase the sum available.

Considering your actual expenditures of money thus far this fiscal year, and projecting likely expenditures for the remainder of it, the total spent will be less than the amount made available to you. We are, therefore, reducing on a proportionate basis the required minimum to be raised this fiscal year (1955-56) to $2,000; you will recall that the required minimum for the next fiscal year is $6,500. It may be a shade less on a pro-rata basis.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GSM:mef

cc: Galen A. Martin

RECEIVED
SEP 30
Southern Regional Council

NEW ORLEANS COMMITTEE ON RACE RELATIONS

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

61 VERSAILLES BLVD.

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

MRS. MILTON P. ADLER
CHAIRMAN

RABBI EMIL LEIPZIGER
HONORARY CHAIRMAN

DR. ALBERT W. DENT
VICE-CHAIRMEN

MISS SADIE BARROW
SECRETARY

MR. NUMA ROUSSEVE
TREASURER

RABBI DAVID FISCHMAN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

STEERING COMMITTEE
MRS. MILTON P. ADLER
MISS IONA BERTEAU
MRS. L. T. BURBRIDGE
MISS SADIE BARROW
MRS. MOISE S. CAHN
MRS. CORNELIA CRAWFORD
DR. ALBERT W. DENT
MR. C. C. DeJOIE, JR.
RABBI JULIAN FEIBLEMAN
MRS. T. JEFF FEIBLEMAN
THE REV. JOSEPH FICHTER, S.S.J.
DR. RIVERS FREDERICK
MRS. JOSEPH E. FRIEND
MR. JAMES E. GAYLE
MRS. ISAAC HELLER
MRS. VERONICA B. HILL
MISS BEATRICE HODGE
THE REV. N. A. HOLMES
MR. BERNARD ISCOE
MISS CARMELITE JANVIER
MR. LESTER KABACOFF
MRS. HARRY KELLEHER
MRS. CHARLES KELLER, JR.
MR. FRED KULLMAN
MRS. LUCIUS M. LAMAR
MRS. EDITH D. LASHMAN
MRS. DAGMAR LeBRETON
DR. HAROLD N. LEE
RABBI EMIL LEIPZIGER
MRS. RALPH P. LEVEY
MR. JOHN McCANN
MR. J. WESTBROOK McPHERSON
MISS MARY RAYMOND
MRS. PHILIP RITTENBERG
MR. NUMA ROUSSEVE
MISS LUCILLE SAVOIE
MISS DOROTHEA SCHLESINGER
MRS. ROY M. SCHWARZ
MRS. ROGER P. SHARP
DR. RUTH SHUSHAN
MISS FLORENCE SYTZ
MR. A. P. TUREAUD
MR. ERNEST J. WRIGHT

September 27, 1953

Mr. George Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George,

I am leaving for New York on October 2nd and will not return until the 14th. In the interim if any matters of importance arise, will you kindly address any Race Relations mail to Rabbi David Fichman, 1601 Pine Street.

The recent folder, "Questions and Answers" I have referred to him and I think since our Executive Committee meeting that we will attempt to organize some discussion groups locally. It is hoped as we arrange these, that we can work in other organizations who have a common interest with us in these problems.

Our September newsletter will be out in about a week and I shall see that copies are sent to you.

In the event you want to reach me for any reason while I am in New York, please address me, at the Waldorf-Astoria. I'll be registered there from Oct. 5-12.

We are trying to get Dr. Johnson (Howard U.) or Senator Fulbright for one of our big membership meetings. We are in correspondence with them now.

Sincerely,
Elizabeth T. Adler
Mrs. Milton P. Adler
Chairman

September 30,1953

Mrs. Milton P. Adler
61 Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mrs. Adler:

You see the argument of this to Helen Schwartz.

Along about now would be the time to get the argument suitably transposed and into Mr. Roper's circles. If you think well will you try to contrive?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director

GSM/allo

NEW ORLEANS COMMITTEE ON RACE RELATIONS

AFFILIATED WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

61 VERSAILLES BLVD.

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA

October 19, 1953

MRS. MILTON P. ADLER
CHAIRMAN

RABBI EMIL LEIPZIGER
HONORARY CHAIRMAN

DR. ALBERT W. DENT
VICE-CHAIRMEN

MISS SADIE BARROW
SECRETARY

MR. NUMA ROUSSEVE
TREASURER

RABBI DAVID FISCHMAN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

STEERING COMMITTEE
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MISS IONA BERTEAU
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MRS. MOISE S. CAHN
MRS. CORNELIA CRAWFORD
DR. ALBERT W. DENT
MR. C. C. DeJOIE, JR.
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MRS. T. JEFF FEIBLEMAN
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DR. RIVERS FREDERICK
MRS. JOSEPH E. FRIEND
MR. JAMES E. GAYLE
MRS. ISAAC HELLER
MRS. VERONICA B. HILL
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MR. JOHN McCANN
MR. J. WESTBROOK McPHERSON
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MRS. PHILIP RITTENBERG
MR. NUMA ROUSSEVE
MISS LUCILLE SAVOIE
MISS DOROTHEA SCHLESINGER
MRS. ROY M. SCHWARZ
MRS. ROGER P. SHARP
DR. RUTH SHUSHAN
MISS FLORENCE SYTZ
MR. A. P. TUREAUD
MR. ERNEST J. WRIGHT

RECEIVED
OCT 20
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George,

Hope you received the second copy of our Newsletter called "Report". Our group is most enthusiastic about it.

I was unable to see Elmo Roper on my recent trip to New York as he was away from the city. I will see what can be done by correspondence.

The New Orleans Council of Jewish Women has a study group started that wants to use "The Schools and the Courts, Questions and Answers". Could you send to me, 6 (six) copies of this at once as they need to have it by Friday of this week if possible. If there is any charge let me know.

The New Orleans Committee was anxious to have a large Membership meeting and tried to secure Dr. Mordecai Johnson and Senator Fulbright. Neither could come, so now we are casting about for some other possibility. Do you have any suggestions? We can pay expenses but no honorarium.

In the interim period we are going to have a meeting showing a film of our 20 year school plan here and our speakers will be the Superintendant of Schools and the President of the School Board.

Many thanks for your help. Am especially anxious to have the six copies of the "Schools and the Courts" and will appreciate your promptness.

With all good wishes,

Cordially
Elizabeth T. Adler
Mrs. Milton P. Adler
Chairman NOCORR

April 2, '54

Dear Mrs. Adler,

I've been thinking in term of a June 1 start for Louisiana. Nothing rigid about that, could well be later, and might be sooner. But there isn'teenough money for all States to move off at April 1, and I have budget-wise to work out some schedule for starts later enough to enable us to come out even.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

State
Dunning

June 4, 1954

MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. George S. Mitchell

From: Harold C. Fleming

Here's a pretty kettle of fish from New Orleans. As you will see, they have proceeded to hire a staff person effective June 1, apparently oblivious to the fact that such appointment was supposed to be cleared here and, in any case, could not be effective until October 1 or 2.

Since the party involved is Mrs. Adler, we felt you should handle the problem personally. If you want us to do something about it let us know.

Grace, Kack, and I agree that this indicates a basic confusion that is likely to be shared by the people in the other states. As you will recall, Memorandums One and Two (copies enclosed) make no explicit statement about the time factor involved in getting started. Lest we have a repetition of this elsewhere, we think it well to send off a brief Memorandum Three clarifying the situation with respect to staff appointments. If this seems unwise to you, please call as soon as you can.

Regards,

copy to KS

June 16, 1954

Dictated June 15

Mrs. Milton P. Adler
61 Versailles Boulevard
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Adler:

We all greatly like Mr. Vigo who has been here yesterday and today.

It seems to me that you made a wise choice. Katherine Stoney will be writing you in detail about the financial arrangements.

I am delighted that you have moved ahead in this good manner. If you and your other friends will stay behind young Mr. Vigo, I think a lot of good will be accomplished in the city and in the state.

Sincerely yours,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

COLEMAN E. ADLER & SONS
INCORPORATED
722 & 724 CANAL STREET
NEW ORLEANS

TELEPHONE
MAGNOLIA 5292

CABLE ADDRESS
"CEADLER-NEW ORLEANS"

RECEIVED
JUN 3 195
Southern Regional Council

June 2, 1954

VIA AIR MAIL

Mr. George Mitchell
63 Auburn Ave., N E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George:

The New Orleans Committee have been studying very carefully the best ways to proceed on setting up our state organization.

I had a number of conferences with Father Twomey and then called the Executive Committee together to further formulate our plans.

As briefly as possible I will outline our progress to date. We interviewed two prospects for the Executive Director's job, both very excellent men. Our first candidate felt, after due consideration, that to accept the job would ~~resp~~ mean too much of an economic retrenchment. It so happens that he has a wife and family and it would not seem fair to do any extreme urging on his acceptance. (from an economic view)

About a week ago Father Twomey and I interviewed a Mr. Milton Vigo who is currently employed as a teacher in Rugby Academy, is a single man, very outgoing, nice appearance, and has an excellent grasp of the problems confronting us.

The Executive Committee voted yesterday to employ Mr. Vigo on a one year basis with a three months' severance clause beginning June 1, 1954.

We passed an additional resolution that Mr. Vigo be sent to Atlanta to talk with you and spend a few days getting the background of the work of Southern Regional Council, and hoping that you will be able to give him the kind of information that will make it possible for the New Orleans group to begin on a sound operating basis. The number of days required for Mr. Vigo to work with you we will leave

to your discretion hoping of course, that you will keep in mind the budget implications if it developed into a lengthy stay.

The financial status of the local group is such that we will bear his travel expenses and not disturb the travel allotment from the grant. (Also his living expenses)

A committee has been appointed to study the local set-up and will have Mr. Vigo prepared with a number of questions for your advice and counsel. We feel that being exposed to you even on a brief encounter will be very inspirational to Mr. Vigo as well as fundamentally helpful to the local group.

Please let me know at your earliest convenience when it would be possible for us to send Mr. Vigo to Atlanta for this indoctrination period. In the meantime if you have any questions you would like to ask before his arrival, let us know. With all good wishes,

Cordially,

Elizabeth T. Adler

(Mrs) Milton P. Adler

eta;mmb

61 Versailles Blvd.

(1% sales tax)

Times-Picayune Jan. 6, 1960 Tax Raise voted favorably 6-1 in Senate committee

"Opponents of the tax raiser have contended the administration has failed to show the need for the $28 million. Immediate requirements of grant-in-aid have been estimated at only $400,000. This would be the sum needed to provide a grant in aid system of private education for pupils for 2 integrated public schools in N. O. The administration has for the most part taken the position the $28million was a "war chest" fund, and that it was impossible to determine how much grant in aid might eventaully cost. State Supt. of Education Jackson recently predicted it would cost up to $48 million above present education spending. This would include over $38 million extra in state funds.

State Sen. E. W. Gravolet lamented Thurs. before the Senate judiciary "B" committee, about "all this argument over a measly one cent sales tax. This is only the beginning. He predicted that entire parishes, such as Orleans, E. Baton Rouge, St. Helena, or Jefferson, might have to be converted from public education to a system of private co-operative education. He added that integration of parochial schools might entail additional expenditures to provide gran in aid for parochial school children so they could have an alternative system of education. He also coined a new phrase for the $28 million- "the sacred fund." He said,"It's to be used as a war chest during the transition period coming to New Orlans real soon. ".....Gravolet was spokesman for the administration, and occasionally hinted at what might be future twists in the administration's segregation program. He said it was "unfair" to other parishes in the state that the Orleans public school system received state money based upon its entire pupil population, including those who attended parochial schools. The administration leader said a very high percentage of N. O. pupils attended parochial schools.

State education suptl Jackson said, "I've received telephone calls form women here in Baton Rouge begging for an increased tax of not one cent, but 10 cents." Others, he said, have "begged" for an increase in the auto license fees. Jackson said he has maintained cl close contact with authorities at Prince Edward county, Va. which has a system of grant in aid private education. "It has been found most successful." In response to a question fr from Port Allen Sen. Horace Wilkinson III(dissenting vote in committee), Jackson acknowled ged the education department has sent no one to Prince Edward county to study its program.

But the administrator of the Prince Edward county program, he said, had offered to come to La. later this month to help the state educationdepartment launch the program.

Mechanics of the grant in aid program would be worked out at a meeting of the state education board later this month, said Jackson. The La. program would differ from that in Prince Edward he said in that it would provide grants in aid for both Negro and white pupils. This appeared to be an additional indication the administration might plan some wholesale shifting in New Orleans, or elsewhere, from a public shcool system to a private school system. "

LETTER BEGINS:

Paul, this nightmare is getting worse. I think I understood Betty to say she had asked you for all the ammunition you had on Prince Edw. Please send it pronto, so we can start an all out campaign to discredit Prince Edward. To whom could I write in Virginia for more material? Is there still a central committee for public schools headed by Mr. Lightsey? Do you think it would do any good to have him or someone else from Virginia down here now just to talk on Prince Edward and tuition grants? If so, who? What's Lightsey's present address?

Many thanks,

Anne Alexander

For private file SM

MEMORANDUM August 8, 1960

To: Harold Fleming
From: Paul Rilling
Re: New Orleans #1

1. The legal situation in New Orleans is more involved than in Atlanta or Virginia in past years. The school board is under federal district court order to desegregate the first grade as of September 1960. The board is also under a state court injunction against any compliance with the federal order. The state law provides that on the effective date of desegregation as ordered September 8 next, the governor shall "take over the schools of New Orleans and operate them on a segregated basis." Other laws permit the governor to close any and all schools in the state and provide that no state funds can go to any school which is desegregated. Legal action is pending by the original Negro litigants which would make the governor and attorney general part of the action and would enjoin them from interfering with the local school board in the performance of its functions under the federal court order. If schools are closed in September a Norfolk type suit will undoubtedly be filed within a matter of hours by white parents. It is also possible that legal action will be initiated by white parents to prevent school closing. Kabacoff is working on this angle currently.

2. Public opinion generally in New Orleans is apathetic and complacent about the approaching crisis. The temperature is rising, however, and there has been increasing public attention during recent weeks. The newspapers generally have kept away from the subject. The only editorial comment by the Times-Picayune was a long and rambling and not too constructive editorial. The afternoon States-Item has now started a series of articles on the crisis which seem to be a considerable step ahead of past coverage by this paper. WDSU is doing a superb job of television journalism and analysis. The station is sponsoring at least one program a week and has used its own staff to do reports from Little Rock, from Prince Edward County, and from Norfolk and Virginia generally. This station has secured an interview with Governor Almond which is the most useful yet obtained. It think it quite possible that some of this material would be useable on Atlanta stations.

3. There are two public school committee type groups in operation in an effort to stir up public consciousness. These are the Save Our Schools or SOS group which was started early this year and the Committee on Public Education which was started early in June. The SOS group claims some 1,600 members and has a treasury of around $3,500 at the moment. This group suffers somewhat for being first into the field and has been under heavy attack by the White Citizens Council. The group is also vulnerable by reason of several known liberals in its top leadership. The CPE group is made up primarily of parents and former PTA officers and has carefully preserved this kind of coloration. The group believes, with some validity, that it has a more respectable public image than SOS. Actually, I would suspect that neither group has yet made sufficient impact on the public mind

to have a "public image." Both Kabacoff and Rittiner feel that the CPE group does have more acceptance.

4. The arrangement which has been developed provides for equal funds to be channeled for the use of CPE and SOS by way of two different public relations agencies. These funds will be used only for educational, tax-exempt purposes and will not go directly to the two committees. It will be my role to act as general adviser to both groups and to other groups, to approve expenditures and to safeguard the tax-exempt aspect, and to prevent insofar as possible, useless duplication and overlap between the two groups. It appears that I will be able to work in a healthy fashion with all concerned although the need to work with personnel of two citizens groups and two public relations agencies is somewhat cumbersome. As it is shaping up, CPE will carry two fairly large newspaper ad materials per week, will prepare a general brochure aimed primarily at parents, and will circulate bumper stickers. SOS will circulate an economic brochure aimed primarily at business leadership, reprints of the ministers manifesto of New Orleans, are setting up a troop squad committee to answer unfortunate charges and statements made in the public media, are organizing a youth group, plan a mass meeting for September 30, plan a mass mailing to low-income 7th, 8th and 9th wards, and plan to organize a series of house coffee discussion groups on the matter.

5. Both groups are as far along and as effective in their general efforts as similar groups operating in Virginia and Georgia. Neither group plans any particular outreach to the state because of the time factor although as in Georgia public opinion in other parts of the state is actually more significant than that in Orleans parish itself. There will be separate approaches through business leadership and these efforts are currently underway.

New Orl Mr. Billing

FITZGERALD ADVERTISING AGENCY Inc.

August 12, 1960

TO: R. M. Schwarz

SUBJECT: SAVE OUR SCHOOLS
ADVERTISING AND PUBLICITY

FROM: D. P. GUTHRIDGE

At a meeting last night of the Board of Directors of Save Our Schools, Inc., following decisions were made:

1. It was agreed that this agency, in the name of SOS, should contract for television spot schedules with Stations WDSU-TV and WWL-TV. The schedules -- all 20-second spots -- are to begin Tuesday, August 16, for a period of 14 days. Total amount to be expended -- $2700.

2. From August 16, WWL-TV will carry a total of 10 daytime spots. Over the same period, WDSU-TV will carry a total of 10 daytime and 10 nighttime spots.

   Copy for three 20-second spots was approved, and this is to be transcribed, slides are to be made, and the three spots are to be rotated throughout each schedule.

   Actual schedules -- times when each spot will run -- will be published and furnished to all concerned.

3. A publicity sub-committee was agreed upon, and it consists of: Andy Rogers, Mrs. Betty Wisdom, and Mrs. Norbert Sand. These people are to meet each Monday, Wednesday and Friday, to arrive at decisions regarding SOS publicity.

   In this general area of discussion, the Board approved this agency's recommended letter to Attorney General Gremillion, which is to be sent off immediately. Release of the letter to the press should be held until we are certain the letter has arrived in Gremillion's hands.

   Further, a press release answering Emile Wagner's statement was approved.

4. The agency has agreed to prepare a 10-minute speech to be used by members of the SOS Speakers Bureau. When he has completed the writing of this speech, Andy Rogers is to contact Jack Nelson who will work with him on a series of probable questions and advisable answers.

5. The SOS has acquired office space in the Godchaux Building. New address will be: 419 Godchaux Building.

- D. P. Guthridge

DPG:pap

cc: Mrs. Norbert Sand
Mr. Paul Rilling - 419 Godchaux Building

Messrs. McDonald, Rogers, Turgeon

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Incorporated

Baton Rouge Office • 1608 Government Street • Baton Rouge 2, La. • DI 2-2157

August 15, 1960

Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul Rilling:

Thank you very much for the materials and for your letter expressing your thoughts.

The request for materials which I asked Jean Fairfax to forward, if in existence, was based upon my opinion that little if anything had been done by southern or certainly deep southern communities to express frankly an open endorsement by united action of a local group. There have been verbal releases from organizations such as church groups to this end, but I was not aware of any "functional" organizations.

Before I proceed, let me assure you that I have worked with New Orleans and Baton Rouge groups such as SOS, etc. I intend to continue to cooperate with them and assist them in any reasonable way possible. In other words, what I have under consideration, if acted upon, should never be considered as anti-SOS, anti-HOPE, anti-SRC, etc. Furthermore, I am sharing my thoughts with you, and others in SRC in complete humility and in the hope of receiving good counsel.

To expedite the process of focusing on specific problems, I will state the problems in the form of questions.

Has "tokenism" as per Little Rock solved the school desegregation problem? Has it removed the barriers to economic, or any other type of progress? I think not, but I would agree that it did re-open the schools. This is obvious. But it is not in compliance with the law nor morality in my opinion. In Virginia the process has gone beyond this minimum once the barrier was broken in some communities.

Question #2. Can one lead beyond the point where he goes himself? This question is directed toward the problem of all-white organizations working for desegregated schools. I am aware of the answers, or at least many of them, such as "we consulted the Negro leaders, and they agreed." This is always said with such finality as one would expect of a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or a white Citizens Council member when he says "they have better schools than we have."

I have a hunch, always, that the tone of the voice carries the implication "and don't ask me anymore questions about this."

Question #3. In our search for numbers (head[redacted] counting), are we not, in effect, blocking our best leadership? Unless I misinteprete the public face, the message of the various organizations, as demonstrated by speakers invited, releases to press, leaders chosen (prerequisites, white, southern, Protestant) is that we are segregationists, but we will, if we must, accept token desegregation to save our public schools. Specifically this may or may not be a good technique, but it does, it seems to me, make the genuine liberal a sort of perennial liar.

I could continue this, but I shall close by saying, I think we should re-examine our basic theory of operation. We may be fooling some people, especially ourselves, in our present frame of operations. There may be better ways.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Wade Mackie

Wade Mackie

WM:ygc

cc: Jean Fairfax
Garnet Guild
Barbara Moffett

Private filing SM

MEMORANDUM August 16, 1960

To: Harold Fleming
From: Paul Rilling

Re: New Orleans, No. 2

The effort to forestall school closing is going forward with increasing momentum and considerable promise in New Orleans at this time. The legal effort is about ready to move and Kaby informs me that the suit will probably be filed this week. They have not yet finally secured a lawyer, but expected to have obtained a commitment by this time. The suit will be by a group of white litigants and will ask for an injunction to prevent interference with the local School Board. The action will be attempted in such a way as to automatically have declared non-void those Louisiana state laws which would permit the Governor to step into the situation. The action will also request a postponement,at most a year, at the least a few weeks for preregistration and adjustment. Rittiner is opposed to a postponement,wishing a resolution of the problem as of September 8 one way or another. Kaby is working hard on this and is urging the school authorities to consider some system of segregation by sex to alleviate fears. The school authorities are not in favor of this and I advised Kaby against it with very little effect.

There was a meeting of top economic leadership last week with at least three of New Orleans' very biggest guns on hand. Kaby reports that this group is "not afraid" to play a role, and that they have "virtually promised" to pressure the Governor privately and issue a public statement after this proposed litigation is resolved. It appears that the pending litigation has been discussed in advance to some degree with Skelly Wright.

The community education effort is going forward and picking up momentum. The Fitzgerald Agency was slow to move but it now appears that both agencies will do a competent job of expending the funds available. Fitzgerald appears to be somewhat frightened of his own client, SOS, and frequently advises that the name be kept out of the public eye. I believe that they have finally become convinced that they cannot serve their client by advising them to go away and hide.

The activities which are planned and moving are as follows. There will be a general brochure on the matter aimed at parents. This is a professional color job, questions and answers, and is already at the printers. This is a CPE effort. CPE is also planning a series of 800-line newspaper advertisements emphasizing different aspects of the problem. These will appear on a two-a-week basis in both newspapers. SOS is sending out a special economic brochure prepared for them by the national ADL office to a wide variety of business and economic leaders in New Orleans and a few elsewhere. SOS is also mailing the Helen Miller article from the Harvard Business Review to selected economic leadership. SOS plans a series of 15 a week 20-second TV spots on two television stations during the last two weeks prior to September 8. The copy on this is already ready. The spots begin Tuesday, August 16. SOS plans to bring a business man to New

Orleans to emphasize economic aspects in interviews and speeches following the Brewbaker model. Bill Shepheard of Norfolk is being approached for this job. SOS plans a mass meeting on August 30, the virtual eve of school closing. They hope for a major effort with a name speaker. To date, no name is available. SOS has organized a youth group called SAFE, Students Affiliated for Education, or some such business. The group has been slow to move and seems to be sputtering at the moment. CPE plans to bring out bumper stickers if funds are available. They have been advised that educational funds will not be available.

I talked at length with Al Dent. He professes to be very much in on the planning concerning our role in New Orleans. He favors the SOS group over CPE and would have advocated all the money go to them. Al will possibly arrange a meeting with me and selected Negro leadership. He also asked concerning the advisability of a rather moderate statement issued by the Negro leaders which, without compromising on principle would attempt to: promise responsible cooperation, indicate a real concern for the schools, hints(?) that there will be no mass of applications for transfers, etc. Dent already has arranged contributions of $1,000 from the Negro community to SOS, unofficially.

Public school committee type groups have been organized in Baton Rouge and Jefferson Parish. Both CPE and SOS are advising these groups.

Brewbaker was well received in New Orleans and in Baton Rouge. In Baton Rouge he managed to gain the only television attention that has yet been paid by that station to the school crisis.

There are problems in the New Orleans situation but they are relatively minor. SOS and CPE continue to backbite and squabble with each other. Although my relations with SOS are excellent, if anything too close, the Fitzgerald agency, which services SOS, is very close to the Stern interests and continues to consult with Kabacoff on tactics. I am working very closely with the Evans Agency, servicing CPE, but have not yet established very close rapport with the officers and board of this committee. This situation is not helped by the president going off on a two-week vacation this week, this being my main contact with CPE.

I will be attending board meetings of both groups Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

It is entirely possible that I am gradually working myself out of a major time commitment in New Orleans. By the end of this week I anticipate that the strategy and plans of the two groups will be fairly well laid, the money encumbered, and the wheels set in motion. Inasmuch as the agencies are doing the actual technical work of producing the materials, press releases, etc, it is possible that I may be able to reduce my time in New Orleans to a day a week after this week. Only time will tell about this/

August 23, 1960

Mr. Wade Mackie
American Friends Service Committee
1608 Government Street
Baton Rouge 2, Louisiana

Dear Wade Mackie:

I appreciate your recent letter and agree with you that we should constantly re-examine our theory of operation. It is always dangerous to get caught in a general pattern without continually probing to see where we are going and whether or not we could follow a more fruitful approach.

The question of course is one of tactics. How does one best work in the direction of a desegregated society under various situations. In the case of communities facing the kind of crisis existing in New Orleans, we need to consider what tactics will be most influential and which will bring the better long-range results.

We believe, of course, very strongly in the interracial group type of operation. We believe that this is the kind of community organization that has the most beneficial impact on community attitudes in the long run. Such a group should be firm and clear in its position and open in its commitment.

It seems to me, however, that in a situation where a community is faced with school closure through political processes that there is a need to mobilize the largest possible community response and pressure on such authorities so that schools will not be closed. I feel this both because school closure is such a tragedy and because schools cannot be desegregated unless they are open. Because of past conditioning and because of the small number of persons who will stand for desegregation in principle, a liberal group cannot have much impact of this sort during a short-term school crisis. Where it is not possible to organize significant pressure behind desegregation, it has sometimes proven possible to organize such pressure on the more limited basis of keeping schools open or reopening them.

I fully agree with you that tokenism itself is not a desirable goal. There is always danger that those who fight to open the

schools will fight to preserve tokenism. Of this we should constantly beware. But although tokenism is often simply an evasion, it does move the community pass the point of massive resistance and create flexibility which can be utilized at a future time. I think tokenism is better than schools closing, and I am willing to cooperate with forces in favor of public schools towards this end. After the community has adjusted to this initial change, however, there is definite need for activity to break open the pattern of tokenism. Toward this end something is needed similar to the campaign of mass registration that was tried at Durham last year. Liberals who join public school committees aimed at preventing public school closing should be prepared to move on to further activities once this limited objective is attained.

I agree with you that involvement in this limited kind of operation is frustrating to the liberal. I do not agree, however, that this makes him a sort of "perennial liar." At its best, the public school committee is frankly an organization of persons of differing views making common cause on the lowest common denominator of agreement, the desire to forestall the closing of public schools. In Virginia we said quite openly that our membership included some who favored desegregation and some who are opposed to desegregation. The liberal giving aid and support to such a group need not necessarily hide his own personal commitment. I must admit, however, that I have not thought it necessarily dishonest to not say all of what I believe in a given situation, so long as I said nothing I did not believe.

What I think is most needed for the total good of the community is that there be a permanent interracial group working on basic attitudes during the long haul both before, during, and after a school crisis. But, if helpful to forestall a school crisis, I would also favor during the crisis, the organization of a committee with as much prestige and power as possible on the narrow issue of public schools. By avoiding the more emotional issue and by picking up added support from persons disagreeing on the basic issue, such a committee could often have the kind of impact on public awareness and political power that will not be possible for a liberal group for some time to come in the deep South.

I will be in New Orleans this Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. If you will be in the city or feel that we should get together, call me at the Tamanaca Motel.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

HCF ✓
LWD ✓
SM

MEMORANDUM August 23, 1960

To: Harold Fleming
From: Paul Rilling

Re: New Orleans, #3

Developments are moving with increasing momentum as press reports indicate. Last week a case was filed by 31 white parents requesting a delay of the desegregation order for one year or failing that, that the Court set aside Judge Carriere's injunction and in turn enjoin the Governor, the Attorney General, the state Treasurer, etc. from acting under the authority of a listed number of Louisiana statutes. This brief has been sent up to Les. All of the litigants are members of the Committee on Public Education. Charles Richards, the attorney of record, is on the board of that organization. Attorney fees have been paid with a CPE check. The strategy was not worked out at CPE board meetings however, but by a small group of persons including Kaby, Mrs. Coffey, the acting chairman of CPE, the U. S. Attorney, Sam Rosenburg, and others. The strategy has supposedly been cleared through Skelly Wright and it is strongly rumored that the Attorney General's office was closely involved in the planning.

Gov. Davis took over the schools of Orleans Parish last week under one of the 1960 acts which is being challenged in this new litigation. The act instructs the Governor to take over schools faced with desegregation orders and to continue to operate them on a segregated basis until the legislature specificies otherwise. The Governor is still dodging service of subpoena for the hearing on the above litigation next Friday. Friday's hearing will combine the hearing of this new litigation along with the older Negro case also requesting an injunction. The recent march of events is considered to be favorable by most of our sources in New Orleans. The feeling is that these actions will speed the resolution of legal questions and increase the possibilities of schools in New Orleans this year. Several persons have suggested that the Governor's actions in taking over the schools will make it easier to get an injunction. It remains the general expectation, however, that there will be some school closure in New Orleans this fall. It would seem that the number of alternatives facing the Governor are narrowing. If this new litigation is successful authority will be returned to the local school board and the Governor will have to allow some desegregation, close all schools in the state, or defy the authority of the courts. If the Governor should try to close Orleans Parish schools only, white parents will be ready with a James type action. It is also possible that the Governor will invoke the state pupil placement law, a statute modeled almost word for word after that of Alabama. The ardent segregationists such as Wagner, however, are denying that this is being considered and state that the Governor will use interposition.. A special session of the legislature almost immediately is a possibility.

If the people of New Orleans in general are not awakened to this issue it is no one's fault on either side. Mass media are devoting wide attention to the issue and charges and counter-charges are exchanged daily. Last week SOS was attacked by a citizens' council

group. In an ad taken out in Baton Rouge, the state citizens council was dominated by outside integrationists groups and charged that SOS was using a "professional organizer." Charged as evidence of outside ties and of "imported talent" was Brewbaker's visit to New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Brewbaker, it was noted, is related to the Southern Regional Council, an integrationists organization with communist front ties. It is felt that in all probability the purpose of the Baton Rouge ad was primarily to discourage the emerging public school committee there. The South Louisiana Citizens' Council attacked SOS as being radical and integrationist. They raked over the coals the affiliation with the Urban League and the Civil Liberties Union of persons such as Mrs. Cahn, Mrs. Keller, Rabbi Feibelman, Father Fichter, and Bishop Jones. Statements were answered by SOS, by the Baton Rouge public school group, and by the Louisiana Civil Liberties Union. More ominously, Emile Wagner stated Friday that the two public school groups were spending $800 a day for advertising and were using the services of professional advertising agencies. He added that he "knew where the money was coming from" and that he would tell the people as soon as he had documentary proof. Our friends are somewhat concerned about this, particularly in view of the fact that Emile Wagner has rarely waited for documentary proof in the past. In view of these developments, Fitzgerald has decided not to bill SRC until sometime later.

Upon my recommendation, both the public school groups are stopping costly newspaper and television advertising during the coming week, (the present week). Our thought is that following this school litigation there will be a need for some interpretation to the community and that some funds should be in hand for this purpose. CPE has already spent the bulk of its funds. SOS has more than half of its allocation remaining. Both groups will continue with press releases and we are trying to emphasize this week the matter of the private schools. Cooperatives are being organized rapidly and are getting a great deal of publicity. A number of parents who are not last ditch segregationists are being drawn along because of their concern for their children.

SOS hopes to bring a business man to the community to speak from that point of view. Mr. William Shepheard of Norfolk, who was active in the Committee for Public Schools there has agreed to go to New Orleans if mutually satisfactory dates can be arranged. SOS is continuing plans for a mass meeting around the first of September. The publisher of the Arkansas Gazette has agreed to speak at that occasion.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT ON NEW ORLEANS SCHOOL PROJECT
August 30, 1960

Early in August of this year it became clear that New Orleans was headed for a major educational crisis growing out of a direct conflict between a federal desegregation court order and state "massive resistance" laws. It became increasingly likely that as a result of this crisis the schools of Orleans Parish might be closed with more than 90,000 children locked out of their classrooms. It also appeared probable that the public school systems throughout the state would be similarly affected if this were to occur.

As part of an effort to head off this crisis and forestall school closing this fall, the Stern Family Fund asked the Southern Regional Council to provide certain educational services. It was thought that the Council might provide interpretive materials concerning similar crises throughout the South and that the Council could advise in local educational efforts. It was understood that the Council could be involved only in educational and research activity and not in political or legal actions. However, in order that this may be a fully rounded report of community efforts, activities undertaken by others as well as the Council are described below.

After an analysis of possible lines of activity and of the resources available, it was agreed that the problem should be attacked from three angles.

1). It was felt that an effort should be made to initiate litigation in the federal courts on behalf of white litigants to enjoin the Governor and others from acting under state statutes providing for school closing, etc. The problem is one primarily of conflicting state and federal action and there is little that local authorities can do in a constructive way until this conflict is resolved. In no Southern community to date had legal action been attempted to forestall school closing, but there was some legal opinion to the effect that such injunctive proceedings might be possible and successful.

2). It was agreed that there should be an intensive effort to mobilize economic leadership in support of orderly compliance and against any state action to close down the schools. It was felt that the top business leaders of New Orleans could, if they would, have considerable influence on the future policies of the Governor concerning the school crisis.

3). It was further agreed that there should be a stepped up effort in community education concerning the issues involved in the school crisis. It was felt that large numbers of New Orleans citizens were uninformed and complacent about the situation and unaware of the potential danger to public education in general. Two committees of white citizens were already active in educational efforts, SOS, Inc. and the Committee on Public Education. It was felt that the efforts of these groups might be amplified and more effectively coordinated in the weeks ahead.

It was agreed that LK would be responsible for encouraging any possible legal activity and for the involvement of economic leadership. PR agreed to spend considerable time in New Orleans during the month of August and accepted responsibility for counseling with SOS and CPE.

A maximum of $6,000 each was allocated for financial assistance to each of these educational groups. The funds are being channeled through the Southern Regional Council to two public relations firms acting for the committees. An additional sum of $4,000 was set aside for fees to the two agencies. It was agreed that PR's travel and expenses in New Orleans will be reimbursed as part of the cooperative arrangement. Funds expended through the Council were designated exclusively for educational purposes.

As a result of these arrangements for advice and financial assistance, both SOS and CPE have been able to carry on increasingly active educational programs. Their efforts have overlapped only slightly and their combined impact represents a more effective campaign than has been possible in the past in such places as Little Rock, Norfolk, Charlottesville, or Atlanta during similar crisis periods.

Because of limitations of time and money, it was determined that the two committees should concentrate their educational efforts in the greater New Orleans area. The two groups took the position that the issue before the people was not one of integration vs. segregation but one of schools or no schools. Their efforts were aimed primarily at awakening the citizens to a realization that schools might be destroyed, that public school closure would have disastrous social and economic consequences, that so-called private schools would not be an adequate or equal substitute for public education, etc. It was hoped that this educational campaign would create a shift in public opinion which would be receptive to orderly compliance with the decision of the federal court and which would become increasingly resistant to state actions which would close the schools.

The major activities of these two committees to date are as follows:

I. SOS, Inc.

A. An early distribution of some 500 copies of a mimeographed analysis of the school crisis. These were distributed to civic and community leaders.

B. Distribution of some 5,000 copies of the religious declaration by some 96 ministers and rabbis. These were distributed primarily through church channels of ministers who were supporters of the statement.

C. The distribution of 15,000 printed brochures concerning the effects of school closing, primarily emphasizing the economic aspects. These went, mostly by direct mail, to business and industrial leadership.

D. The preparation and distribution of 1,600 copies of an analysis of the legal factors in the crisis. These went to attorneys throughout the city and to leading politicians and office holders.

E. The sponsorship of some 15 twenty-second TV spots on two

television stations during the week of August 15. The spots included artwork, announcements, and promotional material for SOS.

F. The distribution of 300 copies of a special article from the Harvard Business Review emphasizing the adverse economic effects. These also went to business and economic leaders.

G. The encouragement of a high school youth group known as SAFE (Students Associated for Education). This group issued several statements of its own and received considerable publicity from an effort to call on the Governor.

H. The sponsorship of a visit to New Orleans by Mr. William Shepheard, prominent business man from Norfolk, Virginia. It was planned to use Mr. Shepheard on television and to bring him into contact with various business and civic leaders so that he could interpret the adverse experience of Norfolk during the more than a semester that schools were closed there.

I. The publication of a regular newsletter, each issue of which carried information and analysis of the crisis and was sent to several thousand persons.

J. Efforts to encourage other groups and organizations to come out in support of public schools. Some of these efforts were successful.

K. The sponsorship of several mass meetings to dramatize the cause of public education.

L. The issuance of a series of press statements setting forth the position of SOS on various aspects of the crisis. A considerable degree of free press and TV publicity was acquired in this fashion.

II. CPE

A. The preparation and distribution of 30,000 general brochures on the school crisis. These were aimed at the average citizen and were aimed primarily at parents of public school children.

B. The sponsorship of six 700 to 800 line ads in both New Orleans newspapers. These ads analyzed various aspects of the problem such as the adverse effects of school closing, the dangers involved in "private" education, etc. They also included membership blanks and there was an encouraging degree of return of these blanks.

C. The sponsorship in New Orleans of a visit by Mr. J. J. Brewbaker, former Superintendent of the Norfolk Public School System. Mr. Brewbaker addressed a mass meeting of 500 persons, was interviewed by radio and TV, and received wide press publicity. He also met off the record with members of the School Board and administrative staff. He discussed the problems of desegregation from the standpoint of the professional educator.

D. The organization of a telephone committee to provide communication between members of the organization and to solicit new members.

E. Cooperation with LK concerning the planned legal action. All of the 31 white litigants concenned with this action were members of CPE. The attorney concerned is a member of the board of CPE.

September 1, 1960

Mr. C. A. Rogers
Fitzgerald Advertising Agency
Lee Circle Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Andy:

This is just to say that barring a relapse or some other contingencies, I hope to be in New Orleans for a couple of days next week, arriving Tuesday morning, September 6.

Shall we implement our delayed Tuesday evening agenda on the 6th?.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

September 1, 1960

Mr. Dan Evans
Swigart and Evans
327 Exchange Place
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Dan:

This is just to say that barring a relapse or other unexpected contingencies, I hope to be in New Orleans for a couple of days next week, arriving Tuesday morning, September 6.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

P. S. May we please have 3 or 4 sets of the ads you have used. The local HOPE group wants a set and they may well be helpful as models in future situations.

September 1, 1960

Via Air Mail

Miss Betty Wisdom
417 Hillary Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Betty:

This is just to say that barring a relapse or some other contingencies, I hope to be in New Orleans for a couple of days next week, arriving around noon Tuesday, September 6.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

September 2, 1960

Mrs. N. H. Sand
1447 Granada Drive
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Sand:

This is just to say that barring a relapse or some other contingency, I hope to be in New Orleans for a couple of days next week, arriving around noon Tuesday, September 6.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

September 2, 1960

Via Air Mail

Mrs. C. W. Coffey
56 Thrasher Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Kay:

This is just to say that barring a relapse or some other contingency, I hope to be in New Orleans for a couple of days next week, arriving around noon Tuesday, September 6.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

P.S. Persons close to the coordinating committee for Negro students here say that nothing is known of any plans for sit-ins or other student demonstrations in New Orleans in the immediate future.

MEMORANDUM September 13, 1960

(cc:
To: Mary Sand, (Gladys Cahn, Andy Rogers
and Betty Wisdom)
From: Paul Rilling

Mrs. Cahn called this morning and expressed concern about the current situation and disagreement with what she understood were my suggestions concerning activities of SOS at the present time and in the immediate future. In view of her concerns, I thought it might be wise for me to reconsider the situation and to set down on paper for your thinking my views.

Previous to the recent ruling of the three judge federal court, the situation seemed to be such that schools would be closed unless there was some fundamental change in the situation. Under these circumstances, we all agreed that there was a strong need for committees which could rally public opinion in support of public schools and against prevailing laws providing for school closure. SOS was the first such group to be organized in New Orleans and in my opinion has incurred a considerable debt of gratitude on the part of the total community for its efforts to awaken a largely apathetic public opinion.

Under these conditions, it was urgent that SOS carry out an aggressive campaign to attempt to motivate some change of opinion on the part of the public and responsible groups.

With the federal court decision voiding school closure laws and ultimately setting the date of desegregation for November 14, the situation changed in several important respects. At the present time the situation is in our favor, and unless there is a substantial change in the legal or political situation, public schools will remain open and will be desegregated in November. With public statements of support for public education by the Mayor, both newspapers, and such influential groups as the Junior Chamber of Commerce and the Central Trades Council, a number of the immediate objectives of SOS have been attained. It was always our hope ~~as we understood it~~ that school closure could be forestalled and that the regular channels of community leadership could be motivated to speak out.

Obviously, under the present circumstances, arguments in behalf of open schools and against closed schools are not as valid as they were previously. Barring further action by the Governor, the schools will be open. The present legal and political situation is at the moment adequate and we need no longer to campaign for a change in this situation. Of Course, if the Governor calls a special legislative session or attempts to close the schools, we will again be required to work aggresively and openly for some change in that situation.

It seems to me therefore that whereas we were previously in an aggressive situation, advocating change, we are presently in a defensive situation, hoping things will remain in status quo. I think at this juncture we should react to misstatements or other significant activities by the opposition. We should also make any contribution we can to the smooth implementation of the desegregation order of November 14.

I would summarize my present recommendations for SOS as follows:

1). Continued distribution of materials through direct mailing, etc.
2). Quick answers to ~~letters~~ lies and misstatements of fact.
3). Quiet conferences with the Mayor, Police Chief, etc. as discussed in our planning meeting to recommend adequate measures on D-Day.
4). The possible organization of the law and order committee previously discussed. Perhaps the chairman of the Central Trades Council and a prominent business man could serve as co-chairmen as you and I discussed last week.
5). Continued meetings of the youth group to keep the group alert for future opportunities to react to moves by the other side.
6). Continued contact with membership to hold the organization together through newsletters, possible use of telephone committees, etc.

Needless to say, SOS is an independent organization and can act as it sees fit. The procedures that have been set up were intended to be of assistance to the organization. SOS is, of course, free to use its own money and set its own strategy as it sees fit, whether or not you and your board may happen to agree or disagree with me or anyone else.

According to my present plans, I will be back in New Orleans Thursday September 22. I am on call if I should be needed before that time.

September 20, 1960

Mr. Lester Kabacoff
Edgar Stern Family Fund
521 Royal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Kaby:

I believe that during our last conversation we were not sure whether or not it would continue to be necessary for me to come to New Orleans during the present state of affairs, unless there were other adverse developments. I have been in touch with both of the committees in recent days and I feel that their plans for the next few weeks and their zeal to do "something" are such that I am planning to return to New Orleans on Wednesday, September 28.

Let me know if you disagree with these plans and if you feel we should terminate or suspend our cooperative arrangements concerning my visits to New Orleans.

Expenses to date include $7,253.00 to CPE. This includes their PR fee. My expenses to date are $639. This includes Harold Fleming's trip to New Orleans. I would also like to charge Mr. Brewbaker's trip to New Orleans against this account, in view of his staff relationship to SRC. We will add this if you concur. SOS has about $2,500 left to spend, although we have been asked for none as yet.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

September 20, 1960

Mrs. C. W. Coffey
56 Thrasher Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Kay:

An important meeting in connection with the Atlanta situation is scheduled for this Friday, and I am quite anxious to attend. Unless my presence is particularly necessary this week, I plan to come to New Orleans Wednesday, September 28.

Sincerely,

Paul Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR/sm

MEMORANDUM September 20, 1960

To: Mary Sand, Betty Wisdom, Gladys Cahn, Andy Rogers

From: Paul Rilling

An important meeting in connection with the Atlanta situation is scheduled for this Friday and I am quite anxious to attend. Unless my presence is particularly required this week, I plan to come to New Orleans Wednesday, September 28.

PMR/sm

Atlanta, Georgia
September 21, 1960

Mrs. Betty Wisdom
4-1) 417 Hillary Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Betty:

I was most intrigued by the obscure article of law which you turned up and your ideas in connection with it.

I would counsel against the immediate implementation of this effort to remove Emile Wagner. My opinions are based both on strategic and personal grounds. Strategically, I would be a little concerned about resistance and stalling tactics by the District Attorney. I would also be somewhat hesitant to take such action unless there was reason to feel that the district judge would be in sympathy with the action. I think that if such action were brought and the judge were to rule for Mr. Wagner, this would boomerang considerably.

I would personally be uncomfortable about this action on other grounds. I think it is a dangerous precedent for public officials to be subject to legal attack because of convictions or opinions, even when such convictions are strongly against my conception of the public interest and run counter to constitutional principles. Certainly Mr. Wagner's statements and comments might seem to be in violation of his oath to uphold the constitution. On the other hand, his offenses are those of opinion rather than of action in his official capacity. Mr. Wagner has not acted as a member of the school board nor, I think, has he urged the school board to act in defiance of federal court rulings. He has advocated school closing if necessary, but so far as we know, state-wide school closing by legislative authority might well be constitutional. I think we might have trouble sustaining a legal charge of "gross misconduct." I believe that wide latitude should be allowed in expression of even extreme opinion in order to safeguard the right of free speech.

If any direct legal action were taken by courts or legislature against the four majority members of the board, then I think this gambit would be a good counter action. At the present time, however, I would hold back because a) it might not work; b) it bothers my civil libertarian conscience; c) it might provoke counteraction against the majority members of a more serious nature than is now being carried on.

"SOS can, of course, act ~~as it sees fit~~ it chooses."

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling

PMR/sm

THE EDGAR STERN FAMILY
521 ROYAL STREET
NEW ORLEANS 16

LESTER E. KABACOFF
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

September 23, 1960

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I have your letter of September 20 and as of the present moment I really don't see any need for your coming to New Orleans. The situation is quiet and although I am quite sure that the Citizens Council is doing its utmost to get the Governor to call a special session, personally I am of the belief that nothing should be done right now. If your coming to New Orleans on September 28 would result in keeping the various groups quiet I'd be all for it. Since you know of their feelings, I leave it to your judgment on that score.

Mrs. Stern is out of the city at this time and is not expected to return until Tuesday the 27th at the earliest. I would prefer for her to be in the city on your next visit and when I know of her return I will so advise you. You wanted the opportunity to meet her and she indicated to me that she would like to discuss the situation with you. Therefore, It might be wise to tell the various groups to hold their fire. If anything happens you will know it soon enough.

I also believe no further funds ought to be spent with S.O.S. for the moment for obvious reasons. We do have an obligation to the public relations firm for $2500 which could be utilized for that purpose.

Kind personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

Lester E. Kabacoff

LEK:EMM
Dictated but not read.
cc: Mrs. Edgar B. Stern

September 30, 1960

Mr. Lester Kabacoff
Edgar Stern Family Fund
521 Royal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Kaby:

Following your suggestion, I did not come to New Orleans last week, as you may have noted.

I have been in touch with both groups during this week and I do feel that I should come over next week. There is considerable restlessness within the groups and a number of things that need to be thought through. Furthermore, my travel schedule is so involved for October that this is virtually the only opportunity for me to get to New Orleans this month without difficulty.

I hope that Mrs. Stern will be in the city. I am anxious to meet with her when it is convenient. My present plans call for me to be in New Orleans Wednesday and Thursday, October 5 and 6, arriving Tuesday night and leaving Thursday evening. I am looking forward to seeing you for at least some time during that period if your schedule permits.

My regards to Gloria and to the Royal Orleans.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

MEMORANDUM September 30, 1960

To: Kay Coffey, Gladys Cahn, Mary Sand, Andy Rogers

From: Paul Rilling

There is an old fable about a man who cried wolf too often. Irregardless, I hereby proclaim that I will be in New Orleans the 5th and 6th of October, arriving Tuesday night and departing Thursday evening.

Barring death or hurricane, I hope to see you during this period. I am asking for reservations at the Prince Conti.

October 10, 1960

HCF PR

New Orleans

Things are relatively unchanged in New Orleans. The two committees are generally keeping out of the public limelight, but attempting to spread their influence through direct mailings, person to person contacts in the city and throughout the state. The group in Baton Rouge has been formally organized and is active. It is known as OPEN. The first three letters stand for Operation Public Education. No one seems to know what the N stands for, but opposition suggests, 'Negro". This group is carrying out a series of neighborhood coffee meetings and has attracted a membership of 400 to date. They have a friendly and cooperative press in Baton Rouge.

Kabacoff seems to no longer be working on the school problem. He takes the position that all has been done that can be done and that it now rests in the lap of the gods or the Governor. He feels that all public efforts in behalf of public education should be soft pedalled.

There are thousands of rumors circulating, all from "authoritative" sources. It is possible that the school board may admit some Negro children prior to the November 14 deadline. October 7 is or was the cut-off day for applications for Negro students.

The Governor has said that he will not convene a special session. No one can figure out what he could do to prevent desegregation short of a special session or closure of all schools, but there is much fear that he may think of something. Attorney General Gremillion has privately told friends that there are no plans to close down schools regardless. Both sides are extremely quiet, in fact, Emile Wagner has dropped out of ~~sight~~ sight rather mysteriously for the past two weeks. He has addressed no meetings, did not attend the latest school board meeting and has not even picked up the pictures of his daughters wedding though they have been ready for some time. Private rumors have it he is out of the city.

I did not see Mrs. Stern; she is still in New York because of the illness of her daughter. She did get back for the opening of the Royal Orleans, but left immediately.

Oct. 10

p. 2 -- New Orleans

One of the majority members of the school board will be up for re-election November 8. He will be opposed by the president of the white educational association, in what is regarded as a referendum on the school issue. Members of both committees are naturally very active in his behalf.

INDEPENDENT WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION

October 11, 1960

Representative George D. Tessier
1443 Joseph St.
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Tessier,

As you know, the Independent Women's Organization is greatly concerned about the future of the public school system in Louisiana. We of the I.W.O. feel strongly that there is no workable substitute for free public education in our city or in our state. The failure of tuition-grant schools and tutoring groups in cities like Little Rock and Norfolk, and in half-a-dozen smaller communities as well, proves this point beyond a reasonable doubt.

Because the I.W.O. is deeply committed to the cause of public education, we call upon you, as a legislator from Orleans Parish, to do everything within your power to keep our public schools open.

Yours sincerely,

(Mrs. Samuel Wilson)
Chairman
Independent Women's Organization

Paul,

For your files, if you keep such things. Copies went to the governor and all the Orleans legislators.

B.W.

Dear Paul,

I don' date my letters because I hardly ever know the date and I hate putting the wrong one down. I just checked on today's date and it's Wednesday, Oct 26th.

I know I said that I wouldn't mention this again but I must, just once...your presence here would be greatly appreciated by us all, and if you could give us a good deal of your time during the first weeks of November it would be a tremendous help.The session wasn't called today, as you know, but the rumors persist as strongly as ever that there will be one...possibly even after the November 14th deadline.Our nerves are pretty frayed, as you will have gathered, and we need your advice and good sense badly.

The Sutherland campaign is not going too well, in my opinion. It's very hard to get workers, the public seems to think that all is well, and a dreadful number of people still don't realize that there is a school board election in the offing. To make matters worse, the ballot has been set up in such a way as to make it appear that two candidates are to be elected instead of one, and since we usually do have two I'm afraid lots of voters willv vote for two and invalidate their votes. By the way, for the first time in the history of the state the school board may go into a second primary if one candidate doesn't get two-thirds of the vote(I think it's two-thirds, but it may be a different fraction.) I think this is why the White Citizens are running three candidates instead of just one.McCoy and Vesy won't split the opposition, more's the pity, but it's quite likely that they will draw votes from Sutherland...McCoy because her pitch is that there ought to be a woman on the board (and lots of sensible women, potential Sutherland voters, agree with her) , and Vesy because his grandiose plan for increasing school services will appeal to those who have always wanted this increased service. You know, and I know, that these platforms are simply camouflage for a program of school closing, butthis is really not apparent to some people I've been talking to. McCoy and Vesy won't get WCC votes...Singreen will get those..but they will certainly attract some votes from our side.

So far no one has protested the plan of segregation by

sex, although it is certainly discriminatory. Those who would logically protest it are too anxious about the future of the schools to want to rock the boat, and the rest just don't care .

The IWO board, to my great disappointment, has decided not to oppose any of the amendments publicly. I don't really know why they're afraid of doing this, but they are. We are, however, instructing our own members at a meeting tomorrow. Amendment # 9 is in my part of the program and I plan to denounce it roundly. I am sure to be opposed by some of our old ladies, who are fearfully cautious, but this is routine and they always call me later and apologize. Too silly, but they're the founders of IWO and they always have their say.

Of course you're right about the teachers not quitting, so I can't take the proffered bet. It's just one of those crazy rumors we keep hearing. Mr. Sutherland told Mary that the teachers and principals were definitely going to be given special instruction prior to integration. I still wish she'd go talk to Redmond, but she doesn't want to.

I just remembered...Gloria's argument against the IWO condemning Proposition # 9 is as follows: Right now, the most important thing we have to worry about is the future of the schools. We should be willing to make any concession to those possessed of Negrophobia to preserve the schools. I told her that she was doing exactly what the segregationists do, linking all segregation/integration problems whether or not there was any logical connection, but the board agreed with her, as is natural since she is one of the best members and I'm very junior to her in every way. The worst of it is that I can't discover that any white organization has taken a strong stand against # 9. I keep hoping that labor will oppose it, but I'm really afraid that it will pass. And if it does pass, I don't know how we'll ever get rid of it. On its face it conforms to the Constitution's formula, doesn't it? We all know that it's a segregation measure, but could that be proved to the satisfaction of a court? I can't find any federal law which says that a state must not discriminate against a voter on moral grounds. I hope very much that you will tell me I'm wrong.

As far as I know the Suitable Homes Law crisis is still very much with us. There was a hint today that the Welfare Department and HEW might reach a compromise, but you will be able to follow all that in the T*P. The hearing is still set for November 2nd, and it is still a potentially explosive situation..yet another reason for asking you to come down early in November. Presumably that one hearing could

result in the cut-off of the funds...or so a man on the Welfare Board tells me...and I can't believe that this would go unnoticed by the electorate. Davis might claim ignorance..never, indeed, was there so justifiable a claim...but very few people believe anything he says anymore.I have been putting a lot of pressure on my father to go to Davis, or to send Bill Helis or Doc Walmsley to Davis, to insist that he order Gremillion to reverse the ruling which stirred all this up originally,and Mother has weighed in on my side, but I'm fairly sure nothing will come of it. Davis' big backers feel to a man that if they can persuade him to leave thex schools alone they will have done well, and they don't want to be bothered with any other state problems. Very discouraging. I suppose that when you elect a do-nothing governor you can't be too surprised when he does nothing.. If and when the story of integration in New Orleans ever gets written you must allow me to contribute a long footnote on the deadly apathy towards progress in New Orleans, and the reasons for it.This is one of the few American cities I know of in which the populace is still content with bread and circuses once a year and the aristocracy , having provided the free show, feels no obligation to provide anything further. What we really need, and what I hope we will someday get, is a huge,ambitious middle class.

I'm both sorry and surprised to hear that you didn't get to the conference...sorry because I8m sure it was great fun, and surprised because Mr. Tureaud told me you were there. I should say, I told him you were there and he agreed.

Up until today I felt rather optimistic about Kennedy's chances. Today I read TIME and NEWSWEEK, and they were so pessimistic about Nixon's chances that I think there must be a catch in it somewhere. After we discussed the merits and demerits of Dr. Gallup, I made a private, nationwide survey of my own, using methods unknown to science, and when I added everything up I found that while Nixon and Kennedy both were going to carry twenty-three states..there were some I just didn't know about...Kennedy will poll a vote in the Electoral College somewhere from 270 to 300. I couldn't have been more surprised.If I am more right than Dr Gallup in this courageous prediction I shall order a gold, sigma-shaped pin, and if I'm wrong I won't care about anything, if Nixon wins, that is.I didn't

figure the popular vote because I haven't got an adding machine. I'll show you the state-by-state breakdown if you want to see it. I still think I'm just as likely to be correct as the so-called scientific polls.I'm told that Canada and Switzerland are nice places to live if the worst comes to the worst.

I won't send you any more stickers unless you want to plaster your windshield with them.

Betty

Please thank Mrs Miller for her kind and thoughtful note to me.

Sunday, Oct 24

Dear Paul,

Practically nothing to report . The Archbishop seems to have rallied after a severe illness, poor old fellow, but it may not last. I hope he lives to see the thing he's wanted for so long come to pass.

I just came from talking to a meeting of women at Dillard, sponsored by Mrs. Dent's club.I reviewed the entire ballot and I'm afraid I didn't do too well. I went much too fast, and although I've studied them carefully, there were far too many amendments I didn't perfectly understand. However, the ladies couldn't have been nicer; they all xx took copious notes and they all promised to campaign real hard for Matt Sutherland. Mr Tureaud was there, and got up after I had finished to advise everyone there to vote against all the amendments on principle.I could have wrung his dear old neck. I may vote against them all myself, but I don't think it's right to advise anyone else to do it.Afterward he told me he thought that there might be a special session, but that he thought they could enjoin all the legislators separately from closing the schools.I'm pretty sure he's wrong..after all, how can you stop a state from closing all its schools if it wants to? Do you know anything about the likelihood of this? I'd like an opinion on it.

I've been working with Rosa on the preparation of the precinct books for the Sutherland workers...a dead bore, but it has to be done. As you may have heard from Andy, Fitzgerald is going to work on the Sutherland campaign, at the behest of Mrs. Stern, I gather. They'll do radio and TV spots, a little ~~radio~~ newspaper advertising, and for some reason they expect to have to recruit poll workers. I expect some coordination between the citizens' groups and Fitzgerald ~~[illegible]~~ is in order, but in any case SOS has promised to deliver the workers. That means poll watching, xx placarding, and handing out material, and I'll do my very best to get out of it if I can because it, too, is a dead bore.I really hate poll work but I usually end up doing it just the same.

The economic report for Baton Rouge and the next SOS newsletter are being printed now and I hope to have them early next week. In the newsletter I prepared the membership for what might happen if a session is called, told them what we wanted them to do,

and reviewed the qualifications of the school board candidates. I didn't endorse Sutherland specifically, but no one who reads it can have any doubt that he's the man who's got to win. I'm working now on a shorter letter to all the Negro ministers in the city, urging them to call the attention of their congregations to the importance of the Sutherland candidacy. I wish I dared send a similar one to the white clergy, but I don't think I'd better.

If my typing seems worse than usual it's because I was putting up a Kennedy poster the other day and stupidly mashed a staple into my thumb. Pulling it out hurt more than stapling it in. First blood to Kennedy, anyway. I think now he'll carry Louisiana and maybe even Mississippi, so I guess I'll owe you a dollar.

I still hope..and so do Mary and Peggy and Ann..that you will find some way to spend a few days down here around election time. Mary will probably write you about this herself. Everyone thinks that Sutherland's success or failure will play a large part in determining what Davis and the legislature do or don't do about the schools.. and if by any chance he loses or is forced into a second primary a special session is almost certain to be called at once. We would all like to have you here, for calm and reasonable advice, if that should happen. I know it's a lot to ask, and if you can't manage it, say so plainly and I won't badger you about it any more...but I do hope you can.

Incidentally, the Legislative Council says that it is preparing several bills to be presented at a special session...one of them arranging "legislative interposition". What does this mean? Has it ever been done before?

Andy now is pretty sure a special session will be called before November 14th. He was dubious at first, but Frank Ellis (campaign manager for Kenndy) and Senator Mike O'Keefe both told him a session was practically a cinch, so we're laying plans. My own feeling is that we'll probably get one after the election whether Sutherland wins or loses, since if he wins Davis will assume that New Orleans doesn't want schools, and if he loses the WCC will have to make a desperation play. I have asked my cousin Francis what he has heard about this...Francis is a White Citizen...but he's so pompous and out of touch with reality that all he'll tell me is not to bother my head about such things, the menfolk will take care of me and the schools, and a way will somehow be found to prevent

the implementation of the integration order.Which reminds me..I hope you put the Unpledged Electors sticker to appropriate use.

Five votes have changed from Nixon to Kennedy since you were last here, including the Atlanta vote of Paula Douglass.I hope this indicates a trend. The boys who work in my favorite market are for Kennedy to a boy, and they've been handing out buttons and stickers assiduously. Friday one of them told me that all of Fortier High School was for Kennedy.So is all of New York City, from what I hear from friends there. I doubt if I'll live through this election. The last one nearly killed me. I have decided to forsake total abstinence on election night, just to cushion the results. I wanted to creep into the Fitzgerald parking lot and plaster all the cars with Kennedy stickers, but Mary is against it.

Johnson's appearance here was a smashing success, and I loved his speech, which was very statesmanlike . Truman seems to have gone over well...I didn't go to hear him, I just couldn't drag myself, but he was kindly received by the idiot in the State House.

The Welfare situation is ticking away like an unexploded bomb. Gremillion shows no signs of reversing his ruling, which caused all the ~~xx~~ trouble, Davis is utterly indifferent to all of it, and the Welfare Board now is ~~xxxxxly~~ very much afraid that we'll lose all our Federal aid to dependent children. Mr. Tureaud thinks that we will lose it, and that it will take a blow like that to bring the state to its senses, with the exception of Jimmie Idiot Davis who has no senses to be revived.A special session is still possible in this regard.

Monday

The latest rumor, which may be fact by the time you get this, is that the session will be called Wednesday morning to meet Oct 31. It will be a 12 day session, twenty-six items are to be in the call, and they claim it'll be called with ~~out~~ or without Davis' consent. I almost hope it comes to pass - this

war of nerves is getting us all down. The possibility of addressing the school board out of office is being discussed again. Mary is writing you tonight and she may be more coherent than I am at present. My hair is getting rather gray, which is understandable, and my little black dog's hair is turning so fast his ears are gray, which is not understandable unless it's the strain of living with me.

Please get in touch with me and Mary as soon as you can.

Betty

P.S. A word of cheer – a hundred years ago Victoria Claflin Woodhull ran for the Presidency on a platform of female suffrage and free love. She never voted, but she was the mistress of one of the Vanderbilts.

October 18, 1960

Mrs. Betty Wisdom
413 Hillary Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Wisdom:

Paul Rilling wanted you to know how much he appreciated the good long letter which came just before he took off for Tennessee and several meetings. He did not have time to reply before leaving, but I am sure you will be hearing from him soon.

With best wishes for your work in New Orleans.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Timothy Miller
secretary to Paul Rilling

October 25, 1960

Mrs. Betty Wisdom
413 Hillary Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Betty:

One of my problems in answering your letters is that you never date them. This means that I never really know how long they have been sitting here, so don't feel the proper sense of guilt when many weeks have elapsed.

I note from the Times-Picayune that the rumors concerning the special session are now in the press. This indicates that efforts to develop contacts throughout the state make sense and may well pay off in the near future.

It certainly would be a tragic development if the crisis over the welfare situation were to result in a special session which would then mess up the school problem. I can see the kind of dilemma this puts you in. It seems to me that SOS should simply take the position that no special session is necessary to deal with the school situation and that such a session could do no good at this time. It seems to me that SOS would be creating some confusion concerning its public image if it were to oppose a special session for other reasons, specifically, the welfare situation.

I certainly agree with you that putting the members of the ministerial group on your mailing list was a proper move. I don't see how simply sending materials to people, some of whom are Negroes, would run much risk of criticism of SOS. Segregation by mail is indeed too absurd.

I have been following the developments in the school board election. It isn't yet clear to me whether the election is by majority or plurality. If it is by plurality, it would seem to me that the four man race would react to our advantage. With the issue drawn as clearly as it seems to be from the press reports, persons favoring public schools would favor Southerland. The opposition, however, on the other hand, would probably be split and confused. How is it looking as of now?

Thank you for the Kennedy sticker. It has been put on the car and if performing good service.

I am not impressed with the plan of segregation by sex and consider it of very doubtful constitutionality since it is limited to integrated grades. The segregation by sex of all first grades might be permissable, but to handle it in the manner announced would seem to be clearly discriminatory and therefore in violation of the 14th amendment, if it should be protested. Let us hope that there will be no protest.

The propositions you note in the coming election are extremely dangerous as you know. I would hope that some sort of public effort could be mounted to defeat proposition #9. This would not be proper activity for SOS, but certainly the IWO and any other group you can think of ought to fight it on the grounds of the number of white people who would be disfranchised, interference with suffrage, as well as the obvious factors.

Thank you for the books. I am enjoying A Death in the Family and hope to get into the others shortly. I have purchased Babs Deal's book but have not had a chance to read it yet.

I am willing to bet you that not more than a handful of teachers would resign if and when desegregation comes. This kind of threat is almost always made in advance and has never yet been fulfilled. For some strange reason, despite the pay level involved, public school teachers will accept most anything quiescently before giving up their jobs.

I did not get to the Kennedy conference in New York after all. I was not happy about this, but it was a policy decision based on the seemingly partisan aspects of the meeting.

Let me know how things are going and tell me that my presense is needed shortly after November 1.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling

PMR/sm

SAVE OUR SCHOOLS INC.

1520 Jefferson Avenue, N.O. 15, La. Un. 1-2791

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Mrs. Charles Keller, Jr.
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Harold I. Lief, M.D.
Edward Rogge
Mrs. Norbert H. Sand
Mrs. Charles Stich
Mrs. Betty Wisdom

October 26, 1960

Dear Paul,

We would like you to come to New Orleans as soon as possible.

The school situation is getting tense with the strong rumors of the special session.

We need your "on the spot" advice about many things.

Sincerely,

Mary E. Sand
President, S.O.S.

October 28, 1960

Mr. Lester Kabacoff
Edgar Stern Family Fund
521 Royal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Kaby,

Just a note to say that I am planning to be in New Orleans for a couple of days next Thursday and Friday. I look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

October 28, 1960

Mrs. N. H. Sand
1447 Granada Drive
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mary:

I think I will be able to come to New Orleans for several days beginning Thursday, November 3. I have been following the rumors of a special session. It does indeed look tense, but at least several of the rumored dates for such a call being issued have already passed.

As you think in terms of contacts out in the state that would be useful to generate public pressure during such a session, I think it worth noting that both in Virginia and in Georgia it was found useful and necessary for a person or persons to travel to various communities throughout the state to establish contacts.

I look forward to seeing you soon. Good luck.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling

PMR/sm
cc: Betty Wisdom

October 28, 1960

Mrs. C. W. Coffey
56 Thrasher Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Kay:

I have been following the rumors about a special session in the newspapers, and rejoice whenever one of the rumored dates has passed quietly.

As you think in terms of contacts out in the state that would be useful to generate public pressure during such a session, I think it worth noting that both in Virginia and Georgia, it was found useful and necessary for a person or persons to travel to various communities throughout the state to establish such contacts.

I believe I will be coming through New Orleans the 3rd and 4th and look forward to seeing you at that time.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling

PMR/sm

****

MARION A. WRIGHT, PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY
DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
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EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
Auburn 3-6764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date October 28, 1960

To: Paul M. Rilling From: RHA

Subject: NEW ORLEANS PROJECT

Amount Received		$ 10,000.00
Disbursements:		
Printing, Promotion, etc.	$ 8,477.75	
Travel and Communication	1,016.21	9,493.96
Balance		$ 506.04

November 9, 1960

Mrs. C. W. Coffey
56 Thrasher Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Kay:

I have just heard the final word about the Senate action on the bills and am feeling about as discouraged as you probably are now.

I think that the various groups that were active in support of public schools did one of the most effective jobs of lobbying that has been carried forward at any Southern legislative session concerned with the school crisis. It is a sad and amazing thing that so few of the legislators were willing to even consider the implications of some of those bills and their potential for direct federal intervention and violence. I do feel that the work which you and others did in Baton Rouge awakened a number of citizens to these dangers.

I am only sorry that I was of so little assistance in this time of crisis.

Congratulations on the Sutherland victory. This should help some, anyway.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling

PMR/sm

Nov 24, 1960

Dear Paul,

Do you know a man named Allen Knight Chalmers? Do you think he could be of any helphhere? Should SOS bring him? ~~THXXXXX~~ Through an intermediary I learned that he is distressed about our situation, wants to help, and is willing to give us some time. He says he was a lot of help in Little Rock. I had this checked , scantily, and it seems that his assertion might be an exaggeration. My contact(I hate to be secretive, but he doesn't want to be identified) consulted Sam Rosenberg, who advised against Chalmers' importation by anyone but the NAACP. I know Mr. Chalmers ' name, from various letterheads and fund-raising letters, but this is all I have been able to find out about him.Please advise me on this as soon as you can.

By now you know that the legislature decided to pay the teachers, although the resolution was worded to exclude Redmond and possibly the teachers at McDonogh and Frantz. It also resolved that the Supreme Court and the Federal Government were following the teaching of Communism.They'll meet again on Sunday, and Senator Gravolet,who is Perez' man, allows as how they are going to introduce some mighty interesting resolutions at that time. One of them...I know this sounds crazy, but then they are crazy...is rumored to be a directive to our electors to withhold their votes from Kennedy. I still feel that sooner or later they are going to get around to setting up private schools.

Catherine has come up with an idea about the co-ops which is so good and so simple that I can hardly believe it hasn'T been tried, but here it is. She says that if the legislature sets up co-ops supported by the state, the Negro children should immediately apply to the co-ops, claiming that they are in fact public schools. Do you think this would work?I realize that it might force the state to retreat entirely from public education, but I begin to think that is the only course which will convince the diehards that they must fight for the schools...although sometimes I wonder if any thing will convince them.You'd never think, from their behavior, that a study of government is required in every ~~Lxxxx~~ Louisiana school.

CORE is in our hair again.I didn't even try to get it stopped; it just seemed too hopeless.Last Saturday a very young,

brash CORE field worker named Genevieve Hughes descended on Mary and made it plain that she thought we had handled things badly , with the implication that she was prepared to do much better. (I know I sound catty, but this is really the way Miss Hughes talked.) With Mary's help, she set up two projects...a house-to-house visitation, by students,in the Frantz area , with the object of coaxing the parents to return their kids to school..and a similar canvass of the ministers in the neighborhood. Both projects fell through. Miss Hughes couldn't find any students to talk to the parents. She herself talked to some of the ministers , all of whom told her that at this time they had no influence over their parishioners.When she realized that getting the children back to school was a long-term effort requiring infinite patience, tact and care, she abandoned that idea and began to organize a CORE workshop for the weekend. Word of this got to the legislature and heated words were spoken about it on the floor.I hope it won't cause any trouble, but of course it may.I sympathize with CORE, I am attuned to its objectives, and I know the local chapter contains some very fine members, but at the moment I wish it didn't exist. If you get the chance, please tell someone with authority in CORE that this faux pas is ill-timed, unreasonable, potentially dangerous and utterly exasperating.Furthermore I don't want any CORE Christmas cards. Sorry to be so cross, but I've had all I can stand for a while.Today I had to sit quietly while Kennedy was torn and dismembered like the Thanksgiving turkey; called a thief, a Communist, a destroyer of the American way, and other things too vile to repeat..and then the party turned on me and I had to listen to a half-hour of abuse for having, one would think, singlehandedly stolen the election for him.Naturally they think the election was stolen, and they assume that Nixon will fight it through the courts. I can't adequately convey the tone of the conversation. I imagine people talked like that about Roosevelt, but for sheer nastiness and concentrated malice I never heard anything like it.

Catherine and I will be listening to the next legislative session, pens and lawbooks in hand.

So be it
Selah
Amen
Om! Mani padme om.

Betty

P.S. The Grand Wizard of the Alabama Klan has been here for some days.

November 30, 1960

Mrs. Betty Wisdom
413 Hillary Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Betty:

I do not know Allen Knight Chalmers personally. We are somewhat familiar with his work and run across him from time to time. He lives in Boston and is on the faculty of the Theology School of Boston University. He has a Doctor of Theology degree and is the author of several books in the field of theology and human rights. He is on the national boards of the ACLU and the NAACP and is, or was, president of the legal defense society of the NAACP. Thurgood Marshall, who heads up the Legal Defense Fund of the NAACP thinks highly of him, and under these auspices Chalmers has functioned as a visitor to areas of trouble, etc. He does have some national reputation and is usually able to establish communication with white ministers where he goes. I think that what he actually accomplished in Little Rock and elsewhere is exaggerated but then such things usually are. He quite possibly could be of some service in improving communications or negotiations between community Negro leadership and white ministerial groups or even some other members of the white power structure. Chalmers is a white man.

I believe that it would be a mistake for Chalmers to come to New Orleans under SOS auspices. I understand from my sources, however, that Chalmers is going to New Orleans in the near future at any rate. A man was in my office this week who is going to spend a day in New Orleans to "arrange some contacts" for Chalmers in anticipation of his visit. I will let you know when I get more specific information on this.

Catherine's idea concerning Negro applications to coop schools seems to me completely valid. This strategy was considered by Negroes in the Virginia situation, specifically in Charlottesville, at the time schools were closed there. It was not used in Virginia because the Norfolk suit by white parents to reopen schools was deemed a more strategic move. There was also some feeling that for Negroes to apply to these schools would indicate some acceptance of or support of the idea of such schools. This is also the thinking behind Negro strategy in Prince Edward County. I think it would work, however, and might well be an effective weapon in the Louisiana situation should schools close completely.

The forces of moderation and liberalism seem now to have a good symbol in the person of this Methodist minister. I hope and trust that a number of white persons have called him to give him some comfort and support. We can assume that he is getting plenty of calls of the other kind. John Yungblut, who works with the Friends here in Atlanta and who had some contact with SOS in the early days when he was stationed in Louisiana, tells me that he understands that some of the ministers in the area of these two schools have been meeting and are thinking of trying some approach to white parents of the two schools. I am sorry, though not surprised that the CORE effort toward visitation in this area was not effective. Clearly someone or some group has got to establish contact with these white parents so that educational efforts may be made in the direction of returning the white children to school. Of course, this would

better be done by a group without a strong leftist image. It would not, I fear, be a proper project for SOS officially.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Direc

November 30, 1960

Mrs. R. C. Lancaster
Committee on Public Education
P. O. Box 8192, Gentilly Station
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Sarah:

During my last trip to New Orleans I talked with Kay a bit about the problem of state organization. I agreed with her that some organization of support throughout the state would be critical if public schools were closed and a long legislative battle seemed indicated. We agreed that it would be well to explore additional ways of mobilizing such support as soon as possible.

I indicated that I doubted if much could be achieved in this direction through additional mass mailings etc., outside of the city. As you indicated, the concerns of CPE have been well circulated recently in the press. As I told Kay, I believe that the only effective step that could conceivably be taken in the direction of state effort would involve a series of personal visitations by a field worker who could contact known friends and work from them to group meetings, etc. The Virginia Committee for Public Schools which did have an effective state movement at one time had a full-time paid man in the field. The HOPE organization which is having increasing success in this direction has had two women in the field approximately half-time each, in recent months. I realize that this sort of thing is easier discussed than carried out, what with financial limitations, the pressure of events in New Orleans, etc, but I had planned to discuss this with you after my conversation with Kay.

I have no immediate plans to return to New Orleans in the near future, but I do hope that you will keep me informed of significant developments not in the press. It looks as though we may be past the point of maximum danger from the standpoint of actual violence. Like everyone else, I await the federal court decision.

You should feel some considerable sense of achievement in the contribution that you and the Committee have made to the peace and order of the community through the court action, through conversations with officials on public order, the re-election of Mr. Sutherland, etc.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling

PMR/sm

Kay: I was pleased to note the news of your husband's promotion in the Times-Picayune. I trust this means support of public schools is good industrial politics.

cc to Kay Coffee

FINANCIAL STATEMENT TO DATE
New Orleans Project
December 2, 1960

Swigart & Evans

Service Fee	$1,500.00	
Supplies	800.00	
Postage, stuffing, mailing, etc.	1,750.00	
Printing	3,203.00	
Total	$7,253.00	(paid)

Fitzgerald Agency

Service Fee	$2,530.18	
Postage, supplies, mailing, etc.	427.59	
Printing	783.03	
Miscellaneous	32.98	
Radio & TV	2,165.00	
Total	$5,938.78	(paid - $1,224.75)

Paul Rilling's Expenses

Travel	$ 617.78
Communication, lodging, etc.	398.43
Total	$ 1,016.21

Total expended	$ 8,477.75
Total due	4,714.03
Total obligations	$14,207.99
Funds supplied	10,000.00
	$ 4,207.99

December 2, 1960

Mr. Lester Kabacoff
Edgar Stern Family Fund
521 Royal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Kabby,

As you can see from the enclosed summary, we are running a bit in the red. We would appreciate it if you could send on another check when convenient.

I am going to Houston next week and plan tentatively to stop off in New Orleans on my way back Thursday and Friday, December 8 and 9. The picture in New Orleans generally seems to be looking up. I hope to see you next week.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
Enclosure

December 6, 1960

HCF PR

New Orleans (December 4)

The SOS ladies are continuing to coordinate a project to gradually increase the number of white parents returning children to the two schools. It looks as though there will be no increase on Monday, probably just the ten that were there last Friday. Unless things worsen considerably on Monday, however, there will be 5 to 8 more on Tuesday. Some contacts have now been made concerning the McDonough School which currently has no white students. At least one person has been found who will probably break that boycott in the middle of next week.

The school board has decided not to use buses to run the boycott. This was at the recommendation of the Police Chief who felt that the buses would be more of a target than the cars. The police will crack down more firmly however, and there will be police escorts for the cars of mothers and children. The Police Chief has indicated that he thinks that if the segregationists are to make another major effort to maintain the boycott it will come in intensified activity this Monday or Tuesday. He will be prepared for this.

Classes will open shortly in the white cooperative school for the children of Franz and McDonough Schools. The cooperative has taken over a pool hall and presumably refurbished it for educational purposes. We will be getting a picture of this structure which I am told is really wild.

Rev. Foreman, the Methodist minister who has taken a strong stand has received the full backing of his Bishop and has received offers from a number of ministers, including "practically every Methodist minister in the city" to join him in attempts to walk through the boycott. He has rejected these offers on the grounds that he does not need outside assisance and that it might give the wrong impression.

A group of business men is meeting. This group may mean business. The group contains only a couple of top level business leadership, but

quite a number of middle level but well known persons.

The FBI is active in attempting to determine the leaders of the crowds around the two schools. It has been fairly well established that at least some of the mothers are coming from the neighboring parish, the stronghold of Leander Perez. Some of our people even think that these are being paid by Perez and the White Citizens Council, but there is no evidence of this as yet. I will be in New Orleans this coming Thursday and Friday.

December 14, 1960

Mr. C. A. Rogers
Fitzgerald Advertising Agency
Lee Circle Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Andy:

Before we can take care of some of your recent bills, I need to see a copy of the church ad. I presume we have this around some where, but I have not seen it yet. Also a copy of the letter which went to ministers, cited in your bill of December 9.

I am afraid that we cannot approve the use of funds through SRC for the expenses of your trip to Baton Rouge (Invoice P-5373). I believe the reasons for this position are fairly clear. You certainly should collect directly from SCS for this trip. If you have trouble with this, let's discuss it.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling

PMR/sm

December 19, 1960

Mrs. Fred Wright
7725 Plum Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Katherine:

Our analysis of legal possibilities in New Orleans has not been particularly fruitful. The situation seems to be somewhat as follows according to our legal advisers:

1) It would be possible for the school board to obtain an injunction against private persons interfering with the operation of desegregation. In Clinton, the school board secured such an injunction against "specified persons and others" so interfering. A similar injunction was secured by the school board of Hoxie, Arkansas during the crisis there. In Clinton, the school board was under federal court order there to desegregate. In Hoxie the board was moving voluntary. In both cases the injunction was secured in federal court.

2) There is some legal opinion to the effect that the federal government through the Department of Justice could intervene more directly under 5 U.S. Code Section 316 which permits the Attorney General to act as necessary to protect the interests of the United States. This is quite vague, however and has not been tested in this kind of situation.

3) The arrests made in Little Rock were not made on the basis of the kind of injunction noted above, but after investigation by the F. B. I. and prosecution by the U. S. Attorney. This kind of effort is presumably going forward in New Orleans.

4) In no case have the parents or the U.S. Attorney directly secured injunctions against crowd actions during desegregation disputes.

5) The action of the President in sending troops to Little Rock was under an old anti-insurrection statute which would not seem to apply to New Orleans.

Do you have any other ideas?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

Dec 21, 1960

Dear Paul,

First of all, congratulations and best wishes, thou very Benedick. Now you are guaranteed the happiest New Years I could possibly wish for you. What would you like for a present? And don't tell me not to bother because if you do I'll send you the head of Shelby Jackson on a silver salver.

I'm sorry Andy gave you hell about the Susskind program. I tried to stop him, but you know what the Arkansas Terror is like with the bit between his teeth...and anyway he felt just as I did when I talked to you Monday night. I wish you could have been here, in spirit, later today when the judges handed down their decisions and the first attempt to pass the new tax failed. Christmas came early for all of us. Now all I have to wish for is nice long jail sentences for Jackson, Aycock, and Jewell. I was in such tearing high spirits I actually finished my Christmas shopping.

I have several unfinished letters to you which I never sent because the situation is so fluid, and I figured I needed the day-to-day information more than you do.

Tomorrow Katherine Wright and I are being interviewed by a group of Nigerian students. That ought to be fun. I will report. Two days after Christmas I go to work with the fund-raiser we talked about . That will not be fun, and I will report on that too. God only knows when I willd do the work for the Civil Rights Subcommittee.

If I or any of us can be of any help to HOPE during your legislative session just let me know. I don't quite see how we could be, because I don't know what HOPE's plans are, but if our experiences could bring you any profit, just yell. I do honestly advise the ladies to take some small American flags with them to the sessions. I know they don't like to wave things, but I'm sure the opposition will be covered in the Stars and Bars, just as ours was, and we badly wanted a whole flock of Stars and Stripes to remind the legislators that we were still in the Union ...and of course we hadn't thought to bring any.

We finally completed the collecting of names for the parents' ad in support of the businessmen and Andy is going to rub CPE's nose in it, but good, as he may have told you. If you can ever find out the real reason why they...and they is the Lancasters and the Coffeys...refused to work on the ad, I'd dearly love to know it.I suspect that none of the excuses given so far is the real one. Incidentally , Sara says she is a cousin of Bilbo's, and she comes from Poplarville. I bet that in moments of weakness she claims to know just who lynched Mack Parker..'but of course she can't tell because she has to protect her sources.' I fear that the momentary cordiality between the two groups is gone, never to return. L'entente coute tres cher.

The IWO has embarked on a whole series of public statements, one or two a week, until this crisis is over. If you would like to have copies and a summary of what else was done, I will supply them.Other communities might like to know...or perhaps not...what one little political club can do when it makes up its mind, and just what it took to get that collective mind made up.You be the judge and let me know. I don't think that anything the League of Women Voters has done could benefit anyone because it's done so little, but if you want that information I will send it, too. Also, if you're interested in a history of OPEN, in Baton Rouge, I can get one for you. Incidentally, the LSU professors are so afraid of what might happen to the university if they defend Professor McNeir that they refuse to do anything about him. More scandals in the Davis administration have broken since I talked to you, concerning some finagling with Davis' insurance company and some state money. For the first time the corruption in the administration was mentioned in House debate.

I will keep you posted on our secession scheme, which may still be our only hope, as I'm pretty sure the schools will close. I guess, though, that I've lost my three dollars back to you, because I don't think they'll close within the time period we set. Don't spend it yet, however.

I meant this to be a brief note but I seem to have

forgotten how to write one. I also meant to send this airmail special, in hopes that you might get it before the holidays, but my dog ate two of my precious stamps, so I'll just stick on what I have and hope for the best.

Benissime,

Betty

Merry Christmas to Mrs Miller – and tell Les Dunbar I've just gotten all sorts of information on the activities of the Political Science faculty at Mount Holyoke if he wants it.

December 2, 1960

Mr. Lester Kabacoff
Edgar Stern Family Fund
521 Royal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Kabby,

As you can see from the enclosed summary, we are running a bit in the red. We would appreciate it if you could send on another check when convenient.

I am going to Houston next week and plan tentatively to stop off in New Orleans on my way back Thursday and Friday, December 8 and 9. The picture in New Orleans generally seems to be looking up. I hope to see you next week.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
Enclosure

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

515A EST DEC 28 60 AA150

NSA056 NS LLC073 PD NEWORLEANS LA 28 345A CST

MRS TOMPTHY MILLER

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL ROOM 201 5 FORSYTHE ST N W ATLA

SORRY TO BOTHER YOU BUT PLEASE RUSH COPIES OF MY LETTERS TO PAUL TO ME AS SOON AS YOU CAN AS I NEED THEM FOR A SPECIAL REPORT THANK YOU

BETTY WISDOM.

December 28, 1960

Miss Betty Wisdom
413 Hillary Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Miss Wisdom:

Enclosed you will find all the letters that I was able to locate in Paul Rilling's file. Your telegram arrived when both Paul and Sarah are away from the office.

If there are any other letters which you will need that are not included here, let us know and we'll see what we can come up with.

Sincerely,

(Mrs.) Mildred Flowers
Secretary to the Director

MF
Enclosures

volved in missions, we can expect a sizable element in the indigenous Christianity to join the hue and cry for national institutions, including the churches. This may mean that all that missions will receive from their well meaning friends as well as from the self-confident nationalist leaders is a mere "Thank you, now good-by."

Wistfully we are prone to listen to the hopeful voices with regard to the future of missions in Africa. Unfortunately, these voices may be those of compliant leaders of local churches and societies, created in part by the missionary attitude, rather than those of the policy-makers of the new nation-states. This is no alarmist warning, but a sober reminder that we cannot ignore the background of the church's present setback in Africa.

C.L

'Operation Abolition'

ROBERT W. MOON

A STARTLING piece of propaganda is being distributed throughout the country in the form of a movie called *Operation Abolition*. It is being widely shown before schools and clubs and churches, usually under sponsorship of a "patriotic" organization.

The incident the film portrays occurred last May in San Francisco at a hearing called by the House un-American activities committee. The committee subpoenaed several alleged communists for public interviews. Students from several Bay Area colleges and universities decided to exercize their lawful rights of protest and petition by picketing the hearings. Among other things, they were concerned about the committee's refusal to publish their sources of information and to allow witnesses the opportunity to cross-examine their accusers. The students took careful precautions to guard against infiltration of their ranks by outsiders; each wore an identifying arm band. They agreed that there was to be no violence, that they would follow their own chosen leaders and not be misled by any subversive persons who might be around.

As picketing got under way, however, some of the students were provoked beyond their ability to maintain their self-imposed disciplines. Among the provocations were the failure of officials to keep their promise to allocate to some of the students seats in the hearing room, and the fumbling and brutality of policemen on the scene. The students became noisy—too noisy. Finally the officers on duty turned fire hoses on them and literally washed them out of the building where the hearings were being held.

After it was all over the House committee subpoenaed films of the demonstration which had been taken by Bay Area television stations. These it turned over to a commercial firm, Washington Video Producers, Incorporated, which edited sections of the film into a movie, *Operation Abolition*. The movie carries no credit lines; apparently no organization is willing to admit responsibility for it. Congressman Francis E. Walter, chairman of the committee, is shown at the opening of the film and appears as one of the commentators. An employee of the committee is the narrator.

As edited, the movie attempts to prove that the students were inspired and led by communists. But it is not an honest portrayal. The men who wielded the scissors cut all the sequences picturing the provocative acts by police officers, acts of which a *New York Post* newsman said, "Never in 20 years as a reporter have I seen such brutality," acts which were reported also in the stories carried by the *New York Times*, the *San Francisco Chronicle* and the *Oakland Tribune*.

The film does not show the care taken by the students to prevent infiltration, violence and rioting. The narrator *talks* about violence on the part of the students, but there are no pictures of such violence. As a matter of fact, with a few minor exceptions there was none. Sheriff Matthew Carberry could report that "there was no act of physical aggression on the part of the students"; he also reported that when he spoke to them the students were attentive and responsive.

By manipulating their scissors the producers managed to change the chronology of events so that acts that did not happen consecutively are shown as if there had been a causal relationship between them—a relationship which did not exist.

In the introduction to the film Congressman Walter dramatically warns that the audience will see "known communists" at work. He names them. He deliberately plants the implication that the communists were there to inspire and lead the student demonstration. The truth is that the communists were there because the committee had subpoenaed them.

As it now stands *Operation Abolition* is a disturbing film. It has had a frightening effect on some audiences which have seen it. In some cases viewers in their emotional response have given vent to comments that indicate the presence among us of fascistic tendencies to which we like to think Americans in this day are immune.

My concern is not to defend the students; some of them were provoked into doing what they should not have done. My concern is that an agency of our government should have a hand in a distortion of the actual story so gross that the net effect is a lie. The House un-American activities committee has had a great deal to say about the dishonesty of communists. Yet in its part in the doctoring of this film it has resorted to dishonest tactics of the same sort as those used by communists. It has subverted the American ideals of truthfulness, fair play and justice. This kind of propaganda does not contribute to the development of an informed public opinion; instead, it obscures the issues, blunts our ability to distinguish truth from falsehood, deliberately incites fascistic attitudes among a democratic people. The committee would have done well to consult its own chief investigator for the west coast, who publicly admitted, on the Goodwin Knight television program, that the movie as edited contains inaccuracies and distortions.

Civil L. 19

~~[illegible]~~ 1/10/68

Paul,

I should have sent this last week, but I got sick and didn't do anything on schedule. So here it is, for the record. Andy tells me you called, and that he couldn't think of much that had happened. I guess he didn't tell you that Morrison and Davis are battling over filling a New Orleans judgeship which legally neither of them has the right to fill (an election should be called).

I sent Mrs Breedon some of our stuff, including the things we published for the legislators, and two new memoranda you haven't yet seen. One is on teachers and private schools and one is on the legalities, to date. I hope she won't need any of it.

These are some of the inducements which Davis has offered to legislators to persuade them to vote for the tax:

A Cadillac and a pony (for his grandchild).
A deal to supply cement and gravel to the state for the roads it builds in his parish.
Valuable consideration to a parish sheriff.
A state job for legislator's wife

Two men have been fired by the state from minor jobs because their law partners voted against the tax. There is an unfunny joke in Baton Rouge that a legislator, running from Davis' office, was heard to shout, "No, Jimmie, you can keep the state — I don't want it and I don't want the tax." The alliance of Morrison men, Long men, labor men, businessmen, and Ramsey men (a breed apart) is sort of amusing to see.

Mary's threats got so specific that she called the police and asked for help. They gave her nothing, whereupon a U.P. man (who knew they were threatening

Mary's daughter) called headquarters and said something real potent, because the head of the Plainclothes Bureau sent her two men instanter, with orders to report direct to Scarisso, and she feels much safer. You can say what you like about the press, by and large they've been very good to us and very protective of us.

My predictions for 1961 — the tax will fail, the schools will close (maybe not, but Rainach sounds determined to keep the fight going), Davis will not clean house, the scandals will get worse, we will have a race riot or two — and on the bright side, Leander Perez will probably be assassinated.

B. W.

Please answer these questions at once:

Is the Prince Edward situation actually before the courts <u>now</u>?

Where, at what court, at what stage?

Could you send me a copy, or precis, of the pleadings? If you can't get them, how can I?

Would you like a share of stock in the Portland, Oregon, <u>Independent</u>?

Dec 22, 1960

Dear Paul,

This will be another journal-letter. I hope you can stand it. I often think that I send you more about New Orleans than you want or need to know...but on the other hand, if I ever commit a sensational murder, you can probably sell my correspondence to a tabloid for a large sum.

As a result of the Federal action yesterday, the Legislature today refused to pay the teachers their Christmas salaries, even though the checks were all ready. This was done so obviously in a fit of pique and rage that it may boomerang. I certainly hope so. I think the time has come for us to do another mailing to the teachers, reminding them that we are fighting their battle and that it is time they did a little fighting on their own, but I may change my mind about this. I do suggest that, if there is any problem at all with the Atlanta teachers, HOPE shouldtake pains to point out what our lot has suffered at the hands of unscrupulous politicians, even though the teachers' convention passed degrading resolutions in support of every segregationist in sight.Grovelling before tyrants just doesn't solve anything. I can get you some jolly case histories from people in the Orleans system if you want them...as for instance, Ray Menard, father of two and momentarily expecting a third, who has not been paid since October and has not enough money at his command to paint the nursery for the new baby or to pay his wife's medical bills or to buy the special food she needs. Since the economy is suffering, Ray can't find another job of any kind to tide his family over this rough spot. His rent is overdue,he's behind on his payments on a bank loan, he can hardly scrape up enough money to maintain his telephone. And there are hundreds like him, or worse. If you think the situation of men and women like Ray would be worth further study I will try to work on it.

Two things seem to have emerged from our crisis...if you have already thought of them, forgive me while I echo your thoughts. First, this has become a fight of white against white, with the Negro almost forgotten. Except for the public pronouncements of the WCC, the Negro has been left alone. The sufferers are the whites...all of us, from the Frantz parents and teachers, to the school workers, to the fighters for open schools, have become targets of virulent abuse and economic reprisal.Second, the conflict between urban and agrarian interests

has become so acute that ,somehow, the balance will have to be redressed. This is a common difficulty all over the country, I realize, but it was particularly noticeable in the vote on the sales tax. Almost without exception, those against the tax were from urban areas and those for it were rural, or from rural backgrounds(I except those Orleans legislators who xxx were acting under orders from the RDO, which made a separate deal with Davis).What can we do about this? Reapportionment? Secession of Orleans? I wish I could think of a practical answer.

I've had silent crank calls all day, and as I don't wish to take the phone off the hook yet, I decided I might as well try to educate the callers a little, so I've been reading the U.S. Constitution to them. No reaction, so far.

You may have noticed that Davis cancelled a hearing of the xx state board of liquidation, which was to give Pfister(head of the UnAmerican Activities Committee) money for his investigations. This was because Pfister voted against the tax. Davis now has until the fourth of January to wring votes from unwilling legislators, and he's using every promise and threat he can think of to get them. Andy has begun to agree with me that we are in for a long hard pull. He had thought, or hoped, that Davis would capitulate when the tax failed, but obviously this is not to be. The thing we all have to remember is that Davis needs that money for payoffs to pals who supported him. The state treasury is in woefully bad shape, as the treasurer admitted when the legislature questioned him this week. After reading his figures I couldn't discover where the money to pay for these special sessions is going to come from.Financially we are just as badly off as Georgia was under Governor Bullock, and if you don't recall those Recosntruction scandals you should refresh your memory.

The interview with the African students did not go well. They were polite, but anti-American, and at once frighteningly well-informed and frighteningly ignorant. Mr. Dreyfous(George, this is), was having one of his wandering spells, and it was impossible to keep him to the point. Katherine and Fred Wright were superb, but you could see that they hardly believed anything we said. These were some of the questions they asked:

Why do you not know how Negroes really think and feel?

Do whites hate Negroes, or just dislike them?

Why are your people afraid of being called Communists?

Why do your people fear this proposed investigation?

Why has nothing concrete been done about economic reprisals against the Frantz parents?

Why has your power structure done so little? Is it not immoral to fail to act until one's income is threatened?

Why do your leaders care so little for the opinion of the United Nations?

Why do you, the liberals, discourage Negro activists like those working in Atlanta?

I felt as though I was back in school taking an oral examination. The hardest thing to answer was the question relative to the fear of investigation by the Un-American activities committee. The Wrights and I concluded that it is simply impossible to explain the essence and residue of McCarthyism to anyone who has not lived through it and been scarred by it.Oh, Lord, I felt so old xxxtx next to the hope of Africa! There must be an unbridgeable gap between youth and maturity which I have passed without, at first, realizing it.I didn't think I was that old, but I see now that I am. I should have known it when we tried to stop the sit-ins.Very likely the next war will be fought between the young and the old.

Friday, Dec 23

I see now that Andy was right and I was wrong about the School Board's accepting the Steinberg money, which they have so far not taken. The teachers, moved by the Legislature's spiteful acts, have called a citywide meeting for tomorrow. What they will do is anyone's guess. Wagner says they should pass a resolution recognizing thex state as the entity in control of the schools. There is a faint hope that they will express resentment at being used as xxxx pawns by the Legislature, to be kicked or kissed at will, but this is faint indeed. Mary thinks that they will declare themselves favorable to a private school system, and ask the state to start one. I hate to think that they are that bad, but they probably are. The Classroom Teachers' Federation did announce publicly that the Legislature was gravely at fault, but then they are a swinging group, and not representative of our teachers as a whole. Anyway, at least the teachers seem to have been forced into declaring themselves, however feebly, and we'll know where they stand.Whenever I think of the Louisiana teachers I am reminded of Griffith's ORPHANS

OF THE STORM, in which Lillian Gish, as a peasant girl about to be raped by an aristocrat, runs from courtier to courtier saying despairingly, "Is there not one man among you?" A Polish Jew I know, who escaped from the Warsaw ghetto by a miracle, used to tell me that Germans were shaped differently from other people...that their rears were concave, to accommodate the toe of a boot. At the moment, I think this applies to a lot of people besides Germans.

I wonder if maybe a part of our trouble might not lie in the fact that native Louisianians have never been able to take any pride in their state. Goodness knows we've been a national laughingstock off and on for as long as I can remember....a state of Pantaloons. You can't count the outstanding, or even good, politicians we've produced since the Civil War because there haven't been any. I know, there was dear old Governor Parker, and he was a gentleman, but he was also a prisoner of the Klan, as was Ruffin Pleasant. The artists we've produced all leave home and never come back, as why should they? The much-vaunted culture of Southern Louisiana is nothing but a product of two kinds of superstition, Roman Catholic and voodoo , and north Louisiana has no culture, only hidebound custom dictated by fear. The Longs recognized these facts; they succeeded in large measure because they gave the poor whites something to be proud of and to believe in, even if it took the form of thigh-slapping merriment at Huey's women and Earl's madness. Davis has not that flair. He can only work through inflaming hatred, and at bottom, people are not really proud of being consumed with hate unless they are unbalanced. At least Georgia is better than we are in this respect. Here in New Orleans progress has been fought hardest by the very people who should be supporting it, whereas I gather that most Atlantans are proud of their city. Here, we have panis et circenses once a year at Mardi Gras , and that apparently is the extent of noblesse oblige and civic pride. We have our ritual; the meaning has been forgotten, but the forms are still observed. I could write a book on Mardi Gras and how it has retarded the progress of this city, but I won't...not now, anyway. Is it true, incidentally, that Atlanta has never forgotten the lynching of Leo Frank?

Christmas Night

The teachers only passed a resolution asking someone to tell them why they didn't get paid. I'm drafting ~~one~~ an answer now. Considering the calibre

of local teachers, this was an untimid thing to do, because the legislature told them, in the body of its resolution, that it was those nasty old Federal people acting like they ran the government or something which caused the dear, kind, benevolent white trash in the state house to hold up the checks.I don't know, and nobody seems to know, how much longer the school system can hang together without assurance of a regular and adequate income.When you live on the installment plan one month of salary missed can assume horrendous proportions, especially when you think it might happen again.I'm still convinced that if the system staff members could have found other jobs...which most of them couldn't, with the recession and all...they would have left long since.

Remember what I told you about Sugar Bowl Pipe Lines...a company formed to pipe gas to a new industry which was ordered to build near Baton Rouge or run the risk of losing its tax write-off? I now hear that the company charter had been in existence for some time, that the company had been defunct until it was taken over by new and anonymous managers, and that the management is offering brokers a twenty-five per cent commission to sell the stock. Of course this is legal, but it does mean that the original shareholders are desperately anxious to unload the stock. I've asked some businessmen about this, as though I was thinking of buying, and when I describe the set up and the brokerage commission they all shudder and tell me not to touch it. The next question is...<u>why</u> are they so anxious to unload the stock? Is it not a paying proposition, or could it be that the silent backers are extremely anxious to make the company look kosher? Big Bad Bill Dodd blasted corruption in the administration as a little Christmas present to Davis. He called for all those who are using their offices to make money..like Pattison, Faser, Billups, et. al, to resign. Eventually this would mean that every Davis appointee and practically the entire legislature might have to resign, so I guess nobody will, but Davis maintained total silence on the subject.He's so much worse than Huey Long it's not even Funny. At least old Huey just stole from the rich, but Davis and his boys would steal the gold teeth off a corpse if they had the chance.

I now have a house guest from Atlanta ...Paula Douglass, who is very fed up and ~~xxxx~~ discouraged and is talking about leaving the South. I would appreciate it ~~xxxx~~ more than I can say if you would forget the conventional niceties and call her some time next month(she lives on Westover Drive). She badly needs your good sense and reason and consideration and, in short, all the things you supply which make you such ~~xxxxxxxx~~ a help to troubled communities and their troubled citizens. Which reminds me...I never thanked you properly for being so kind and understanding to me and to us all when you were last here.Andy and I, in particular, would probably have collapsed without you, as I'm sure you know, ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~

A rump group of teachers has decided to submit itself to the will of the legislature in hopes of being paid. I wrote a ~~xxxxxxx~~ scathing statement about them which I am sure no one will adopt, so I'm now trying to tone it down a bit for the IWO.I look forward now with longing to my old age, when I can retire and write a comprehensive study of the motives of French court favorites, mignons et mignonnes. You might not think this a very interesting topic, but it fascinates me. Contrary to what you might think, most of them had in common a passionate love of country, and a love of the monarch more as a symbol of the state than as a person. Of course there were exceptions...Madame de Montespan for example...but she loved nothing and no one but herself. Even Madame de Pompadour loved France passionately, although she chose a bad way of showing it.History is a great comfort to me right now. I can always be sure how this intrigue and that rebellion turned out.But think how terrible it must have been to be a Huguenot in La Rochelle after St. Bartholemew's Night! At the moment, I feel like the old Scotswoman who told Walter Scott,"Dying is a terrible thing, but it eases my worry to think that on the Day of Judgement we'll know the truth about the Gowrie Conspiracy."

December 27

Andy is very depressed because the businessmen, asked to make a statement about the schools which included the information that if one school closed they would all have to close, refused to utter. He even got them the League of Women Voters' material on the James case, and they refused to believe that ~~xxx~~ the decision meant what it said. I told him what I honestly thought...that nothing the businessmen do now, short of allout lobbying against the sales tax, will do any good, and that they weren't worth his distress, and for the first time I think he agreed with me. I hate to see him so upset and dejected about the behavior of those meatheads. I wish he didn't identify with them so strongly, and feel that

he has failed when they fail, but I suppose it is only natural. Like all Republicans of whatever income, he has this terrible drive to amalgamate himself and his interests with the interests of the power structure, so called.I wrote off the whole lot of them weeks ago, as you know, and I do wish he'd do the same and stop agonizing over them. If they really wanted to help they could work hard against the tax, and refuse to collect it if it is passed, but that is like saying the Tulane Board could integrate Tulane. It could, but it won't. I was interested to notice that only one King of Carnival signed the last statement. I'm worried to death about several things to do with the agency, but at the moment there's nothing I can do about any of them. Dan Thompson is heading a fund-raising drive in his community, but evidently it's going to take a while for anything to get done there, and I don't know where else to turn for money, which is a desperate problem right now.Why in the name of God does it always have to be like this? And, yes, I do expect an answer to that question.

A rump group of teachers has requested a citywide meeting of teachers with the legislature'so that the teachers can show whether their loyalty lies with the School Board or with the legislature.' If this happens it is going to put the teachers in a frightful position and it will accomplish nothing. Did you ever have the feeling that you were in quicksand up to your neck? That's the way I feel now...and my dear brother informs me that my family's involvement, through me, in this mess, was a tragedy, no less.If that's what they teach him at Harvard, Heaven preserve me from the Kennedy cabinet.Davis will in all likelihood call yet another special session when this one expires, Wagner is drinking heavily(I have this on unimpeachable authority) and told a foreign reporter that our problems would be solved by changing the word 'public' to'private' in all our school laws(really!), and some men were picked up today on Canal Street for passing out handbills telling people to boycott stores run by Zionist Jews. The handbills were traced to Leander Perez' favorite printing shop in ST. Bernard.Why didn't I go to work for Young and Rubicam when I had the chance?The White Citizens have called a mass rally for the fourth of January to start the new year off right, and I'm tired of the whole bloody business, as you have no doubt gathered.I'm sick of being waked at four in the morning by the telephone, and I can't change my number because it is the official one on the SOS stationery.

All of this will be stale news by the time you get it,

but I had to get it out of my system.I apologize for inflicting my complaints on you, but I can't promise not to do it again because I know I will.

Betty

My letters came today..please thank Mrs. Flowers for me. They aren't as helpful as I had hoped, but I do marvel at the way things have changed since I first started reporting to you.The governor spoke tonight. You can read the text of the speech in the paper, but you needn't bother. It was just more of the mixture as before, lies, half-truths, and a strong pitch for the sales tax. He still can't explain why he's fixed on that precise amount, which kind of puts him at a disadvantage. If they close all the schools it won't be enough and if they only use the money for the St. Bernard students it will be much too much. Practically no progress is being made in getting children back to school. Everyone wants a herd of others to go first, and now the mothers are saying that the WCC meeting, the legislature, and the integration of parochial schools(they feel that this is imminent) will stir things up so much they want to keep the kids out until it all dies down. At this rate, we'll be lucky to hold on to eight.

City Hall is real mad at those interfering meddlers from SOS.' I guess this was to be expected, but Giarusso is telling Morrison that the threats against the parents were nowhere near as bad as we said.He said, for instance, that Mrs Margaret Connors never had any threats at all. It just so happens that Mrs. Connors was threatened by two of Leander Perez' bullies in the presence of a U.P. reporter. The story went out over the wire but was not carried here. Andy has secured a copy and has presented it to Mayor Gabor.

I am going to the Council meeting and if I live I will report on it to you.I feel sure that closure will be stressed, as it was at the last one.I imagine it will be ein sturm und drang abend, since the last one drew so few people.

January 11, 1961

Mrs. Betty Wisdom
413 Hillary Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Betty:

In answer to your question, the Prince Edward County suit is in court now. Action was initiated by the NAACP last October. A decision was expected late last year, but was postponed by the judge. The ruling is anticipated some time during the next month, but no one really knows when. The action initiated does not challenge the tuition grant program. It is rather an effort to force public authorities to reopen the public schools of Prince Edward County, following the precedent of the James Case in Norfolk. We do not have a copy of the brief. I will see what I can do about securing one.

We have sent what materials we thought useful concerning the Prince Edward schools. I know you would rather have had them yourself, but Ann Dlugos had specifically asked for them, and I presume she is still chairman of the appropriate committee. If you have trouble getting them from her, let me know and we will try to run off additional copies. This is rather time-consuming, however, and we would like to avoid it if possible. I interviewed the African students here the Friday before Christmas. They spoke well of their meeting with you. I did not find them so negative as you indicate, which probably means they did not have time to dig as deeply here.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

January 11, 1961

Mr. C. A. Rogers
Fitzgerald Advertising Agency
Lee Circle Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Andy:

I cannot approve payment on invoice A1379 dated December 31 until I can see copies of the material placed in the newspaper issues of December 2 and 23. I realize I have probably already seen these ads but I cannot place them by dates nor do I seem to have them on file. Please refresh my memory or send copies. May I again suggest that you append copies to all invoices.

The time is finally here when things are hotter in Atlanta than they are in New Orleans. I trust you are enjoying the experience.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling

January 11, 1961

Mrs. Rolf Dlugos
Save Our Schools
1520 Jefferson Avenue
New Orleans 15, Louisiana

Dear Ann:

We are working on the problem of getting a person from Prince Edward County who might be able to come to New Orleans and publicly comment on the private school situation. This is a tough problem and we may not be able to deliver, but we will see.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

cc - B. Wisdom

January 11, 1961

Mrs. N. H. Sand
1447 Granada
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mary:

According to my records, you still have around $900 to spend of your special educational funds.

I continue to hear nice comments about the contribution you made to the HOPE meeting here and everyone appreciates your coming.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

January 16, 1961

Mrs. Betty Wisdom
413 Hillary Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Betty:

Thank you for your weekly communique from the front lines.

There is simply no way to answer your letter as to whether or not a state can totally close its public schools. This question has never been litigated in court. We won't really know until some state tries it. The reasoning of the James case, of course, and of the current Prince Edward case is that a state must keep open all schools if any are open. Neither of these cases, however, touches directly on the right of a state to close all public schools. I believe that most legal authorities as of today feel that although the federal government can force the state to operate any public schools that exist in accordance with the fourteenth amendment, the federal government cannot force the states to operate public schools on the premise that education is a governmental power reserved to the states. This viewpoint is bolstered by the historic fact that under our constitution in the past, states established public schools at various times and without pressure from the federal government.

There is another school of legal opinion, however, as yet untested in the courts which contends that public education has been assumed as a governmental function by the states for a long enough period that it has been established as a vital and essential governmental function. The thing here is that a state could not be permitted to give up its health and sanitation functions and that there is some legal precedent in this field. Could not education be considered to fall in the same general category. The answer is, no one knows.

I have no "violent reaction"on your proposed statements dealwing with tuition grants. I agree that the one headed "tuition grants and religious schools" would be useful but probably should be held until the religious issue is more pointed than it is at present. Your"general statement on tuition grants" is accurate and possibly useful. I am afraid,however, that your argument from Almond vs. Day is a little too subtle to have impact with the average citizen. You have had enough trouble convincing people in Louisiana that a law will be held invalid even when a direct precedent exists. Almond vs. Day, although relevant, is clearly not a direct legal precedent. The question is then not whether this statement would be useful. It would. But whether it is the most effective approach to take.

Sincerely,

PMR/sm

Paul M. Rilling

Jan 30, 1961

Dear Paul,

This is the sixth letter I have started to you in two weeks..I hope this one gets sent.

Everyone I have asked says that Roy Harris has not been here since May, so I conclude that if he has, he came and went in complete secrecy, which doesn't seem like him.I haven't been able to ask the higher-ups in the WCC, who would know for certain.

About East Carroll Parish...I think I had better give you the meager facts I have gleaned.No one seems to know much about it, except that it is one of the northernmost parishes, rural, racist, with no towns containing more than 4000 people. Very few towns at all, in fact. It is not in our Federal district, so the U.S. Attorney's office could tell me little except that no Federal investigator has ever been manhandled there, and no Negro has been lynched there for many years. It did, I think, have a voting rolls purge, which was investigated and a no true bill was returned. The Kennedy and Morrison campaign managers say that they could find no good leaders for their candidates in East Carroll.(I did gett the names of two pretty good Kennedy women, if you want them). I believe that it went first for Rainach, then for Davis, and for States' Rights in the national election.Like all rural parishes, the main industries are dirt farms, welfare, politics and education. The legislators from East Carroll are uniformly awful. Law enforcement is not known to have broken down where whites are concerned with the segregation problem, but this is probably because the whites in question had some connection with the government.I don't know how familiar you are with country people...I can tell you that they are poor, suspicious, unwilling to answer questions, and generally resentful of 'outside meddlers', especially where race is involved. This is not to say that an investigator should not be sent there. The project sounds excellent, and if the University wants the racist point of view it could hardly do better than to study East Carroll. But I do suggest,seriously, that the investigator be a husky man with a Southern drawl, infinite tact, and a knowledge of judo. I think he would be relatively safe from any real harm but the temper of North Louisiana is such, these days, that I just can't say for sure. If it were up to me , I'd say, send the guy in and let him take whatever risk there is, since he'd be bound to collect some valuable data in any case...but unquestionably a certain risk is involved, just

as it would be involved if a man were sent to a dirt poor county of Mississippi. I will try to find out, from Mayor Morrison, more about East Carroll. The Federal Attorney's office, in Shreveport, could give you a lot more information than I have been able to collect. Those upland parishes are really foreign territory to us. You might suggest to the University that it send a man to St. Helena, which is just as rural and racist as East Carroll, with this difference...St Helena has an imminent school case, and I imagine the folks there are getting used to being questioned about desegregation. I'm sorry I can't tell you anything more definite; I will keep digging.

Thanks loads for the Prince Edward brief, which I will return to you shortly. It is very informative, as are the clippings. Our situation is dragging on and on, without much hope of settlement unless the governor does a Vandiver...and I'm sure he won't. The Picayune ran practically no Georgia news until the Vandiver proposals passed in the legislature. Evidently George Healy doesn't want us to know that there is a better way of managing things than the one our idiots are trying. I still think we are going to get a closure, although Andy disagrees with me. The state simply will not give us the money and fringe benefits rightfully due us, and we can't go on forever without money. There is a good chance, some people feel, that in the May Fiscal Session, the legislature may not appropriate money for Orleans; or that it may appropriate and give the funds to the latest puppet board. The schools are already running out of such necessities as chalk, brooms, light bulbs and toilet paper, and the Board now, through early payment of the ad valorem tax, has just enough cash on hand to meet the Feb 16th payroll. A school, believe it or not, can close its doors because it runs out of light bulbs and other supplies. Nor have we received our state textbooks for the new semester, our Federal reimbursement money for the free lunch program(the legislature directed Jackson to pay this, but he did not), the monies which should have been withheld from the state-issued teacher paychecks for hospitalization, bond plans, and pension plans, or even a list of which employees had been paid when, and how much...with the result that Personnel is going crazy trying to issue W-2 forms. Personnel had to poll every employee to find out his pay status. Redmond also doesn't get any of the hundreds of directives and bulletins which come from Jackson to each superintendent, but I imagine that was a relief. In some areas teacher recruitment is at a standstill.

We are, in short, besieged, and the administration has given no sign that the Supreme Court decision will change things.

Rainach is nowx out to destroy Davis. His insistence, when the sales tax came up, that Davis should use all the provisions of the Interposition Act, including the penalty provisions, was a sure sign of that,since any jailing of Federal officials would surely have brought troops down on us and most people here really don't want that. He is pushing Davis to the wall ont this, and his arguments make a lot of sense to a lot of people.Perez is pushing, on the other side, for school closure now.Trapped between these powerful men, Davis is in a real predicament. I might pity him if he were not such an unmitigated lying s.o.b. Perez is not yet ready to destroy him..he might come in handy in the future...but it is only a question of time. Whenever Leander feels that he is strong enough to take over and win from Rainach, he'll swat Davis like a fly. I console myself by saying that this day will never come, but Perez has amassed an awful lot of power outside of the southern parishes in the last few months.Jackson is still an unknown xxxxxxxx quantity, but my feeling is that he plans to let Rainach and Perez kill each other off and then take over. There is a horrible chance that this very thing might happen.

Keep your eye on the proposed change in our city charter, which would remove the limitation of terms imposed on the Mayor. If Morrison wins, he will be a power to be reckoned with. If he loses, it is probable that he and his moderate stand xxx will have been rejected by the voters.. which leaves the field open for Emile Wagner to run for Mayor. Two years ago, I would have said that Wagner couldn't possibly win if he ran against a dead man. Now I have an awful presentiment that he will be a hard candidate to beat.

The testimonial dinner for the four good School Board members and Dr. Redmond was a smashing success. The crowd was so big... over 1500..that the overflow had to be seated in another room. The Board members seemed genuinely touched and pleased by the turnout and the tumultuous applause they got, and everyone felt the better for having been there.It was right funny....every time a good name or a good deed was mentioned the crowd stood and clapped, just as they do at WCC meetings.There were no hecklers and no picket lines. I hope this means the beginning of real community responsibility and not just a debt marked PAID

in the minds of those present.

Last week I was interviewed for THE REPORTER by Douglass Cater, and I was so overwhelmed by the honor that I'm afraid I said some indiscreet things. He wanted to know about the SOS carlift, and about what we want from the President. I told him we wanted:

1) A good Federal Attorney, preferably the incumbent, but certainly someone who believed in the law and would fight for it.

2) A strong statement from the White House as to the legality and morality of the Supreme Court segregation decisions.

3) Some recognition, from the White House, for the parents who have doggedly sent their children to the integrated schools.

4) A statement from the President, to all Louisiana citizens, informing them that they must now choose between leaving the Union or staying in it and playing by the rules.

He asked me if I would approve of Federal schools , to be set up here if ours closed. I told him I would not approve; that we must somehow settle our own problems within the existing framework of the law , not by depending on large handouts from the government. He told me that Schwegmann Brothers had sold a terrifying number of icepicks and other crude weapons to gang types, and that Mr Schwegmann was fearful of Carnival; what did I think about this? I told him I had long thought that nobody possessed of good sense would venture into any crowd during Mardi Gras. He asked me why the mayor was doing such a lousy job(although he has recently improved). I told him that the mayor might have done better if influential citizens had insisted on law and order, but that the local influentials had backed Davis and were in no position to dictate anything to Morrison, much to their chagrin. He asked me what I would do if I could make a move to settle the crisis; I told him I would jail Davis, Jackson and key legislators on contempt charges. He thought this was a drastic measure, but I reminded him that a motion which may have this result is due to be heard on Feb 10th. My father says that if he quotes me directly on this last, I will have ruined the family forever. We went on like this for half an hour. It was great fun, and he told me as much as I told him. I just hope that some of it gets into print.

I have completed, with Katherine's help, a three-page memo to Bobby Kennedy as to why we must not have a segregationist as our next U.S. Attorney. Helen Mervis found a man close to Bobby, who promised that

Bobby would read it, although naturally he couldn't promise any reults. This is very hush-hush..only you, Helen, Andy, Katherine, and I know about it and I would like to keep it that way for now.

I have almost finished my chronology for the civil rights ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ subcommittee, and while I know that your office does such things as a ~~xxxxx~~ matter of routine, I will be glad to send you a copy if you'd like to see it. In fact, I think you might like to see the whole, unedited report, which ought to be fairly good.If so, let me know at once. Katherine is doing the legal section, Dan Thompson is doing ~~xxxxxx~~ sociological implications and a leadership(ha!) study,Paul Hostetler is doing community reactions, and Harold is doing, I think, psychological implications. This report has eaten up a lot of time that I ordinarily spend in writing to you and for SOS, and I haven't yet finished revising October. Rosa wants me to do a little study, in pamphlet form, of our aid-to-dependent children problem since the Suitable Homes law was passed.If Goldberg abides by Flemming's last ruling on this subject, we will be faced with repealing the Suitable Homes law or forgoing the a-d-c program/ Mississippi is just furious about this, because they will have to make the same choice, and they sent a special official to warn us that unless we administered the law fairly, as Ole Miss seems to, we would create a furore that would jeopardize all suitable homes laws everywhere. We didn't administer it fairly, the predictions of the Mississippi official have come to pass, and they are simply up in arms about it. It's terrible to be looked down on..with perfect justice.. by Mississippi. You can't go lower than that.They also say'Ole Ross ain't worth shucks, but he don't steal'..which also seems to be true.I'm not particularly chauvinistic, but ~~xxx~~ the contempt in which we are universally held is very hard to bear.

In case I forgot to say it...Georgia has done my heart good. It's nice to know that the entire South has not gone mad.

Come down soon...we need to chat with you..but don't come until after Mardi Gras. By then the legislature should have decided on what steps it plnns to take next, and we will have to plan accordingly. We also have a problem relative to organizing the state which will require your arbitration, I think. And, too, we need you because Mary and I feel guilty about taking Andy's time when we haven't the funds to pay for it. He doesn't quite understand this, and we don't quite understand his sense of guilt in not being permanently available on a volunteer basis, which

makes the whole agency problem hard to untangle. Roy Schwarz generously offered his staff for consultation at any time, free of charge, but we can't impose on them in that way, and anyway, this kind of volunteer help is never very useful because one never feels free to yank a man off a paying job to put him on a non-paying one.. so it's an impasse. The agency is still pressing Andy for a concrete program, but we can't possibly give ~~hixm~~ him one until we know what we're up against..and the whole history of our school crisis has been one of deliberately concealed plans, sprung at the last minute. We can guess, of course, and we are guessing...but Andy's guesses differ basically from mine. We desperately need an arbitrator, and that can only be you.

I hear that you can walk into any hotel and secure any accomodations you want for the asking. Do try it, before we fall to pieces. Of course that is an exaggeration, but we are really floundering and this does nothing but harm to the organization.

I haven't called you because my last telephone bill wiped out my bank account, and I still hate to call collect. That's why I didn't let you know right away that the McDonogh boycott had been broken.

Could you please send me copies of Vandiver's legislation? I should like to have them, to show to our legislators, before they go back into session. When I say that the blackout of news from Georgia has been total, I xreally mean it. I still am not really sure what it is that Vandiver has done, how it was done, who supported it and who opposed it(and why). We can't afford to pass up this valuable precedent.

The anti-Semitic campaign here is raging furiously, with anti-Semitic papers being sent to every leading professional man, including my father. The last edition of the KNOXVILLE THUNDERBOLT included a two-page spread of anti-Semitic remarks made by 'great men'. Leander Perez headed the list. Jesus Christ came fifteen men below him. Lots of the statements were inaccurate. .several did not apply to Jews at all...but they were nauseating all the same. COMMON SENSE is likewise being mailed to the influentials. I read all this stuff, although I know you think I shouldn't, because it presages so clearly the struggle which is to come..and because I can give my father some arguments to

repeat to his anti-Semitic friends. Did you know, for instance, that Henry Steele Commager is a Jew..or that the Jews the Nazis supposedly butchered have actually found homes in America and are plotting to take it over? This is why, according to COMMON SENSE, the Jews oppose the religious questions on the Federal census. They want to hide the fact that all those Jews are really in America.. They still peddle the PROTOCOLS OF THE LEARNED ELDERS OF ZION, at cut rates. I guess it just goes to show that P.T. Barnum was right when he said that a sucker was born every minute. Of course Eisenhower is a Jew too, as was Roosevelt(according to a Nazi I once knew). These publications have abandoned the devil-theory of Communism in favor of the Jewish devil. This is nothing new, I know, but I hate to see it gain such wide credence here.

Have you had trouble with the Negro Muslims? That is another movement which frightens me. We have none here, as far as I know, but it is probably only a question of time before they arrive, and I must confess that I should enjoy seeing Dan Thompson squirm when he has to make a choice of allegiance within his own community, as we have been forced to do. Right now, Dan can't see why more Southern liberals have not spoken out for integration. He thinks solely in terms of class structure based on race. It's high time that he, too, had to make the choice we have made.

Sorry for this long letter, but you should be used to my divigations by now. I suspect that my problem rests on the fact that while I transferred from school to school, I missed the course in writing business letters.

Let me know soon if you want copies of the IWO statements. Some of them have been very good , and the paper has seldom printed the entire text. You once said that you wanted a complete file on openschool activities in New Orleans, and I am taking you at your word.

Feb 1

I kept this letter open in hopes of getting more definite information about East Carroll, but I'm still drawing blanks. When I describe the place, however, I get a pretty strong reaction from almost everyone to the effect that investigators should steer clear of it. Even so, I think the man should be sent, with the understanding that some risk may be involved. How much risk attaches to this project only God knows.

What I am going to tell you next must be kept in strict confidence, and I trust you not to repeat it to anyone. .but I want to tell it to you because I think it will amuse you as much as it amused me. It seems that the Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission, which has authorized a number of costly projects in the name of segregation, has been billing the state for more than the actual cost of the work, and has been pocketing the difference. I can't give you facts and figures, although I know them in a particular case, because I promised not to, but there is no doubt that the state has been overcharged by the commission. Somebody with influence got wind of this, charged the commission with it, and the commission said that it had indeed overcharged the state, but that the overcharge went to the White Citizens' Council, and that the arrangement was just a quiet method of getting more money to that noble institution. This can hardly be true, since the state has no qualms about paying the Council directly, to the tune of $60,000 a year. A very quiet investigation is underway, and I imagine the whole thing will be hushed up, unless the taxpayers who are suing the state relative to the remittances to the WCC get wind of it. I really mean it when I say this is confidential. If the story is traced to me, as it well might be, I will lose my source of information on double-dealing in Mississippi, and a lifelong friend as well.

Betty

P.S. Do you have any contact with the national Walgreen's administration who can get the straight story about Thompson - the man who broke the McDonogh boycott and then left town?

COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION
P. O. BOX 8192
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
38

January 31, 1960

Dear Paul,

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed clipping an at the same time I will try to fill you in a bit on what has transpired in our fair city. I doubt very much if we are hitting the out of state newspapers as much as we were for a while. We feel that things are fairly quiet now except for the fact that another rash of demonstrations might well follow the breaking of the boycott of the other school which happened last Friday. One little boy was taken back and his brother is going back as soon as he recovers from the flu. The father just took him in and said that he was tired of his children being taught the same things down in St. Bernard that they had last year. We also are told that quite a few of the parents are unhappy with the school down there and the caliber of education they are getting leaves much to be desired. The CPE is quiet for all practical purposes these days, and it seems to be bothering the opposition that, and I quote "The so called moderates have gone underground and it is difficult to know just what they are doing." We thought this quite amusing.

We are considering getting a good public relations person to go state wide and present the facts to the people as we have here in New Orleans. It goes without saying that they will have to be very carefully chosen and also believe sincerely in what they are doing. I personally still have mixed feelings about this, but on the other hand when we started 8 months ago the feeling in N.O. was comprable to that of the sate at this time. This will be a costly undertaking and we are not even sure we can get the money necessary, but we are working first on finding someone who fills the bill and then we will go on from there.

I think it very unlikely that many children will return to the schools this year, but I do feel that they will not be satisfied with a second rate education for their children indefinitely. Gov. Davis really helped us out when he threw the tax measure at the Legislature. Many of the people with whom I had talked in Baton Rouge came through on this, because they finally realized that all this would lead to the closure of the schools just as we had pointed out to them earlier. It also served the purpose of bringing to light many shady things that are going on in state government that is usually not brought out until a term of office is almost at its' end.

The dinner last night was a most gratifying experience and the men were so completely overwhelmed it was wonderful to see. Mr. Reickes' statement of "We will never feel alone again" sums up their feelin I think. We could have sold 5000 tickets if there had been any publicity at all, but we asked the press no to mention it at all until yesterday, and they didn't. The tickets were sold by word of mouth to keep out any of the rabble rousing element, and it was a complete success. One of our board members gave all of us a good laugh when it was over by saying " I do wish we could have said just one ugly thing about all those people." There was not a shred of that kind of thing in evidence nor were any names mentioned other than those people who were honored at

COMMITTEE FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION
P. O. BOX 8192
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

the dinner. We were very proud to look around and see the kind of people who were there. I must tell you this too because I think you will get a smile from it. Mr. Wagner came and stood in the lobby before the dinner started , of course he thought no one saw him , and in a way I think it is a little sad but not one person agreed with me when I said it. He must have felt some twinge some where inside when he saw all the people who were once his friends going to honor a group from which he has been excluded, but Bob says he is incapable of that so I guess I'll have to take his word for it since he is the expert.

As you can see my typing leaves much to be desired and I think much faster than I type so that is my excuse. Just be happy I didn't write in long hand or you couldn't read it at all.

One more thing I would like to mention and that is the fact that we are not all as fortunate as Georgia in the kind of Gov. we have. I also like to believe that they did profit by our mistakes and for that we are grateful. Someone said last night that if Georgia had gone first that maybe we would have then seen the futility of the whole thing and done as they are now doing BUT it is my firm conviction that no matter what had happened before we were doomed to do things just this way because of the leadership behind the scenes in our state. Our State Supt. of Ed. is a drowning man and he is fighting for the survival of his kingdom of power. This becomes more obvious every day, but there are some people elsewhere in the state now beginning to ask why he has such complete control of so much money without having to answer to any one for the disposal of same. This is GOOD! If the whole story on him is ever told he might have to move to Georgia.

I really didn't mean to pound your ear for so long , but it might be interesting. Keep in touch with us and let us know w when you will be in town. I would like to remind you that you did not put me on the mailing list and Kay is a miser with the literature you send her.

Sincerely,

Sara

P.S. Our home address is - I would get the mail more quickly.
1464 Madrid St.
N.O. 22, La.

Feb. 10, 1961

HCF & LWD pr

New Orleans

More information on our contacts in New Orleans. The Fitzgerald Agency, major channel for the funds passing through for SOS activities, has pretty well taken itself out of this role in New Orleans. Fitzgerald representatives have informed Mary Sand that they can no longer service the SOS group unless more fees are forthcoming. Kabby has indicated that no additional funds will be forthcoming from the previous source. Andy Rogers, who has functioned with skill and ability as a strategist and a stabilizing influence for SOS will have to sharply curtail his activities. The Fitzgerald people have indicated that ~~ah~~ free time is available for him to contribute to SOS. Andy even suggested that he be put on half pay for a year and given free reign to work on the school issue. This request was denied. This means that one of the most effective key workers has been pulled out ah a very critical time. This would also seem to mean that the only aspect of our original agreement remaining is the coverage of my own expenses and activities relating to New Orleans. There is no indication that new projects or new funds will be made available for other aspects of the program. This accentuates the need for some other assistance to the SOS group if such can be found.

We have met all obligations on these funds with the exception of the fee connected with the private survey. The fee was $3,500 and we are approximately $1,600 short of having sufficient funds in this account. Kabby has been notified.

SOS telegraphed Kennedy following his recent press conference, urging further action and suggesting consultation.

Both SOS and CFE are currently considering programs which would envision educational activity and some organizational effort throughout the state. Some local persons connected with neither group met jointly with persons selected from each committee to see if common

FUND-raising efforts could not be launched which would sustain a field worker who could represent the interests of both groups. As usual, the negotiations fell down and each group decided that joint action would not be possible. The money for this idea was never firmly in sight, at any rate. CPE is now considering trying to raise enough money to employ an educational or public relations person to travel the state. SOS is considering training a committee of four or five volunteers who would do this work in much the fashion that HOPE has in Georgia.

February 10, 1961

Mr. Lester Kabaceff
Edgar Stern Family Fund
521 Royal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Kabby;

I am enclosing another brief financial statement which I hope will show you approximately where we stand. It includes all expenditures since our last statement of December 2. There is one discrepancy that you should note. The December 2 statement shows $8,477.75 as the total expended as of that date. The February 10 statement shows $9,493.96 as previously expended. The discrepancy is caused by the fact that my expenses on the December 2 statement were inadvertantly omitted from the total expended item. This amount was picked up in the total obligations column of the statement so that the final totals were accurate.

We have taken care of all obligations with the exception of the survey bill. We are $1,602.52 short of sufficient funds to meet this obligation at present.

I notice that the survey was quoted in Doug Cater's article on New Orleans in the current issue of the Reporter magazine. How did he get hold of this information? I think it probably unfortunate that this information became public prior to your conferences with local Catholic leaders.

My current plans still call for me to come to New Orleans the first week of March unless you would suggest some change of schedule.

Sincerely,

PMR/sm
Enclosure

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

New Orleans Project
February 10, 1961

Fitzgerald Agency

Radio, TV, and Newspaper Ads	$3,700.89
Printing, mailing, etc.	113.03
Service Fees	3,500.00
	$7,313.92
Bills Outstanding New Orleans Survey	3,650.00
Total	$10,963.92

Paul Rilling's Expenses

Travel, communication, lodging	$ 644.64
Total	$11,608.56
Previously expended, as reported on December 3 statement	9,493.96
Total	$21,102.52
Grants	19,500.00
Amount needed to balance account	1,602.52

THE EDGAR STERN FAMILY
521 ROYAL STREET
NEW ORLEANS 16

LESTER E. KABACOFF
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

February 17, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 2. I am taking this up with some of the people you have already indicated in your letter, and Bill Monroe knows about it.

I have discussed it with the Catholics and am doing what I can in that direction.

I have no objection whatsoever to your sharing this poll with your social scientist friend. My only worry is that Jimmie Davis might get to know how popular he was.

Kind personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

Kabby

LEK:EMM

Feb 22,1961

Dear Paul,

The monsoon season is here and lassitude has crept into my brain,so I've done nothing of any use for days.

Is it true that Leander Perez was recently in Georgia, addressing some unsavory types and stirring up trouble? If so, was there any press coverage of this, and could you send me clippings? We want very much to connect him with the Klan, and down here he stays away from it in public, so this is rather important, and it was not reported locally at all. Nor has the T-P yet bothered to report the rumor that Shelby Jackson is being investigated by the Internal Revenue Service for evasion of taxes he should have paid on income over and above his salary from the state. This seems to be true, and Duplantier says it has been going on for some time, starting before the school crisis became acute. The theory is that Jackson has taken kickbacks from various firms (textbook publishers and the like) and that he plunged into the segregation fight when he realized that he was going to be nailed on tax evasion, so that he could make out a case for himself as a martyr for segregation. Andy says this is farfetched, but Duplantier vouches for its truth. Nobody will confirm or deny, naturally, but Jackson keeps saying he only wants to preserve our way of life and save our children from a fate worse than death. I find this a peculiar answer to questions about income tax evasion.

I have made no further progress on Monitor South. I'm still trying. I did hear, from a local novelist, that as soon as his book became a best seller his agency, MCA, began getting letters from local politicos asking it to delete some derogatory remarks about Perez from a play he wrote years ago. Since this work was never published and was performed here only, I asked him to get me copies of the correspondence. A long shot. I can't discover what magazines Touchstone was referring to, since all of them must offend him. I have got a nasty little postcard , showing an African native praising Timex and Huntley-Brinkley, and wondering why those white folks don't get their own shows. It was mailed, blank on one side, to a number of prominent men in envelopes marked Bossier City, with no return

address. I assume this is Touchstone's work, but I can't prove it. This is going to be uphill work, and may take months.

I guess you know what legislation was passed last week. Some of us want to break the informer laws, by publicly urging the parents of Frantz and McDonogh to return their children to school, and challenging the governor and the attorney general to prosecute us. This is IWO, not SOS, and it may never come off, but I'm going to do my best to bring it about. It was Gloria's idea, but I can't see Kabby letting her do it. We realize we may go to jail for this, but I think the possibility is remote. Gloria is going to send the informer bills to Doug Cater, with a request that he ask the President about them at a press conference. This is a deep secret. The tie-in between SOS and the Back-To-School Fund worries the SOS board quite a lot in this regard, but we have not been able to persuade Mary to sever the connection. Sometimes I think she really wants to go to jail.

Do you know a Wilbur McIlroy, or McEvoy, in Prince Edward? He wanted one of our publications, wrote to HOPE for it, and they forwarded the request to us, so we sent him everything.

The special report you sent me has been wonderfully helpful. Thanks.

Why did you want to know whether Roy Harris had been here? Is there a reciprocity arrangement between Georgia and Louisiana agitators? He wasn't here, but I kind of expect him for the next WCC rally. They need somebody to denounce the Georgia compromise. Incidentally, the word from Baton Rouge is that the administration was prepared to offer a Georgia-type compromise until Perez put his foot down. He wants no part of local option because he is afraid that a valid local option law would provide a vote here to keep the schools open, and that would be a great blow to his influence and prestige.

I wish you had a contact in St Helena. They seem sure to vote to close, and since Tureaud plans to attack the local option law as soon as it is invoked there (he hinted as much, anyway), it would be interesting to observe community reaction to this. I don't depend on good coverage from the T-P. Wright will probably throw the law out on any grounds Tureaud chooses, which I don't find a happy prospect.

Aycock and Jewell have informed the governor that their present position is very embarrassing, since they are the hostages for the state's bad behavior, and they seem to have asked him to back down and

free them from the contempt charges. The story that Bobby was going to confer with Boggs, Long and Ellender was completely false, by the way. It originated in Baton Rouge, where the subjects of the contempt charges are simply shaking in their shoes. Boggs said privately that he and his colleagues had not been asked to any such meeting and would not have gone if they had been asked. They evidently take the position that Davis had made this mess and can jolly well extricate himself from it any time he chooses. Long is even defending the representatives who voted to liberalize the House Rules Committee, and the sheriff of Shreveport has denounced the Klan. I quite expect Klan trouble here before long. I used to know a local Klansman, who said they were just waiting for nigger trouble to give them a cue for action. He even showed me the secret Klan sign, but I have forgotten it.

What, please, is GUTS? I can't get a clear picture of it from the KNOXVILLE THUNDERBOLT..or perhaps I just don't want to believe what I read.

I would like your reaction to the following problem. Ray Forrester, dean of the Tulane Law School, signed a statement issued by the American Law Institute some years ago, which said that the 1954 decision was legally correct. A hundred prominent lawyers signed it, and it, with the signatures, was published in the T-P. Now we would like to reprint this and circulate it, but some of us who know Forrester are reluctant to do it because it might make his position impossible. I don't know the man and have no scruples about doing this to him, but Katherine is most upset about it. She argues that we have no right to force him to take a position now if he doesn't want to, and that it is McCarthyish to say that petition signers should eternally be haunted by their actions. I think the lawyers were well aware of the possible consequences of their act, and have no right to demand that it be kept quiet when it could be of inestimable help.

Come soon..we need the Rilling touch. Having Andy back is a wonderful help. As usual, we don't know what to do next because we are still reacting instead of acting. I have a nagging feeling that something has gone wrong with SCS, and I think it centers on Mary's unilateral actions. You might be of great help in this.

Betty

(over)

Could you please add Mrs Fred Wright
7725 Plum St

n/K ✓

and Mrs Louis Abramson
3322 Jefferson Ave

to your mailing list?

February 27, 1961

Mrs. Betty Wisdom
413 Hillary Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Betty:

You may or may not get this before I see you. I will be in New Orleans Wednesday through Friday of this week.

It is indeed true that Leander Perez was in Georgia. He addressed a meeting of Georgians Unwilling to Surrender. This group is not publicly related to the Klan, so this probably won't help you. I

I would not advise obvious efforts to challenge the informer laws by inviting prosecution, nor would I favor dodging such laws by holding back statements urging parents to return their children to school. I think the use of the press conference to question these and other matters is most effective the way JFK seems to handle such matters. I do not myself see sufficient reason to sever the ties between SOS and the back to school fund. My posture would be to neither openly provoke prosecution on these absurd laws nor to dodge it in any way.

We are checking further on Wilbur McEvoy in Prince Edward County. My preliminary information indicates that he is a farm owner, a member of a status family and has not been identified with any particular position with the Prince Edward school situation.

Our question about Roy Harris was simply an effort to keep track of his activities for the same reasons you wanted to know about Leander Perez. I notice you had our Attorney General over your way recently and that he actually defended our new position here. He has been one of the wild eyed last ditch resistors until last month.

We seem to have no contacts whatsoever in St. Helena. Lets talk about it when I come down and see if we can open up a channel.

As to the Forrester problem, I believe I would contact him and indicate you are considering reprinting the statement and get his reactions. I would put it in the form of a notification to him rather than an inquiry. This would free you to print it regardless of his reactions. This would appear to me to be courteous and to enable you to take his response into consideration without binding you to follow his advice.

I am very glad to hear that Andy Rogers is again or after all free to work with you. See you soon.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling

PMR/sm
Enc.

****

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Murray 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date March 13, 1961

To: HCF & LWD From: PR

Subject: report on visit to New Orleans, March 7 - 9.

The basic deadlock remains essentially unchanged in New Orleans except that the morale of liberal forces seems somewhat improved, and the optimistic sense some signs of retreat on the part of the state administration. Harassment of liberal leaders and of the parents of white children attending the two desegregated schools is down considerably. The school board is now fairly confident of being able to operate the schools through this school year with the teachers paid. Recent statements and other interventinn by the Kennedy administration have had a definite impact and is much appreciated. Rallies of the segregationist groups are down considerably since December.

It is not yet clear whether Superintendent of Education Jackson will purge himself by the March 24 deadline. There seems to be a definite disagreement on the strategy among the segregationist leaders concerning the Jackson matter and the wisdom of convening a constitutional convention this summer. Jackson was represented by two attorneys during his recent federal court hearing. One represented a moderate point of view and counseled compliance. This lawyer has resigned from the case. The other attorney continues to represent Jackson and has publicly stated that Jackson will not compromise or retreat. Jackson has released most of the funds due to the Orleans Parish Schools. He has, however, released them into the legislative school account and not to the elected parish school board. There seems to be about a 50-50 chance that he may yet serve some time in jail following March 24.

The current focus of segregationist strategy seems to be the parish of St. Helena, a rural parish on the Mississippi border, of some 10,000 persons, about half of them Negro. Segregationist leaders are concentrating their big guns on this parish where the local school board has determined to have a school closing election April 22 under the new Louisiana "local option" law. Leander Perez, the chief segregationist strategist, is speaking nightly to small PTA groups in St. Helena and massive efforts are underway to set up

private school cooperatives. The segregationist strategy is clearly to have this parish vote to close the schools during the last month of the current school year, to activate the tuition grant program, and then to test it in the state courts. Tureaud has publicly indicated that it will also be tested in federal court at that time by the NAACP. There seems little doubt that the election in St. Helena will result in school closing. There are as yet no organized efforts to combat such a move although the SOS group is attempting to make contact with local moderate groups. The Negro leadership in St. Helena is reported quite militant and fairly independent economically with many of the farms being owned by Negroes.

Under Louisiana law, the legislature cannot meet within sixth days of the annual fiscal sessions scheduled for May of this year. It is generally assumed, therefore, that the fifth special session recently concluded will be the last prior to the May session. The legislative watchdog committee on schools has announced a probe into the finances of the Orleans parish school board. This is being generally interpreted as harassment and perhaps as the beginning of an effort to trim state aid to the Orleans schools next year. There is some hope that when the Supreme Court rules finally on the legality of the elected school board that the Davis administration will at that point deal with the board. It seems probable that desegregation will be spread to additional schools next year. NAACP leadership is working at applications in new areas. The school board is discussing the wisdom of such an effort. Judge Wright has told friends that he considers this essential.

The probable strategy of the Davis administration and segregationist leadership will be to convene a constitutional convention this summer and for the governor to appoint the members of the legislature as members of this constitutional convention. This would be a "limited convention" which would adopt certain changes in the constitution, freeing public school funds for the tuition program. The administration is apparently taking the stand that this could be done without a general referendum although the constitution itself is vague on this point. Any appeal from this procedure would presumably be through state courts and would therefore be ineffective.

Chep Morrison is in the midst of his charter change effort which would enable him to try for another term as Mayor . It is generally assumed that if he is successful, he would point toward yet another try for governor. His chances seem to be about 50-50. He has embraced the local school law and order issue and has been fairly successful in winning back much of the disillusioned liberal support he lost in the fall. He conferred personally with Bobby Kennedy in Washington shortly before the announcement of the new orders from Kennedy to the U.S. attorney in New Orleans. The two were acquainted before the new administration took office. Morrison is sending Kennedy bi-weekly briefings on the New Orleans situation. Morrison has privately told friends that he hoped to be able to appoint an official biracial commission within the next six months. Hep Many, the local U.S. attorney, has joined SOS.

Mary Sand of SOS made personal contact with Frank Reeves at the Williamsburg Civil Rights Conference. She had lunch with him and has maintained the contact. Through him she talked to Marshall and others in Washington and these talks led indirectly to her call to Harold concerning possible private funds.

Jim Redmond has confided to friends fairly widely that he is leaving New Orleans because it would no longer be possible for him to collaborate in any way with Superintendent Jackson and the state Department of Education. His position seems to be that his continuance in the superintendent's job is an irritant to the future conciliation or cooperation with the state administration and that it is time for a new face without the scars of the recent conflict to take over. There is considerable local pressure to appoint the number two man in the local education set-up. He was passed over when Redmond was appointed six years ago (or is it 8 years ago), and is an open segregationist. The school board has announced that it will survey the local possibilities but will consider itself free to search the country for the best man.

A promising effort is underway in the Catholic community to organize a Catholic human relations council. This will be in touch with the Catholic Interracial Council movement but will bear the human relations council title. It will be staffed by Henry Cabirac, 6211 S. Conti Street, New Orleans. Cabirac is a native New Orleanian who has been operating a family business. He is established, but not branded with this special issue, having fairly recently become involved. The group expects to get initial subsidization from the national interracial council and has received some assurances in this direction from Nat Ahmann. Cabirac has been the moving spirit in getting the group organized and is working full-time on it, without pay so far. The organizing meeting will take place next week, Thursday the 16th of March, with the press notified after the fact. Some 300 Catholic laymen are being invited, a substantial number of them Negro. Cabirac has talked to prestige laymen and has a status chairman selected. The group will be strictly a layman's group with members of other faiths invited to affiliate if they share the general objectives of the group. The group will stand on the principle that compulsory segregation is immoral. Our help on direction and program as well as the involvement of some non-Catholic persons has been solicited

The two public school groups are taking it fairly easy at present. The CPE was heavily involved in the organization of the testimonial dinner for the majority school board members in January. It continues to function primarily through behind the scenes contacts with the mayor, the school board, and others. SOS continues to be somewhat more aggressive and open. It is attempting to crystalize opposition to closed schools in St. Helena parish, is tooling up for a possible referendum in New Orleans, is planning to issue educational material concerning tuition grants and private schools, is in touch with Negro leadership and the school board to press the hope of

spreading desegregation to uptown schools next year. SOS has entered into a private month-by-month arrangement with the Fitzgerald Agency on the basis of $500 per month. This money is coming from the $3,000 treasury that SOS has built up through private donations. At the moment the money is simply paying for the continued counsel and advice of Andy Rogers. The fee would be no higher were the group to become involved in an all out election effort on a closed school referendum.

The OPEN group in Baton Rouge shows continued signs of health and growth. The group conducted neighborhood discussions throughout Baton Rouge and is closely working in the East Baton Rouge parish situation. This group, headed by Dr. Addison sparked a lobby effort against the closed school legislation and the informer bill at the recent fifth special session. SOS spokesmen also appeared.

There are still eight white children attending the Frantz school including the child of the Rev. Andy Foreman. These 8 children represent but four families. One has been employed throughout the period and has been backed up in his action by the boss. One is Mr. Foreman. A third lost several jobs over this issue but has recently found employment. The fourth is unemployed, but was unemployed when he sent his children back to the Frantz school. This person is heavily in debt, has accepted help from both the union and SOS, threatens to take his children out of school unless he receives further contributions, and otherwise gives evidence of attempting to profiteer in the situation. He continues to receive some assistance from the SOS back-to-school fund, only by way of rent and food supplies channeled through a church, not in the form of cash. SOS is assisting also a fifth family which recently moved out of the school district but is still suffering unemployment because of their involvement in the breaking of the boycott.

If the tuition grant program and the closing of public schools in St. Helena parish are ruled out by the federal courts prior to next fall, many persons feel that the back of the resistance will have been broken, and that there will be no additional effort at statewide closing of schools. There has been clear warning of a test of the tuition grant law by parochial school students.

March 16, 1961

Mr. Lester Kabacoff
Edgar Stern Family Fund
521 Royal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Kabby:

I have very little to pass on as a result of my most recent trip to New Orleans.

I did spend some time with Henry Cabirac who is apparently going to serve as staff director of a new Catholic human relations council which will be launched publicly any day now. The effort will apparently receive some financial assistance from the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice. Cabirac feels that he has lined up some prestige Catholic laymen and I was well impressed with his realistic approach to the work he hopes to undertake. I don't remember whether we discussed this during our recent conference last week or not.

So far as the two public school groups are concerned, CPE has about given up on the idea of sending a full time field person around the state and is operating fairly quietly at the moment. SOS has stand-by plans ready in case of a possible referendum in New Orleans, is working through one or two friendly contacts in St. Helena to encourage some constructive activity in that referendum, plans to issue some additional material analyzing pupil placement and tuition grant procedures but taking no official position on these matters. SOS also plans to talk with both Negro leadership and the school board concerning the desirability of expanding desegregation to some of the up town schools next fall. I believe you indicated that Judge Wright favors such an expansion of desegregation.

Mary Sand tells me that only one of the four parents of the 8 white children in Frantz school is now unemployed. This is the same one who has been unemployed since the beginning. The SOS back-to-school fund is providing some assistance to this family and also to a family which recently moved out of the district, nearer to the campus of the theological seminary but is still

suffering some economic hardship.

We have taken care of all pending obligations on the New Orleans project funds to date. We have a small balance remaining of several hundred dollars. It has occurred to me that we may be approaching the time when you may wish to terminate our cooperative arrangement. Our time of most intense activity seems to be over and I would at any rate expect to give occasional attention to the people and groups with which we have been working in New Orleans. Let me know your thinking on this.

I will probably be getting back to New Orleans in late April. I hope to bring my wife with me at that time and will let you know if this can be worked out.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

EXERPTS FROM CONFIDENTIAL REPORT PREPARED BY ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE NEW YORK OFFICE RELATIVE TO "COMMUNISM ON THE MAP"

DATED: March 28, 1961

* * *

The film was produced late last year by the National Education Program of Searcy, Arkansas, which is headed by Dr. George S. Benson, also the president of Harding College....

Dr. Benson claims that the National Education Program is supported by foundation grants in order to document Communist and left-wing activities here and abroad that might lead this country toward communism, and to make studies of the American way of life in contrast to socialist life. Under the aegis of this group, Benson circulates a National Program Letter, which he describes as a monthly letter of thought and opinion about America's problems. He maintains that the NEP is a separate corporation, not connected with Harding College. Benson recently claimed that the NEP is highly respected in its home state, and the Navy, Army, and Air Force are using material produced by the program.

Dr. Benson has taken to the stump in recent months and in the first week of this month, he spoke in such widely-separated places as New Orleans, Louisiana and Seattle, Washington. According to Benson, the NEP has been reaching an estimated 25 million people a week with some phase of its varied activities for more than ten years.

On November 11, 1960, Benson asked the Arkansas Chamber of Commerce and the Associated Industries of Arkansas to set up an anti-Communist education program. He stated that the speakers platform, the schools, and the newspapers should be put to work arming Americans against the Communist ideology. Dr. Benson said that Harding College had a supply of suitable anti-Communist literature, which was probably second to none in the country, and it is available at moderate prices.

The film, "Communism On The Map," has stirred about as much controversy recently as the film, "Operation Abolition," and... they are often shown together. This film purports to trace "the conquest of the world by international communism with full shocking documentation on how the Reds have won each victory." The narration is by television announcer Dick Hawley of Memphis, and according to Glenn Green, NEP executive vice-president, the film has been shown to several million people and NEP has not been able to keep up with the orders. Six hundred prints of "Communism On The Map" have been distributed throughout the United States at a cost of $42.50 per print.

Following disclosures that the film had been shown at several Navy bases throughout the nation, including in your area (SE), the air station in Glynco, Brunswick, Georgia, a Navy spokesman for the Defense Department said the film had been reviewed by the Navy and "not accepted" for official distribution through the information and education program. He added: "Although its use by local commanders for showing within their commands is acceptable, it is not considered appropriate for Navy sponsorship before civilian audiences."

* * *

April 3, 1961

Mr. Lester Kabacoff
Edgar Stern Family Fund
521 Royal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Kabby:

Strictly for your information, we have been able to encourage an outside donor to contribute $2,500 to SOS for continued operation during the months ahead. We feel justified in recommending the contribution in view of the continued crisis in New Orleans and my feeling that SOS has in recent months rendered significant service and operated quite responsibly. I hope you concur. The decision to accept outside funds was theirs. The funds came from a quite respectable source.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

April 5, 1961

Mrs. Betty Wisdom
413 Hillary
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Betty:

We were quite excited about the good news concerning Tulane maybe. We had had no inkling of this possible change.

I am enclosing several articles from the Atlanta Constitution concerning the Black Muslims moving here and generally. At least it serves the purpose of making most integrationist groups appear moderate and middle of the road.

Many thanks on the good work concerning Monitor South. It would appear that for the moment, at any rate, their efficiency and organization does not live up to their pretenses. Yes, yes, we are interested in the John Birch Society.

For speaking suggestions, I don't think Terry Sanford is a very likely one. I have only the same kind of obvious ideas, like Harry Golden, Hodding Carter, Leroy Collins or perhaps an unknown speaker from Atlanta or Virginia, or maybe the president of the Women's Emergency Committee in Little Rock.

Congratulations on the increase of white children to 14. Onward and upward!

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm
Enc.

April 6, 1961

Dear Paul,

No further word from Touchstone. If you have not already done so, read the full page article on the John Birch Society in last Sunday's Times. The situation here, as far as I can make out, is this.

According to Kent Courtney, local Fascist, there are about fifty Birch chapters in Louisiana. New Orleans has from six to ten, and Courtney heads one. He takes the position that Eisenhower was indeed a conscious Communist agent, and I imagine that many local Birchers also believe this. Another chapter is graced by the presence of Neville Levy (his daughter told me this), whose dearest wish is for Kennedy to:

1) Stop the Federal income tax.
2) Break off relations with all Communist and pro-Communist countries
3) Invade Cuba and establish a Latin American beachhead so that we may liberate other Latin nations.
4) Get rid of all the Communists and pro-Communists on the Court, in the executive branch, and in Congress.
5) Get out of the U.N.
6) Repress all those who do not worship "our way of life".

There's much more..all printed and mailed out on the stationery of his firm. He claims that Clarence Manion wrote it. If so, the good dean has just given us the American Mein Kampf. Of course it sounds lunatic-fringey, but I shudder to think of the number of locals who agree wholeheartedly with all of this.

In Shreveport the Birchers are wealthy enough to afford a full-time paid worker. I don't know what he does. If they have a program for Louisiana, they have not announced it. I assume that they are organizing groups to bring pressure on Washington, but I have not as yet heard that they have contacted our local officials. If my plant succeeds in infiltrating the Courtney cell, I'll be able to tell you more. Courtney is so far out that even the WCC has as little to do with him as possible these days. They can't condone his eagerness to jump into any controversy, from fluoridation (poisoning our children) to complete stoppage of Federal welfare payments. If I had to guess at other Birchers, I would say probably that Bluford Balter, Guy Bannister, Walter Suthon, Leander Perez, Emile Wagner and my Woolfley cousins

belonged, along with some people whose names would mean nothing to you, who are not particularly rich or particularly racist, but who are Goldwater Neanderthals because they never learned how to think. The pity of it is that these men are very influential with their friends, who also never learned how to think.

The members of the board, or council, of the Birch society are:

Dr. N.E. Adamson, jr...Boston
Thomas J. Anderson
T. Coleman Andrews...Richmond
Spruille Braden...New York
Col. Laurence E. Bunker...Wellesley
F. Gano Chance...Centralia
S.J. Conner....Chicago
Ralph E. Davis...Los Angeles
Dr. SM Draskovich....Chicago
Father Richard Ginder(of OUR SUNDAY VISITOR fame)
William J. Grede...Milwaukee
A.G. Heinsohn, jr ...Sevierville, Tenn
Dr Granville Knight...Santa Barbara
Fred Koch...Wichita
Alfred Kohlberg(dead now, but you will remember him in connection with the China Lobby)
Clarence Manion
Frank E. Masland, jr...Carlisle, Pa.
N. Floyd McGovein...Chapman, Ala.
W.B. McMillin...St Louis
Revilo P. Oliver...University of Illinois
Cola G. Parker(former head of Kimberly-Clark and NAM
M.T. Phelps...Arizona
Louis Ruthenberg...Evansville
J. Nelson Shepherd...Sioux Falls
Robert W. Stoddard...Worcester, Mass
Lt-Gen Charles E. Stone(ret.)
Paul H. Talbert...Beverly Hills

April 15

I have prepared a lengthy note on the unsavoury career of Alfred Kohlberg. Do you want a copy? I realize that you probably know a great deal about him, but my feeling in regard to the Birch Society is that none of us can know too much.

Morrison has certainly suffered a crushing defeat. As to what it means, your guess is as good as mine. Mary thinks that he completely alienated both the racists and the liberals, and a few moderates as well, and she is probably right..added to which no one could get very excited about this election, except the most faithful CCDA workers. It came at the wrong time, the issues(such as they were) were hopelessly clouded, and the one issue which might have really stirred the voters...the school crisis...was simply not mentioned by anyone important, while the winning candidates for the legislature in Jefferson Parish came out flatly for open schools. What do want to bet that Chep will take a Federal appointment within six months?

The WCC meeting I went to last Monday was deadly dull. There were no shrieks, no jumping up and down, no unbridled enthusiasm for or against anything. One man made a speech, hilarious in its inaccuracy, about the joys of living as a slave under the kind Old Marses and Old Misses. Did you know that the slaves were fed every bit as well as the soldiers in the Confederate Army? We roared at that. Perez harangued the crowd to defeat the charter changes and we were exhorted to make the Ninth Ward Private School a success, but I noticed that the Council itself was careful not to involve itself too closely with the school project. One speaker read all the newspaper coverage of the pre-riot meeting of last November...why, I don't know. The crowd was small, and compared to the other one I went to, the atmosphere was that of a Sunday school picnic. Even Perez was unusually subdued. Brady's speech was a fizzle. So, I suppose they are as hard put to it to find burning issues as we are.

The Tulane business is a mess. What I tell you about it now must not be repeated to anyone...I can't even tell Andy about it. We hoped, after the Tulane statement, that the board would go to court and, under a doctrine I can't spell, ask for a variation in the Tulane trust which would have eased desegregation. Properly speaking, this is what they should do, but they don't intend to. Instead, they are going to inform their applicant...

a highly qualified sociologist...that she cannot be admitted because of the terms of the trust, thus throwing the burden on her to sue for admittance. It is by no means certain that she will want to sue, and even if she is willing, we can't make out what kind of suit the board wants filed. We know they've been told, by Ray Forrester, that the suit would probably succeed in Federal court, but we also know that they haven't been told that there is a type of suit which might also succeed in state court. It could also be, of course, that the board is just making a gesture in hopes that it will satisfy the foundations and not make desegregation necessary. We...I say we, I mean the girl's lawyer, who came to me for help because he thought I might have some inside knowledge of the board's thinking, which I don't...are unable to think of any way to arrange a meeting of all concerned parties, since the board is notoriously stubborn and uncommunicative. The best ideas we've had yet revolve around finding a Tulane heir willing to sue in state court to enforce the trust. No state court would demand that Tulane reduce itself to the status of a small, white-men-only college. Having once breached the trust, the court would find it hard to refuse the Negro applicant's request. If this threat has no effect on the board, the threat of a Federal suit to declare Tulane a quasi-public school..possible because it holds property ceded by the state and other factors I can't remember...would be equally dangerous to the university. The problem is: how are we ever going to get the board to listen to these arguments and to bring the proper suit itself? The opening gun will probably be a letter to the board, saying that since it has said it would admit Negroes if that were legal, it should know that it can find a legal way of doing so if it will just do it. I will try to work through my relatives, but they never listen to me, so I haven't much hope of a good outcome. Oh, these maddening tangles! What would you advise? If I had to choose one characteristic of New Orleans men which, more than any other, had caused all our troubles, I think I'd choose conceited pigheadedness. No one can ever know what to do but them.

April 16th

I have digested the Morrison defeat and I still am not downcast. I've got more material on the Birch Society than I quite know what to do with. What strikes me forcibly is the terrible similarity between Communist and Birch techniques, even to the use of dupes, like Barry Goldwater. After reading his book, I respect his honesty but I don't think he has any brains at all, and the society is just using him and dozens like him to achieve ~~their~~ its ends. If I say that I think those ends include the overthrow of our present system of government you'll probably put me down for an hysteric , but ask yourself this question. If this is not what they are after, what is? The goals of the society are sweeping, so sweeping that it would take a national revolution to accomplish them. You can't turn the hands of the clock back or forward fifty years or more by the usual democratic process. I know that some of them are talking about establishing a third party. This is all very well, but they can't reverse the trend of history at the ballot box. You have seen enough of the unregenerate South to realize that its leaders (like Perez) wouldn't stick at a little thing like rebellion to achieve their purposes. Of course I'm not saying that they plan to march on Washington and seize the Capitol. I am saying that they have deliberately set out to subvert the government by any means within their power. What they badly need is a national leader in a position of power, like McCarthy. I don't see much prospect of their finding one, although obviously they want Goldwater to fill the role. I will admit that I don't believe he is capable of the more insidious forms of McCarthyism, so I expect that they will try to elect one. J. Edgar Hoover would be perfect, but he doesn't want to play. Therefore, I predict that, unless they can find this leader fairly soon, the society will , ~~like~~ as American Fascism so frequently does, fall to pieces until that leader comes along. Curious, isn't it, how these things always attract the same types? The Birchers have already got a ready-made Coughlin in Father Ginder. Do you agree with me, or have I analyzed this all wrong? If I am right, what we have to watch for is a Birch conversion on the part of someone like Eastland or Walter, who has both access to government files and a committee to use as a forum.

I am again stymied on Monitor South. I suggest that you, or your research department, write to the directors of continuity

acceptance at NBC, ABC, and CBS, asking each of them if they have had any complaints or communications from Touchstone. I could do this, and I will if you wish it, but they are far more likely to respond to an official letterhead. You might send similar inquiries to the Music Corporation of America, Desilu Productions, and Revue Productions, all in Hollywood. If Touchstone is at all well organized he should have contacted them long ago, since they, together with the networks, constitute the largest producers of television films. As you undoubtedly know, it does little good to exert pressure on program outlets unless you exert even more pressure on the creators of those programs, which is why national censorship groups have consistently turned their fire on Hollywood studios, rather than distributing chains. If I were Touchstone, I would already have started a blacklist, which I gather he has not done, and I would have asked every WCC to deluge offending producers with mail, but as far as I know he has not done this either. This makes me wonder if perhaps he is really not after moneyfor a quick killing, from the Hunts of this world and possibly even from local stations he may be politely blackmailing. If and when you get this information, or I get it, I suggest that the Council should send an analysis of MS's activities to the country's top ad agencies. They are fearfully timorous, but if we can prove that they have nothing to fear, it should kill MS off for good. Let me know which of us is to write the letters .

I see now that we are in the hardest part of a school crisis, when nothing has happened for days and when Hell may break loose any minute. What are we going to do about the school board, which has evidently decided to drag its heels and do as little as possible? Who will those men listen to? By inaction they invite disaster, but how can we persuade them to action? If they don't make an adjustment in their administration of the Pupil Placement Act Tureaud will have them in court for a certainty, but they hardly seem to care. Harold Lief thinks that the Civil Rights Advisory Commission has the privilege, or could claim the privilege, of advising the board. Dan Thompson thinks, quite rightly, that some sort of liason between Negroes and the board is essential if last year's mess is not to be repeated, and Mary and I wish that SOS could be that liason, but our board, so far, won't hear of it. Redmond agrees that his teachers must be educated as to the facts of desegregation immediately, but he won't undertake this himself. He wants an out side group to do it. He's not

a bit popular now, by the way. His staff is more disaffected than ever, and his community supporters can't but feel that he is running out on them.

The report of our Civil Rights subcommittee report on education is finished and I think it is good. Our recommendations were not so good, because we only had a few days to work on them, but it is obvious that there is no magic solution to this problem. My paper on tuition grants is also finished and printed..do you want a copy ? What can you tell me about this Leon Dure, who goes around preaching freedom of association? He must have a rich backer to travel as extensively as he does. An SERS man who came to speak here about the tuition grants was most disappointing to many of his hearers..he didn't know the basis of the Prince Edward amended complaint and, in fact, admitted that he knew very few of the arguments against tuition grants.

I can't remember when you were last here, but is there any chance of your coming while the May fiscal session is in progress? It begins on the eighth. I quite realize that you can't go to Baton Rouge, but I think your advice on some of the measures we expect to be brought up would be invaluable. Davis seems to be dragging along more than ever..but then, that's what we thought last fall and we couldn't have been more wrong. He may take Comiskey's election and Morrison's defeat as a mandate from New Orleans. Comiskey says , in private, that he wants the schools open, but he wouldn't say so publicly, nor was he asked to. What we have now, in effect, is a coalition council(city), with the CCDA slightly outnumbered. The Morrison campaign was shockingly mismanaged, from a PR standpoint, and Andy and I take some comfort from the fact that we said so all along. In the fiscal session, they may: pass a bill allotting school appropriations parish by parish, instead of in a lump sum; call a constitutional convention; cut our appropriations to the bone; institute further reprisals against our teachers under the guise of refusing to pay teachers at desegregated schools; find a new and better way of financing tuition grants; actually, there's simply no telling what they'll do. I gather that the Baton Rouge moderates are gaining strength and that the Perez forces are losing it, but this may be completely wrong. If the court throws out our local option law, as it may, the administration may even close all the schools in the state. Davis' chief advisors not directly concerned with segregation couldn't care less whether or not we have public schools. Meanwhile, our schools are suffering. They can't recruit good teachers, they are losing those

they've got, and they can't tell, any more than we can, if they'll be in existence next fall. Voelker(State Sov. Comm.) did hint that we might turn to a dual system; this may be significant, especially as they kicked a rabid segregationist off the commission last week. All the commission propaganda has offered no solution to the problem . The leaflets just say that if we stand firm against the communist NAACP our schools will stay open and segregated, and few on either side can buy this line any longer.

You never told me whether you wanted the names of two possible contacts in East Carroll, nor did you tell me whether you were interested in the full story of the Mississippi State Sov. Comm.'s financial chicanery.

I am working on the "Role of the Churches in the Desegregation Crisis" and should be finished fairly soon. I don't expect you to do anything with it but to read it(with hollow groans) but it might be nice for your files, which must occupy a warehouse or two.

Remember, please, not to repeat what I've told you about Tulane in this letter to anyone for any reason. I will keep you informed as matters progress.

Mr. Eagle is in town...I have not seen him, but he sounds nice. Today he saw Dr. Dent and Jim Redmond and cancelled an appointment with Harvey Kerns. Tomorrow he is to see Mary, me , Andy and Gladys. He doesn't want to see lawyers, so I didn't call any. I did arrange a meeting with Sara and Bob Lancaster, in the interests of fair play, but Dr/ Dent advised him that he need not bother with them, so I had to cancel it, lying in my teeth and arousing their curiosity with every word. The trouble was, I was so anxious not to slight CPE that I oversold the Lancasters on the rendezvous , thinking that they might not be willing to see someone I urged on them, and it worked too well.He had a long and fruitful talk with Redmond, he says. Now tell me , what the devil is he here for? Sara is very upset about the Birch Society, which has infiltrated her PTA, and from what she tells me she has good cause to worry.The clippings I get from California about the society are simply fantastic. I have promised Andy a digest of my ever-growing Birch file, and unless you are following the society's doings closely, I will send you a copy. Did you notice that the head of the society in Jackson was instrumental in firing the head of St Andrew's School there? They really have a down on the Protestant clergy. Welch says that 50% of his

membership is Catholic. Do you remember the Catholic front organized in New York by McCarthy? And do you see any parallel between the McCarthyite charges of "losing Red China" and a similar pattern emerging ~~from~~ in statements by reactionaries on the proposed Laos coalition? He also admits that one of his fronts was a committee which opposed Khrushchev's reception in this country when he came to the U.N. This may be what Goldwater is referring to when he says that some members of the society are liberal Democrats, since Paul Douglas and several other liberals signed an ad urging Americans to protest the visit.I don8t know why I bother you with my conclusions when you are perfectly capable of drawing your own, but I always think that you have so much on your mind, you may miss something.I do know this, and perhaps you do, too. If Courtney succeeds in his plan to unite the National States Rights party with the Birch Society, the Jews will be in worse danger than the Negroes. All the NSRP can talk about these days is the world-wide Jewish conspiracy. No Jews were killed by the Nazis, the Eichmann trial is a frame-up, the ovens and gas chambers at Dachau and Auschwitz were built after the war by German prisoners as false evidence for the Nuremberg trials, America is being run by the horrible Jews(Goldberg, Ribicoff, Dillon, and Henry Steele Commager, if you please) and the Protocols are selling like hot cakes. ~~XXXXXXXXX~~ You can't tell the players without a pogrom, in short.

What can you tell me about a lawyer named Venable who defended the Monroe Muslims? Did he also defend some Atlanta Klansmen, and if so, is he acting on principle or is he a dedicated separatist?

It appears that some new law is going to get written in the St Helena case. Gremillion has not sense enough to use the proper line of defense. He'll just shout "States Rights" and cite the Georgia local option statute as being identical to ours. Incidentally, the defeat of the charter amendments means that we will have to redistrict. That should be good fun.Kabby has slunk off somewhere, and no wonder, with all the work he put in on Chep's behalf.He was denounced by Perez, in connection with the election.

I think CORE is planning more activity, since their downtown pickets have not been molested. The Negro elder statesmen are under the impression that local CORE is dead, but I think they are wrong. The central committee setup didn't work out...the NAACP boys kept holding CORE back...and as a result the NAACP Jrs have joined CORE almost in a

body.Harry Golden says that the next CORE targets will be white-only hospitals, where very pregnant Negro women will stand and wait, and where injured Negroes will do likewise.Not a bad idea..they should call it the Bessie Smith auxiliary.

Jack Sledge, director of the Mississippi State Sov. Comm, film, tells me that he almost persuaded them to use an instrumental of Marching Through Georgia as background music. None of them had ever heard it , and they thought it was a right nice marching piece.He would like to know, if you can find out, whether any Northern group or broadcasting outlet has taken this film seriously. He says no one could, but those Yankees are peculiar critters.

More scandal in the XXXXX Davis regime, this time to do with kickbacks and a controversy over the location of a hospital for retarded kids. The law says it should be built in New Orleans, but Davis' moneymen say it should be built in Hammond, where there are no facilities to serve it, but where the town could use a financial boost. Informed that it could get a consultant from the National Society for Retarded Children free of charge, the state chose to hire one at over $30,000 a year. The man it chose, and an honest soul, was told he had to kick back a fourth of his salary to a state official, and he told the newspapers.I don't see how the administration could sink any lower than this, unless it started a program to sterilize unfit parents , and don't think Davis isn't capable of it if he sees something in it for him and his boys.

Betty

April 27, 1961

Mrs. Betty Wisdom
413 Hillary Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Betty:

I hope to be seeing you Monday, but will drop you a letter now because I tend to forget a number of points you raise in correspondence when we start talking about SOS etc. I will be coming in late Sunday and staying at the Prince Conti Sunday and Monday nights before moving out to another place for my meeting Tuesday and Wednesday.

Since you already have prepared material on Kohlberg, we would like to have a copy.

I sympathize with your concern about the Tulane mess, but doubt very much seriously if you will be able to find any alternative to a suit by potential applicants. This is so obviously the easiest way out for the Tulane board members.

You are right, I have put you down for an hysteric in consideration of your extreme view of the Birch Society, Goldwater, et. al. I agree that we must take these extreme right wing developments seriously, but I also think that the Birch Society has practically nothing to show to indicate any strength or effectiveness and that it is riding high primarily on sensational publicity. I suspect it has been greatly over-rated both by itself and by its enemies. I see few signs that the group does in fact aim at the overthrow of our system of government. You and I may know that they cannot achieve their goals through the ballot and other normal means. I think they do not know this.

Your lack of additional information on Monitor South is good news and indicates that this effort is not getting off the ground.

I see that your school board is taking the most negative possible interpretation of Wright's court order and does not plan to open the second grade next year. I cannot understand your board disagreeing with the idea of SOS serving as liaison between the school board and the Negroes. It certainly would seem to me that efforts to establish better communication between the two in order to avoid disruption and litigation are well within the purpose of SOS.

We will discuss the possibility of my coming back some time during the fiscal session when I see you Monday.

We do not want the names of contacts in East Carroll right now. If the people planning the survey definitely decide to include East Carroll, we will check back with you. Do send on the full story of the financial chicanery of the Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission.

Thank you for helping Mr. Eagle. He spoke warmly of you and others who talked to him. To the best of my knowledge, his purpose was simply to gain for himself first-hand impressions in several of the more sticky Southern situations.

Venable has, in fact, defended Klansmen here. To the best of my knowledge, he is not motivated by any principle save that of profit.

See you soon.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling

PMR/sm

June 16, 1961

Mr. Lester Kabacoff
Edgar Stern Family Fund
521 Royal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Kabby:

I am sorry that we were unable to get together during my recent visit to New Orleans, but it was good to talk to you on the telephone. I spent the day Monday checking around with some of my usual contacts in town. I saw A. P. Tureaud, Dr. Leonard Burns, and Dr. Dent among the Negro leadership. I met with Mary Sand, Betty Wisdom of SOS; Sara Lancaster of CPE, Irv Schulman of ADL, and Henry Cabirac of the Catholic Human Relations Council.

I discovered nothing particularly new or startling going on, as you know. There seems to be a general belief that the desegregation process will be broadened to include a number of new schools, probably in better areas. Judge Wright was quoted in this direction by two different people. Tureaud indicates that applications have been made to 14 different elementary schools by Negroes in the proper geographical areas. As you know, Tureaud seems quite determined to appeal a number of recent actions of the board, including the decision to limit desegregation to new students in the first grade.

Both SOS and CPE plan to undertake the same type of activity, although independently of each other. Each group is planning a series of neighborhood coffees or discussion groups around the school issue with the hope of creating some climate of acceptance and locating some friendly contacts in a number of the elementary schools. SOS already has three of these groups scheduled. We can only hope that the two groups do not draw on the same parents in the same areas.

The only really new kind of approach I ran into was the activity of Riecke and a small group he called together about a month ago. You mentioned this on the phone and I heard it referred to by one other contact. I hope you will let me know what happens on this, if anything. This would seem to be a good time to organize a new committee which

would include some well known names as a channel for support of the school board and open appeals to the community for compliance and support. Both SOS and CPE plan public activity if required by action of Citizens Councils, etc., but neither have the access to public attention that such a new committee working officially and openly with the school board might have.

I had a good talk with Bill Monroe, both in person and by phone and we discussed several new editorial approaches. I am continually impressed with his soundness and breadth of understanding.

Mrs. Stern attended a portion of the conference of Mississippi and rural Louisiana folks that I attended at Dillard. It was good to see her and chat with her briefly. My regards to Gloria.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm

July 21,1961

Dear Paul,

I warn you that this is going to be a long letter.

First, allow me to thank you for being such a help this week. You always bring us the main thing we can't get ourselves...expertise and a sense of perspective. Thanks also for the book. I am sending you one in return. If you don't like it, or want to keep it, give it to your public library and say hello for me to my old friend John Hall Jacobs, the new librarian. I think you will like him, and I hope he will not suffer from the lady Fascists in Atlanta as he did here.

Andy and Mary have filled me in on the Tuesday night meeting, and I would like to offer a comment or two on some things that were said. I have much sympathy for Helen Mervis' desire to create a biracial coordinating board here. I know that some Negroes really want it, and Helen undoubtedly knows many who feel that it is essential. The Negroes may indeed be ready for such an agency, but the whites are not. The conflict here has been white against white. Until such time as we can pull the better elements of the white community together and coordinate their activities, there is no chance that a biracial board would meet with success. This will come about , I think, within the next four years. It might come sooner if we had a terrible disaster..a dead child, a dynamited school, or closed schools. I don't rule this out as a possibility. The underground racist mood is getting uglier all the time, and the introduction of Communism as a burning factor in racial disputes(I enclose a clipping which demonstrates that this has spread from Perez to Schiro) may be the spark which will set off such a catastrophe, especially since the Frantz-McDonogh co-op has been reduced from thirty to ten rooms which could not be ready till late October if they started construction tomorrow, which they don't seem to be ready to do. St. Bernard has said it does not want the refugee children next year. Perez may force them to take the kids in, but if I were he, with his objectives and his desire for violence, I would let them simmer, schoolless, until their parents took to the barricades. Evidently it came as a shock to Duvio and the parents when they found that they couldn't get grants in aid right away. The law prevents the state from awarding grants to any but kids in going schools, as you know, but nobody pointed this out to the residents of the Ninth Ward. Somehow Duvio has to raise $100,000 to build his grossly inade-

quate building which, even if it is run on platoon, will have to hold about 45 kids per classroom. This frustration and deprivation might well lead to the dynamiting of Frantz or MCDonogh by a resentful parent. I do still think that a secret biracial committee which would meet once a week just to exchange ideas would be useful...but only so long as it remained quiet and made no open attempt to influence opinion. I didn't send you my suggested list because of the Urban League committee, but I will enclose it now. I have left off some people, like my aunt Rosa, that you will probably think should be included. I left them off because they have stopped listening, as old pros will sometimes do when they are battle-scarred. It is a natural reaction, but one which could wreck this enterprise. It must be made up of people who know that they have a lot to learn, not people who think they've learned it all already.This is my gripe against the prestige businessmen also. I can think of a bare few who still have open minds, maybe, and I put them down. The great majority of businessmen have minds that work on two levels: one level already knows everything , and the other habitually conceals the facts which might be of use in this situation.

I understand that one of you paid SOS a high compliment. I think whatever we've accomplished is due in large measure to Andy's help. I agree with you that his special skills and interests made him perfect for this job, but I wish you would consider recommending to other groups that they too hire PR professionals where that is feasible. Andy is a man of rare talents, but his basic skills..those which helped us at first...are the basic skills of most competent PR men. Maybe I overstress the importance of these because they compensate for my lacks.Maybe people elsewhere don't have these lacks. All I know is that when we first started working together it was heavenly to have an authority who could tell me how to call a press conference, how to treat the press, which reporters were friendly and which were not, how to write a release that was a release and not an editorial, just where to go at the newspaper office, what to expect from the editors, the correct tone to take when answering attacks, and much , much more..all matters of judgment within the province of PR, as are his extensive contacts within the business community, and his knowledge of how to handle those contacts. I do see that if an open-schools group were ever to be run by men of substance in the community these things might not be needed, but that doesn't seem

likely to happen. Then, too, there is the reassurance of knowing that a paid expert is guiding you.That gives me an extra, indispensable confidence. I know I'm not putting this well. I never do. It's all so intangible. All I can say now is that SOS has yet to make a major howler, and that is Andy's doing, and that we have won some community acceptance and that too is his doing. Knowing what the community will accept and what it will dislike is a good PR man's stock in trade.I know that our situation is perhaps a little different from that of other groups. I get the impression that the Little Rock group and HOPE have many more workers to call on, and that the organizations' memberships are more involved in what the group is doing. Ours is hardly involved at all.Our worst enemy is apathy in every area. This may be unique to Louisiana, but I suspect that it is present in Alabama and Mississippi and possibly even in Florida too. If this is true, groups there will have to wage a real war for public attention and approval, and I doubt that they can do it without professional helpers always on call/ Think about it, anyway.

I didn't mean to sound so harsh in speaking of Rosa. I love her dearly, and her work has been invaluable, but at the moment she is not at her best. Also, she spreads herself too thin, which dilutes her contributions to her various boards..and another says Rosa hasn't been too well lately, although she would almost rather die than own up to it. I will explain it all to Andy and trust his opinion and yours to be better than mine.

This is a rough outline of the Tulane problem.Paul Tulane's will required the trustees to choose a university as beneficiary, and the university chosen was the University of Louisiana, a state property. The properties are still merged, and two state officials are supposed to have something to do with management of Tulane ,although I don't think they actually ever interfere. That could be got over, but obviously the state property connection implies state action, and leaves the way open for a suit in Federal court, and that is the plan. Ray Forrester, the law dean, warned the board of this possibility before the first Girard decision.Katherine had hoped that the board might go into state court and ask for a relaxation of the trust restrictions because they are now impossible to enforce(and in fact the Board has been breaching them for years). She now realizes that this won't happen, both because the board wouldn't do anything of the

kind and because these horrid courts would decide for strict construction anyway, egged on by the Tulane heirs. So, if the money can be raised, Jack has agreed to act, and it seems certain that the Federal courts will order desegregation. If they do, the heirs would not be able to get the trust restrictions enforced, but they might induce a state court to order the trustees to choose a new beneficiary for the Tulane property.Katherine thinks that the court, confronted with the necessity of forcing the board to breach its contract with the state or requiring resettlement of the property, would choose the former.What is so queer..at least, I think it is queer..is the iron curtain surrounding these facts, as far as Tulane is concerned. The faculty members think that the applicant..who wants to study in the School of Social Work,...will be admitted next September just like anybody else.Fred Wright tried to explain the true facts at a faculty meeting and was angrily shouted down by Dean Lumiansky, who said that the board's lawyers did not envision these events.The board is now saying that it would never have made its equivocal little statement if it hadn't been for faculty pressure, which is a lot of bull.I don't doubt that the faculty had a little something to do with it, but money was the prime consideration..foundation money and government money. I think they are trying to use the faculty as scapegoats because the racists have set up such a howl. But what my contacts with the board(relatives) think is that the suit will not be successful because of the provisions of the Tulane will. Anyway, that's what they say, even in private, and they aren't liars. Katherine believes that the board does know what is going to happen, and is acting as hostile as possible to protect itself. Andy, who once worked for Tulane, says that despite its mammoth conceit, the board hardly ever knows what is going on and that this instance is no exception.I think myself that some of them..the executive committee, perhaps...do know what is ahead, but that the rest of them do not, but I have moments of not being sure of this opinion. Katherine's explanation doesn't explain my uncle's fight to keep the statement from being made, and his conviction that the faculty is entirely to blame. Andy's explanation doesn't account for the fact that some of the present board undoubtedly read and comprehended the Forrester memorandum.At any rate, Rep. Wellborn Jack made a broadcast today which should have opened some eyes. He bitterly opposes the integration project, of course, and mentioned that Tulane did have

state property and was thus subject to state laws forbidding you know what. The distressing aspect of this muddle is that no one in authority is even trying to prepare the public, or the influentials, for what is going to happen. It's the School Board attitude all over again only worse. I don't really give a damn about Tulane; its undergraduate school is horrible, most of the students are unwashed louts, and its two good graduate schools don't make up for deficiencies elsewhere. The system of absolute regulation by a board which, in the main, merely tolerates the academic plant because it provides a front for the football team, is perfectly ridiculous. I do care, though, for the city, which won't survive many more unexpected explosions. A propos, Harold says he does not expect the parochial schools to desegregate this year. So much for the strict authoritarianism of a great moral force.

The SOS board was pleased with our budget. The first coffee party went off well, with the help of Mrs Conner from Frantz. The mothers' chief worry was adequate police protection. I don't know how we will ever reassure them on that score, and even if we get a commitment from Schiro I don't count on his keeping it. He has started the big anti-Communism bit, like Perez, and when he was asked pointblank what he would do when schools opened he refused to answer. He's mayor now, but just barely. A group of CCDA leaders offered Comiskey the post if he would promise not to fire any CCDA workers. He did so promise, and thought he was going to be elected right up until the vote was taken. Meanwhile the CCDA leaders caucused again and reversed themselves. Their reasons for rejecting Schiro were obvious. They don't much like him, they don't want to hand him the nomination on a platter, and they really, I think, would prefer to support Paul Burke if only they could keep their jobs in the interim. Probably they thought they could control Comiskey...everybody seems to think that. And it does seem apparent that Comiskey would be a better mayor than Schiro, RDO or no RDO. (This isn't saying much, you understand.) Their reasons for reversing their first decision are obscure to me. It could be that they were just using Comiskey as a club to force Schiro to retain them all, but the man who approached Comiskey with the deal is an old friend of the family who did not change his vote.. and the ringleaders must have realized that after this display of disloyalty Schiro would wage war to the knife against them, as I have no doubt

he will.In any case, they've been flirting with the RDO for some time, and may yet join forces with it.Or, the councilmen who were pledged to vote for Comiskey and then were obliged to change may have been acting from higher motives. They say that this is the case;that they think Comiskey is much better qualified than Schiro. Then there is the possibility that the CCDA caucus hoped for a workable coalition with the RDO, one which would have resulted in a joint endorsement of Comiskey next year, and might have saved the CCDA from almost certain destruction in the Burke-Schiro feud. I think this might have resulted ..the coalition, I mean..in destruction for the CCDA for sure, since at the moment its greatest asset is that it is not the RDO, and this may belatedly have occurred to the caucus, but it is more likely that Schiro and Burke(who comes from a strong assessor family) found a way to put the heat on the renegades.The possibilities are endless; we may never know what really happened. Andy is afraid that Comiskey has been hurt by all this; he fears that he will appear too naive and inexperienced. I think it will help him in the long run, since next to the cold and calculating cynicism of Schiro he will appear noble and willing to cooperate for better government. And what a campaign weapon he has if Schiro runs! In every speech he can say he's running against a man whose own party tried to get rid of him. Marian Abramson says that Schiro now has the inside track for the CCDA nomination and that people are still talking about running a good man just to get decent arguments before the public.I wish I thought this would come to anything. I don't; the good men have all declared themselves out, and barring a miracle they will stay out. You can see from the foregoing that a miracle is not necessarily impossible.I can't get over the way that everyone I talk to, from cabdrivers on up, thinks Comiskey is a cinch to win. This is really popularity by default.

The School Board Committee(Kabacoff, Smither, Favrot et al) is bogged down in a cloud of unknowing. The women on the larger committee, of whom Marian is one, are meeting next week to try to unbog them. The women are: Marian Abramson, Edith Eckert, Mildred Osborne(CPE), Nadine Vorhof(League of Women Voters) and Kay Coffey(CPE). You may note that, as usual, we aren't considered fit to associate with this lofty undertaking. How this squares with the school board's pretty speeches to us I don't know, but Mary and I suspect that the

women were chosen by Mrs Osborne and Mrs Coffey, both very much anti-SOS. Marian read me these names and asked me if any of them were SOS policy makers. I won't record my reaction, but I regret it, as the situation was not of her making and she intends to rectify it as soon as possible. You see, the problem has always been that CPE people flatly refuse to work with us, not that we won't work with them. When I think of all the publications we gave to Sara Lancaster for the ~~xxxxxx~~ legislators, only to find that she had carefully torn SOS identification off them, it makes my blood boil. With Mary's approval I told Marian not to bother about including us. The struggle she will have to make is not worth the reward, and after the first flashes of temper we truly don't care as much as we did about being social pariahs. However, she is a nice, conscientious woman, pretty disillusioned with CPE, so I know she'll try anyway.

The IWO has sent a letter to all our legislators asking that they induce the governor to recognize the school board and get the state board of education to approve the school budget. Do you want a copy..and can you think of anything SOS we've sent out that you don't have and would like to have?

After reading in THE REPORTER about Project Alert in the Pensacola naval colony, I can see why you anticipate trouble. Couldn't Admiral Rickover be of some help in that school fight? I know his superiors can't stand him, but he is a hero and he's always pushing education. Mother says my aunt Jessie and her husband (Pensacola relatives) have been very ill and are too feeble to do anything, but I have a line on someone else who should be good.

The Mississippi man who might be of use is Alexander Chisholm, who lives in Laurel, and I think that is all the address you'll need. To recapitulate: he is fabulously wealthy, a second father to the singer Leontyne Price (for whose musical education he paid), takes care of her business and personal affairs as if she were indeed his child (she's not, by the way), and whenshe made her Met Debut the white ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ Chisholms and the black Prices went to New York together to hear her. She in turn is devoted to him. Her marriage, to William Warfield, turned out badly (he likes boys) and after she decided not to divorce him because of the disgrace to her race, Mr Chisholm ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ saw to it that she got the right kind of

property settlement..it's really a separation of property..and helped her through what must have been a terrible time. I don't know how much you know about the operatic temperament, but believe me, it's not easy to deal with and requires much patience and affection, which Mr Chisholm seems to have. I was at school with his daughter Peggy, a wonderful girl, and I can't remember hearing her make anti-Negro remarks as so many of my Southern classmates did. Judging by the schools to which he sent his kids, Mr Chisholm must have a high regard for education. I think he might be of help because the Chisholm-Price setup is so different from the accepted brand of Southern paternalism as I know it, where the white man pays the bills and then forgets all about his protegée.Mr Chisholm cares for Miss Price as a person, without regard for the color of her skin..or so I gather from the fact that he still treats her like a daughter and is very ~~proud of her~~ proud of her and brags about her talent to his numerous white friends, some of whom are racists. My father dearly loves Mr Chisholm, and says he is an exceptional person. Apparently he doesn't worry ~~xbx~~ about the epithets which must have come his way because of his relationship with her.And she loves the Chisholms as much as ~~thy~~ they love her; she calls them her other familyWhen she was just beginning to make a name for herself in the European houses, she promised Mr Chisholm that he would be her guest at ~~th~~ her Met debut. He replied that he would be a doddering old man who had to walk with a cane when that day came, and just before her Met debut she sent him an ebony, goldheaded cane as a gift, which he treasures.Maybe ~~thix~~ none of this proves anything about his reaction to the general problem, but I hope that it does.I keep thinking that men who can see past skin coloration are our chief hope, and I must say I don't know many who can. Don't mention me if you think this is a contact worth pursuing, please. The ~~ex~~tensive Luce coverage given to the Chisholms and~~X~~ Miss Price should be sufficient excuse for a call, and if it backfires I might be depriving my father of a good friend by making this suggestion.

The Jefferson Parish schools are now to be segregated by sex. Ostensibly this is preparation for desegregation, but Peggy Murison tells me that Puritans on the Jefferson School Board have been urging this change for years. One of the chief Puritans has a ~~xx~~ police record for sex offenses.

I'm sorry I blasted you so when you mentioned Kabby's plans on the telephone.In my moments of sober reflection, I understand pretty well how difficult his lot is. Generally speaking he is thought of as a lobbyist for the Sterns, particularly Edith(young Edgar is a Republican) and the Sterns are not overwhelmingly popular, except when election time rolls around, or when charities want large donations. I can see why Kabby is so protective of Edith's money and interests. That's his job, and it must be as bitter as gall to her to realize that most of New Orleans regards her as nothing more than a milch cow for various causes. You know, when the Duke and Duchess of Windsor came here for Carnival, they asked Edith if they could stay with her, even though they had never met her. She replied, with dignity, that she and her husband were never in town for Carnival(naturally not , since they don't get Carnival invitations) and that she was sure the Windsors could find a more congenial lodging. I don't know how many similar incidents Edith has endured, but I should guess a good few. Kabby doesn't want her taken advantage of by anyone.I have found that truly rich people have complexes about being used for their wealth, but that the managers of that wealth react more violently to this sort of exploitation than do their employers.I wish I could estimate Kabby's real influence in the business community. Certainly he has not delivered what Gloria said he could deliver, but perhaps no one could, and if Gloria had good sense she wouldn't make so many promises in his name. I judge that he is listened to on occasion, and that when Stern money is wanted he is listened to from necessity. For a supposedly astute man, he has made some bad blunders..chief among them his support of Davis..but in this he was certainly not alone. Many astute businessmen did the same, foolishly convinced that they could bend Davis to their will. Most of them know better now. He is hampered, as is Edith, by the anti-Semitism rampant in New Orleans to day,yet he seems not to have learned that there are some things money just can't buy.I don't mean social things, I mean things like support for law and order when it is needed.

July 26

I warned you that this was going to be a long letter , so don't complain.

Paul de Camp, who is on the School Board Committee, called me tonight and said that he was going to nominate Mary for the Executive Committee, since he feels that SOS experience, information and advice is indispensable. Even if his motion doesn't pass, I'm very glad he feels that way about us. He asked me to serve as her deputy until she comes home..if she's elected. Of course I said I would.He says that they now feel a strong sense of urgency and want to get a program formulated and underway immediately.

Andy and I tried to map out the TV programs for the school board today, but after reading Riecke's statement about perhaps announcing the schools to be desegregated, perhaps turning Frantz and McD. into Negro schools, which I guess you saw, we couldn't work up any enthusiasm for the project and the result was a mishmash.You mentioned something about HOPE's having films available..could you let me know right away what they are? And could you find out if anyone taped or filmed Perez' speech to GUTS? If I could just get a recording of the places in which he said "The national government is our enemy" and "Violence was a worthy demonstration of a freedom-loving people" I could make hay with them in a radio campaign.I know this is a chore...if you like, send me the names of the TV stations and the surrounding universities(Tulane people often record these speeches to study the accent patterns) and I will write them myself.We would also like clips of Hartsfield and any other authorities saying that they will enforce law and order, and naturally we will pay the going rate.

Since our lawyers are unavailable, could you ask yours how these schools could be turned into Negro schools? The state law says that only the legislature can classify schools by race.I know that was thrown out by the Federal Court, and my impression is that under Federal rulings race classifications are technically invalid. Is this wrong? And, could Riecke change those schools and keep the original little girls in them? Or would he have to maintain their right to desegregation by transferring them to other white schools? Andy and I think this announcement was psychologically terrible, sure to strengthen

the white boycott in these next few weeks, but Anne thinks that it was designed to wake up the white parents of the Ninth Ward to the fact that unless they return their kids to their proper schools they will have absolutely no place to go.

Having spent a nightmare week worrying about the Berlin crisis and the possible end of us all , I feel detached from the school problem.I am very curious to see what effect this crisis will have on our homegrown Fascists. If they run true to form, they will still go on shouting that our real enemies are here at home and that we needn't worry about the rest of the world, but I would like to think that at least people won't pay so much attention to them.By the way, I met a man, a Perez follower, who summed up this attitude pretty well. He told me that he regarded himself as a Louisianian first and last, and that a Russian conquest of the world would not trouble him at all because it would just mean exchanging the tyranny in Washington for the tyranny in Moscow, and he couldn't see a pin's difference between them, but that he would take up arms against the Reds and fellow-travelers in Louisiana immediately . I am sending you the copy of the REPORTER which had a piece on the Southern Radical Right. If you haven't read it already, please do, and when you do, note that every Right wing film has been shown in New Orleans dozens of times, that every speaker with the exception of Welch(who spoke in Shreveport) has talked here at least once within the last year, that Clifton Ganus runs a school here, and that we have been swamped by all the anti-clerical and other propaganda these groups circulate...and this doesn't take into account the dozens of home grown Fascists who do spadework for the visitors. Maybe you still think I'm hysterical to be so concerned over this movement. If so, that's tough.I know I am perhaps abnormally frightened of these manifestations, and you should allow for that, but Andy and Ed Rogge are now almost as concerned as I am, although not as scared. The subject came up at our last Board meeting, when I said that I felt this was the trend in our politics/ Ed , who had just had a debate with Kent Courtney, agreed emphatically, and so did Andy. So does Marian Abramson, by the way. . . and the State Education Board is now teaching a course based on Putnam's RACE AND REASON, A YANKEE VIEW, to selected teachers.Shelby Jackson is back at work, and wants to run for governor in 1964. So much for his 'ruined' health.

Could you quickly send me a precis of what is being done in Atlanta to prepare for school opening? I know some of it, but I want to send it to WDSU, in hopes that John Corporon will do a program or an editorial on it, and I don't want to make a factual mistake. And if you could send me whatever you have on the National Council of Churches I would greatly appreciate it.

July 28

This has been a hard week. I have done those things I ought not to have done, I have not done those things I ought to have done, and so forth. With Mary away, the strange rumors about the school board current, and Andy frazzled, I've lost all my anchors. Andy says he thinks Gene Usdin would like to serve on our board..and he added, "You have no idea how much I need someone like that to check with and back me up." I felt as I did the first time I saw one of my parents cry. I know the montage hurrah upset him, and of course we all of us have moments of doubt, but I want Andy to be infallible. I know its unreasonable.

Speaking of infallibilty, I guess you saw the archdiocesan announcement about the Catholic schools..that they expected the public system to lead the way, that, indeed, that was its duty, and that only when desegregation was effective and progressive would the parochial schools desegregate. Honestly, how can any church pretend to be a great moral force with this attitude? I never before heard a supposedly spiritual leader say right out that it was the duty of a secular institution to supply the lead in a moral cause and that only when it did would the religious institution follow suit. Don't bother to defend the church unless you know an argument I haven't heard. I realize the Arch is senile, I know that huge organizations have a hard time maintaining any coherent policy, and I quite see that they are scared to death of their own worthless members, but when you've said that, all you've said is that in this area the church has abdicated any right to dictate matters of faith and morals in any sphere because it is cowardly. I look for a decreased birth rate shortly. We've traveled far since the bishop who led the anti-Cathar crusade said, "Kill them all. God will know His own."

It looks as though I'm not going to get a vacation this

summer. I guess I could spend two weeks repairing this typewriter.

My uncle John spent a lot of time explaining his ruling on Gomillion to me last night. He says that he followed the Supreme Court ruling in Colegrove vs Green, even though he felt that ruling was wrong, and was pleased to see that Justice Douglas noted that his own decision in Gomillion followed his dissent in Colegrove. He's been working like a dog on St Helena, but said nothing about it. John thinks that sooner or later these gerrymandering cases will have to be decided by the court under equal protection of the laws, whether or not they involve race. I presume he wouldn't object to my repeating this. About the other thing..it was announced today that the transfer applicants have not been fully processed, which could mean that nobody knows how many will be accepted. It could also mean that when the board talks about uptown schools it has no real basis for thinking that such assignment will be feasible. Riecke's pronouncementsare doing harm. He shouldn't be saying that of course parents will want to make private arrangements for their kids, even if he does qualify it by adding that there is no room for them in private schools. Andy thinks that Riecke, a typical New Orleans businessman, may well be a disaster in his present job. Really, is there a bit of bad luck we haven't had?

In light of the news that Healy and Timms are prepared to lend their names to the school board committee's efforts, you might be interested in a little of their background. First, they hate each other. Timms is a rough and ready newsman of the old style..prejudiced, inclined to favor his friends toomuch, but withal he can usually be reasoned with. Healy is a Mississippi boy who worked his way up by cultivating the paper's majority stockholders, ~~whose~~ prejudices are much worse than Timms', ~~whose~~ intelligence is much smaller, ~~who~~ considers himself the greatest authority on everything and runs his paper solvently by never taking a position on anything controversial. His employees hate him, as does almost everyone who has had business dealings with him. To crown it all, He's a lousy reporter and always was. His news judgement is atrocious. His politics waver between Mugwump and Know-Nothing. His editorials are literally incomprehensible. Timms is aware of all this, which is why he often overrules Healy when people or groups go over Healy's head with appeals to Timms. At present , Healy has two personal crusades..promoting a war with Cuba and convincing the public that Gagarin didn't make

a space flight. These noble purposes are on a par with his general interests.

Although I have heard nothing further about the school board committee, I assume that it will be run by just a few good people, and obviously they plan a program virtually identical to ours. If this materializes, as it should, it occurs to me that perhaps we should change our emphasis and concentrate on getting kids back to Frantz and McDonogh, and on working even harder with parents in other schools. I will admit to you, because I know you guessed it, that the prospect of retreating from the field doesn't appeal to me at all, and I hope we won't have to. On the other hand, even if our programs are similar, might it not be useful to have, at last, two groups working for similar objectives, even though some duplication takes place? Bother it all.

Could you, pretty please, send me what you have on:

Communism on the Map

The National Council of Churches — Ja. 3-8141

Operation Abolition

The International Juridical Association — 525-3471

Gunnar Myrdahl's alleged communist background.

Thanks.

July 21, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

I discussed with the board last night the research project you outlined and the board is most enthusiastic and willing to help in any way possible. The subject has also been discussed with the people in the agency and with the individual that we would have make this study under our supervision. I want to emphasize that this is a summary of our preliminary thinking. We need to know immediately if this is the direction in which you and Les Dunbar are thinking and what further information you would like to secure. We are greatly disturbed over the shortness of time available for the job, but we will certainly do the best we possibly can in the time we have.

The individual we would recommend to handle this is a graduate of Tulane University and presently has his own research organization in New Orleans. Because of his work in market research as well as attitude and opinion research here, he has "entré" with leading business, civic and industrial leaders already and thus would be, we think, in the best position to conduct a project of this type. He recently completed -- as I told you a project for the United Fund that required some four months and entailed not only statistical research but personal interviews with about 250 professional people in the city. He recognizes the immediacy of the problem and is willing to devote the time necessary to do the job during the next four weeks. He feels that three weeks will be necessary for interviewing and research and one week for writing and preparation of the report. He contends, as we all do, that a more comprehensive and irrefutable study could be done if time permitted.

It would seem to us that the project calls for two phases:

1. personal interviews with knowledgeable business and civic leaders

2. an analysis of such statistical material as is available

We would like to conduct as many personal interviews as possible but feel that because of the time element the most we can hope for is 30. We would include among these: three bankers; five retail merchants, three politicians; five hotel men; three restaurant operators; five leaders of civic groups; two construction industry men; two automobile dealers; three tourist attraction owners. Obviously, this is arbitrary and could be adjusted to increase or eliminate any group that Les might see fit.

We would analyze and study statistical data available from the Federal Reserve Bank in Atlanta; the Bureau of Governmental Research in New Orleans; the Public Affairs Research Council in Baton Rouge; the state department of commerce and industry; and the industrial development department of the Chamber of Commerce. Just which will provide information that will have direct bearing on the matter we do not know at this point but any or all of these would seem to be logical sources.

I will secure a copy of the Little Rock report which I feel will provide a guide in further planning. Also, we will review the economic information you forwarded me some months ago for further ideas and thoughts.

After discussing this with Les, will you please let me know immediately what further thoughts you have. I have discussed a fee with the research people in the most general terms and I am confident that if this is generally the type of project you have in mind, the fee will be in line with that which we discussed briefly the other day. However, until we are in agreement on an outline for the project, I do not think we can arrive at a firm price.

Incidentally, I also discussed with the research person his willingness to be identified with the project in case Southern Regional Council wished to publish the survey in a report and he is perfectly agreeable to this.

Sincerely,

Andy

July 24, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

As you directed, we have endeavored to revise the SOS budget, but we could not revise it as you directed, listing it in order of priorities. We honestly believe that we must develop as well-rounded a program as funds will permit this year, and that advertising is a most important part of the program, due to the present public apathy. However, if sufficient funds are not available, then we are going to have to eliminate the newspaper and television advertising, which are the most effective but also the most expensive. The expenditures seem to us to be the very minimum needed during the next three months, which, at this point, would seem to be the real crisis months. As we pointed out, we are going to go ahead with this program no matter what the financial situation is and do the best we can with whatever dollars are available. We, of course, would like to do what we consider is well-rounded and necessary -- but if we can't secure the funds, we just can't.

Our fund-raising people are apparently moving, now, and I will certainly work diligently to assist them in every way possible. We are starting the campaign among our members this week and they will also talk to two business leaders in an effort to secure additional support from the business community. I will keep you informed on these developments.

Two incidental but indicative points: Mayor Schiro, on television, when asked about his plans for September, said he could not reveal these plans at the present time but that when the time came, he would react to events as they developed. This would indicate to us that he has no plans and no idea what to do. At a board meeting Thursday night, it was decided that a contingent

should call on him immediately. We know of two other groups that are also going to make calls and demand that he and Giarusso issue a statement that they intend to enforce law and order.

A WDSU-TV editorial over the weekend pointed out that the new mayor faces two major problems -- the city's financial situation and the school desegregation problem. It emphasized that he could do the most for New Orleans by meeting the problem with strong law enforcement of peace ordinances. So, already we have one media calling for this. If we can just get the others to move in this direction, we will be making headway.

I'm going to move on the businessmen's organization this week. There is one key individual that I believe can be of the most help. He was on vacation last week but is due back today and I will endeavor to see him as soon as possible.

Best wishes and I'll keep you informed.

Sincerely,

Andy

C. A. Rogers

Proposed Budget
SOS ACTIVITES, July 1, 1961 - January 1, 1962

	Original	Revised for 3 mos. only
Newspaper advertising Six during last two weeks of August, first week of September 250 x 6 col.	9,000	6,000
Radio advertising Three stations, WDSU, WWOM, WTIX 10 per day, five days per week, six weeks	1,000	1,000
Television advertising Spot announcements WDSU-TV, WWL-TV	2,500	2,000
Direct mail to low income wards	2,000	2,000
Direct mail to teachers 3 mailings, 4500 units	360	360
Direct mail to businessmen 6 mailings to 2300 businessmen, 7¢ ea.	1,050	1,050
20,000 reprints of newspaper headlines	500	500
3 television shows for school board members on WYES-TV, production costs	200	200
Newsletters to members 6 at $200 ea.	1,200	200
Office services	500	500
Postage	500	500
Telephone and telegraph	500	500
Luncheons for influential groups	1,000	
Agency fees, six months at $500 per mo.	3,000	1,500
TOTAL	$ 23,310	$ 16,310

Aug 1, 1961

Betty Wisdom
from Frantz one of the first two in fall of '96

Dear Paul,

Don't groan at the sight of another letter from me...I just want to tell you a story I heard tonight before I forget it, because to me it proves that even in this dreadful place where everything is always going wrong,hearts and minds can change for the better.

When the little colored girl first entered Frantz, nobody on the staff knew what to do with her. No one in the administration had laid down any rules or procedures for them to follow. In the absence of direction from above, they did what was most natural for them. They established her in a classroom, isolated from the other children, with her own special teacher.When it came time for the other children to go downstairs to the cafeteria for lunch, she was kept, entirely alone in her room, to eat sandwiches she had brought from home.She only saw the other children when the school day was over, and then only from a distance. She didn't complain, ever, and this state of things might have gone on indefinitely if the children had not had a school holiday(it may have been Thanksgiving). During holidays the staff always cleans up the rooms and the childrens' lockers. When they came to her little locker, they found it full of the sandwiches she was supposed to be eating for lunch.It dawned on them then that the child was miserably unhappy and apprehensive, too apprehensive even to eat, but that to spare her mother the worry she would feel if she brought her lunch home uneaten, and to avoid the strictures of the teacher if she had thrown her lunches away where they might be found,she had hidden them in the only place that was all hers. This thing, a little thing really, made them understand that they had been doing a terrible thing when they isolated this child ..segregated her, in fact..as though she was a carrier of disease..and from that time on she has been treated just like all the others.When school ended, the children presented a program, and she was, naturally and unselfconsciously, a part of it and nobody thought twice about it.

This may not seem very significant to you because I'm sure you have seen far greater and more important changes in the South.But to me it proves something I have always known , in my mind, to be true.. that segregation is a thing you <u>learn</u> to practice, and that decent

people, segregationists or no,instinctively reject their early training when they are made to see the suffering it causes..even if that suffering is represented by some old sandwiches a little girl was too unhappy and frightened to eat.The hearts of those people at Frantz were touched for the first time when they saw the whole structure of segregation condemned by a locker full of sandwiches. I wish other people could hear this story. Maybe it wouldn't do any good, maybe everybody in the South has got to have his eyes opened by his own particular revelation. I don't know. But perhaps if they knew that there was a possibility of change, even in the Deep South, they might come to see that, just as the Frantz staff changed, so they too may someday change.If anything significant has come out of New Orleans, this change is it , and it has affected every right-thinking person concerned with the school problem. No matter how much they claim to be segregationists at heart..like the school board, like some of my family..they aren't , anymore, because they have seen for the first time what segregation does and how it corrodes , how it hurts, how it eats away at every principle of religion and democracy and civilization.They know, because for the first time in their sheltered, happy lives, the fury of the racists has been turned on them, or people close to them, or because the dilemma of the Negro has been showed to them plain, so that they couldn't look away.I remember my mother saying, when her filthy calls were at their very worst, "To think that people like A.P. Tureaud go through this all the time! At last, I understand whythey'll never give up until they get their rights."Of course with Mother,her new convictions are partly due to a strong feeling of class. Theoretically she is unprejudiced, but actually she used to wish the Negroes would slow down and let things happen slowly. .. and in truth, she is more prejudiced against white trash than any other social stratum. The very idea that she and the Negroes were equally at the mercy of white trash gave her a fresh insight into the race problem.I wish I could think of a good way to exploit this reaction, which is not confined to my family, so that the Southern upper classes would come to realize that they can no longer leave politics to the rednecks they so despise.

That's all, believe it or not. I'll tell you the next installment of the Tulane saga soon.

Betty

NAACP
attorney

Louisiana Revenue
Committee of U.S. Civil
Rts Com.
Ad SOS - (Some
authorities)

Cr & Socad

August 4, 1961

Mr. Lester Kabacoff
Edgar Stern Family Fund
521 Royal Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Kabby:

I hear that your efforts at a statewide business group are making significant progress. Good luck.

I hope that you will have a talk sometime soon with Andy Rogers, so that he can have the benefit of your thinking of the total situation and can be as informed on your work with businessmen as would be appropriate.

I hope to get to New Orleans for a couple of days sometime during the week of August 20th.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

August 8, 1961

Mr. Andy Rogers
c/o Hal Ross Associates
International Trade Mart Building
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Rogers:

We would appreciate it so much if you could forward to us at your earliest convenience additional copies - or at least an additional copy - of the revised budget you sent us several weeks ago. We have let our only copy go out of the office for fund-raising purposes.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

- as you requested
- Freda Fredrick

August 9, 1961

Mr. Lester Kabacoff
Edgar Stern Family Fund
521 Royal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Kabby:

You will be interested to know that the business community of Atlanta responded well to the Dallas report. The film used in Dallas has been shown to major business leaders here and was well received. It will be shown to the Chamber of Commerce today and introduced by the mayor. It will probably be shown on TV, with Chamber sponsorship. Stimulated by the Dallas example, business leaders here are finally considering a full page law and order ad in connection with the school opening.

I have written for the Dallas material. Should you find immediate value in using the Dallas films and materials, they were handled by the Sam Bloom Advertising Agency, 512 S. Akard Street, Dallas.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

cc: Mr. Andy Rogers

September 15, 1961

Mr. Lester Kabacoff
Edgar Stern Family Fund
521 Royal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Kabby:

I'm sorry that I missed seeing you when in New Orleans last Friday. It would have been good to talk together under favorable conditions after the many occasions under different circumstances. My trip was a sort of last minute decision, and it felt good to be in the city when the transition took place and to note the wonderful contrast with a year ago.

I did have an opportunity to talk with the people working in SOS and CPS and with a number of the newsmen, including your own John Corporon. I think I need not tell you that your success in mobilizing business leadership was a tremendous factor in the community climate that prevailed. The joint TV-radio broadcast particularly was a tour de force which seems to have had a major impact.

While in the city I also had the opportunity to confer with some of the CORE members. I imagine that you already know that CORE is planning very shortly to inform the mayor that they plan to initiate demonstrations and a boycott against certain downtown businesses unless negotiations proceed on the matter of lunch counter desegregation. They are quite determined to carry this through and I would hope that business leaders will take some initiative in setting the machinery for negotiation in motion, as was done on the same matter in Dallas. It would be too bad, in the wake of a fairly quiet transition on the school front, to have disruption over the lunch counter question.

I don't know when I will be returning to New Orleans but think I should shortly, if only to enjoy the afterglow. I think I shall bring my wife and have a long and pleasant

post-mortem with you and Gloria some evening over a large bottle, et cetera.

Again, congratulations.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

9/19/61

RHA PR

Attached invoices

Please pay the attached, as itemized in letter (enclosed) dated September 15, for SOS. Charge to New Orleans.

STARWOOD CORPORATION
NEW ORLEANS DIVISION
521 ROYAL STREET
NEW ORLEANS 16, LOUISIANA

JACKSON 5-2357

LESTER E. KABACOFF
ASS'T. TO THE PRES.

September 26, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thanks so much for your letter of September 15. I look forward to having a visit with you and your wife if and when you get down here.

In the meantime, everything looks just fine and I hope it continues that way. There is some activity at City Hall with respect to the forming of a commission on human rights or a bi-racial committee. I am hopeful that this will come about because this will be a group that may assist in the CORE problem you are bringing to our attention.

With kind personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

Kelly

LEK:EMM

Aug 11,1961

Dear Paul,

Delightful to hear from you. Everything is looking up. I'm off for Florida, but will be back by the 20th.

I see no objection to your using the story about the little Frantz girl, but let me check a couple of details first, as I have to make sure how much she is integrated into the life of the school. One person says she thinks it's more than just at lunch, play time, and the like, and another says not, so I'll call Mrs Conner and ask her.As for using my name, do what you think proper.Couldn't you sign it "Mary Wortley Montagu"?

I have a companion piece for it, in any case, which I heard from Jane Lemann of the Back to School committee. A couple named Lapointe, who sent one of their children back to Frantz(only one was eligible) has been having a very hard time, and Jane has been helping them. Mr Lapointe is a public school subcustodian;he would like to be a fullfledged custodian, but he can't because he comes from Vermillion, where they speak French, and he is not literate in English. And unless he is literate he can't be promoted. He wants to go to public night school, but to do that he has to produce his birth records to prove he's white, and they've been lost. Nobody questions his whiteness, you understand, but that's the law. So he's stuck in a job which pays less than $300 a month.His wife had augmented the family income by taking in washing, but when they sent the child to Frantz she lost most of her customers. Like everybody at that income level, they are buying their furniture and appliances on time and while their debt wouldn't seem large to us, to them it is colossal. This was the situation when the checks of all school board employees were held up by the legislature. The Lapointes didn't even have money to buy food.She went, desperate, to her siter-in-law to beg the loan of three dollars to feed her family, Her sister-in-law, who didn't approve of what they had done, refused. She then went to a Negro woman she knew slightly and asked her for the loan. The woman said, "Of course, honey, here it is,and if you ever need anything at all come back." Mrs Lapointe later repaid the debt, although her benefactress begged her not to and repeated her offer of help. Mrs Lapointe told Jane, "These are the people they want us to hate down here." I guess this

is kind of pointless, now that I read it, but it does show the strange, white against white turn things have taken here, leaving the Negroes really on the sidelines, ready and willing to help the whites on their side. Another Frantz mother was helped by a Negro family in a similar situation, and I wish you could have heard the change that came into the white woman's voice and attitude as she told me the story, for she began by talking about " a nigger family we know" and by the time she was done she said, "I don't know where we'd have turned if these good colored neighbors hadn't helped out. Outside of you ladies (this was during the carlift) I never had so much comfort as when that good woman told me her whole church was praying for us."

If you want more information about this kind of incident than I can give you, call Jane Lemann when you come to town. She says the sturdy American courage of the handful of Frantz families is wonderful to see. Incidentally, she thinks that the kids who went to St Bernard got no education at all, and that some will return to their schools because of this if they are not scared off. I think..nobody agrees with me, I must add..that there will be bad trouble in the Ninth Ward again. It's not logical, since St Bernard won't take any kids who don't go to the Arabi Annex and since Duvio's reduced school won't be ready till February. Logically we should look for a break in the boycott. But the Ninth Ward is Perez-dominated,...much more so than any of the neighborhoods of the new schools,..and his pattern has been to concentrate on areas where he can have the most effect. He may try a little uptown terrorism..if the police permit it he may even ship in demonstrators.. but in the Ninth Ward he has it made.,he can just mobilize his old forces. He must know he can't make Lusher and Wilson parents do a good boycott, but he also knows that if kids go back to McDonogh and Frantz he will have lost an awful lot of face. Why, in this case, he didn't force St Bernard to take back the children, I don't know.

Yes, I am pleased with the schools chosen except for McDonogh 11, which I know nothing about. I think the school board was careful, this time, to choose better schools. We haven't done a telephone campaign because we haven't access to the lists of parents, but we are working quietly in Lusher and Wilson, and we are trying to contact parents in the other two.

The status of the school board committee is still puzzling.

Marian got me on it..how I don't know..but Mary is still untouchable. After many changes of mind, they now plan to go after businessmen, but the men are so wrapped up in the state committee that I hardly see how they'll have much time to work directly with the board. My father was telegraphically invited to a state committee meeting.. the wire said " Come plan with us how to avoid trouble when schools open this fall" and was signed by Darwin Fenner, Cliff Favrot, Kabby, Dick Freeman, Charles Keller, Charles Smither and Raburn Monroe(Bill M.'s uncle). Pop says he doesn't think they really have a plan and he is not very sanguine as to the prospects of this venture, but he promised to go, and I told him everything I could remember about what had been done elsewhere. He says these men are so conservative, most of them, that they are incapable of formulating a successful plan to deal with so controversial a matter . I am inclined to agree with him, but I hope they surprise us. He himself has lots of good ideas, but he is so used to being put down by my uncles that I'm afraid he won't offer them. They invariably tell him, "Willie , you just don't understand, things can't be handled like that", and usually he turns out to be right and they turn out to be wrong. As to whether the school board committee can be effective without businessmen, that is a neat question. If it is left in the hands of CPE, I don't think it will be effective..as witness the fact that when the committee should really have replied to Emile Wagner, the board had to do it and got blamed by the TP. On the other hand, everyone acknowledges that business support is indispensable at this juncture. Matters should have been arranged so that the businessmen, instead of striking out on their own, stuck to the school board committee. That would really have been profitable. If my father is right, the prestige men are too hidebound to take any of the drastic steps which the board may need. What the committee now needs, if you will allow me to say so, is an infusion of brains and experience from SOS, since we are not afraid to speak and act and the present committee apparently is. Well, we will see and time will show. Anyway, I can't discover that the committe has a workable plan. It has broad aims, but doesn't seem to know how to execute them.

Although the Wagner revelations were distressing and caddish, it begins to look as though he did us all a service by forcing the board to reveal the schools. There hasn't been any panic and the Citizens' Council has remained silent. This is not to say that things

won't suddenly hot up, of course.But meanwhile, the parents are able to plan, helped by us, and the removal of uncertainty has done a lot of good because now they can demand ..and possibly get..specific promises from the city which would have been impossible before. Schiro, by the way, is sounding better than Chep ever did. I don't know, I may be all wrong, but for the first time I have real hope that the worst may be over.There is a change in the air which you can feel(everywhere but in the Ninth Ward). Remind me to tell you about the inside shenanigans of the Triche committee, by the way.

Tulane is still up in the air, but the faculty now knows that no Negro will be admitted this year. This, at least, is what they have been told. Considering that they were told the reverse when the chances of admittance were much slimmer than they are now, this may just prove nothing at allMy cousin Luis says that the Tulane board has not yet found a lawyer willing to defend their case in a Federal suit. I can hardly believe this. It may be true, though. What's really bad is that even if they do admit the girl without a suit, the heirs will sue for recovery of the Tulane property, and if they do, the best defence the university has is that it is a state school, subject to Federal law. It's like Morton's Fork. I wish I could remember what I wrote to you about this and what I wrote to Katherine, so I won't bore you with repetition, but I can't.At any rate, the board now understands its dilemma, and that is a help.

Don't come here until I get back, please, as I have lots more to tell which I don't have time to write. I can see you thinking, What can it be? It's mostly inside dope about politics and how they may affect this whole picture..yes, more political dope, the picture changes every day.

Betty

October 20, 1961

Mr. Lester Kabacoff
Edgar Stern Family Fund
521 Royal Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Kabby:

I will be in New Orleans Monday and Tuesday, the 23rd and 24th. I will be returning from a meeting in Mississippi and my wife will be with me. If you are in town and not otherwise engaged, we would like for you and Gloria to have dinner with us downtown Monday evening. I will call you Monday to see if we can get together.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

November 2, 1961

RHA PR

Attached invoices

Please pay the attached invoice~~s~~, as itemized in letter on Hal Ross Associates, dated October 17, 1961, for SOS. Charge to the Special Fund for New Orleans. Thanks.

November 20, 1961

RHA

FR

Attached invoice

The attached invoices may be paid, totaling $24.14. Charge to the New Orleans Special Fund.

Thank you.

Nov 23, 1961

Dear Muggy,

You must come back here instantly to see my house. It is delightful, or will be when I have completely furnished it. It is an old cottage, raised about four feet off the ground, with gray steps, white bannisters, six white columns, five French windows here and there, and many other charms.

The afternoon we spent in the Quarter was most instructive; it showed me what not to buy and where not to get it. The $600 bridcage is still for sale, by the way. Everything I have bought is very plain, so much so that while it is old it almost looks modern. By a great stroke of luck, the previous owners could not fit three of their rugs or any of their curtains — all ten feet long — in their new place, so they sold them to me for a bagatelle. The garden is full of yew, sweet olive, ivy, aluminum plant, and similar things which need nothing but a little judicious pruning, thank goodness. I find that pruning is great for working off hostilities and aggressions. I also have three trees, one of which is reputed to

bear fruit when the weather is right. My new shelves actually look as if they're going to hold all my books and records with room to spare, even if I do have to climb a ladder to get to the extra space, and extra room is a thing I've never had. My dog loves it here, another bonus. So does my father. He likes the feeling of being constantly surrounded by books. I have been able to take from storage and use perfectly beautiful wedding presents I haven't even seen for ten years — remind me to show you my prize, an old screw-top decanter Mrs Waldhorn gave me, since you like bottles. The only drawback is that, like all old houses here, this one is exceedingly dusty. No one knows why this should be so, but it is. One curious feature of the house I discovered while ~~examining a~~ examining a little hole in the wallpaper next to the library fireplace. The paper was hung over a backing of stiffened gauze — a technique paperhangers used to use thirty or forty years ago — and behind this piece of gauze there is nothing. What looks like a whole panel is actually hollow. Since the chimneys were a part of the original house, I guess somebody covered up a recess in the wall, but I can't

think what a recess was doing there in the first place. I couldn't resist my curiosity - I just poked through the gauze. There is nothing behind it except some naked, unpainted boards. I am more mystified than ever.

Things here are quiet except on the voting and tuition grant fronts, as I expect you know. Please tell Paul this: while the attempts made by Tim Wallinghouse to disqualify Negroes are pretty bad, they are not - at least not yet - anything like as bad as what the state's racist leaders would like to see here, nor have they met with widespread approval locally. The Citizen's Council, vocal on many subjects, has left voting alone in its publicity, fearing to antagonize its own rank and file, which could scarcely pass an easy literacy test, let alone interpret difficult sections from both constitutions. Nor are many of our legislators particularly delighted by the State Registration Board's scheme to inflict these interpretation requirements upon us all. Yes, I know whites would be treated more leniently, but I also know, and so do the more practical legislators, that since Gomillion the Feds

would like nothing better than proof of discrimination so they could direct ~~the~~ Federal judges to register Negroes as well qualified as the least qualified white. That such discrimination has long existed was proved by the Civil Rights Commission when the Plaquemines registrar could not pass her own tests. What the state now proposes is a scheme similar to that used in Plaquemines. I gather that Perez and Rainach have joined hands on this. Added to a general political dislike of disfranchising whites is a growing feeling that the racist leaders are fated to ~~use~~ lose this battle, as they have lost all the others. This feeling was reported by WDSU's Baton Rouge man, Bob Wagner, and many informed observers share his opinion. After a whole year in which the word of the racists was made law, every program has flopped, and it seems likely that this one will also flop. In other words:

1) Many practical politicians, especially in South Louisiana, believe that more voting restrictions will lead to an increase in Negro registration (courtesy of B. Kennedy) and a loss of state sovereignty.

2) These men have lost faith in the ability of

the racists to perform what they promise. They reason that, if this were possible, we would have seen some sign of it by now.

3) They don't like losers. Consequently, the losers have forfeited much of their former influence. Even a La. politician can occasionally recognize futility.

It is worthy of note, I think, that the behind-the-scene proponents of voting restrictions are those least interested in a Tidelands settlement. The governor, a childish psychopath, is incapable of learning that the Feds may withhold a favorable settlement if we use these "reforms", but the others, like Perez, are fighting the settlement and would be delighted to see it fall through. In Orleans, where pro-settlement feelings are strong, no person of influence has supported the "reforms." It is well-known to practically everybody but Davis and his boys that the state may go bust if a settlement is not made. His enemies — and Perez and Ramach are really his enemies — would be pleased to see his administration thus disgraced, even if they had no strong

feelings about the error of a Tidelands compromise. This factor of the Tidelands cannot be overlooked in anything the administration or its opponents say or do until the matter is finally concluded. When it is concluded, you may be sure that the settlement will be a major factor in the next election. Personally I hope it won't be settled for years to come. Until a real economic disaster hits this state the people will go right on voting for jinks, the master the better, and the papers and businessmen will go right on supporting them — although I must say that even my uncle Dick, once a staunch Daviste, now thinks he's the worst governor we ever had.

Of course this does not mean that the new registration plan won't be activated. It well may be, and it will cause much temporary unhappiness. Still, certain registrars, including our own, have refused to institute it until the next elections are over, and this in itself, particularly from Gallinghouse, indicates

that a palace revolt may be in the making. Furthermore, if ~~we~~ we do get a ruling that voters may register with Federal judges, the cause of equality will have been immeasurably advanced.

By the way, Perez withdrew his candidate, Ray Hufft, from the mayor's race because he said race just wasn't a hot issue in New Orleans any more. I quite agree. The voice of the WCC is growing shriller and shriller, and almost nobody is listening. You may have gathered this from the recent contretemps over whether or not LSU was to be allowed to play an integrated team in a Bowl game. Last year, it would have been unthinkable. This year, the LSU Board reversed its previous ruling, despite screams of anguish from the diehards. The Council spokesman said, ludicrously, that the team shouldn't play Negroes because the Negroes might win, and how, then, could the doctrine

of white supremacy be upheld? How, indeed? (He also said they'd be injuring their unborn children by engaging in this activity - just what my boarding school principal used to tell us when we started smoking.) So now we know of two things more important than race - education and football.

The Tulane case is growing more and more complex and fascinating. Proof piles up that the university is actually a de facto state school. The amended complaint will be filed on Dec. 2.

Hep Maury is going to go into private practice with Pat Little, Tulane's attorney in the case. His successor, I hear, is to be Louis Lacour, a complete washout. Can't we do something about this?

I see I really should have written to you separately. Too late now. I hope Paul is not unhappy with me because I couldn't go to that last Urban League meeting. I had hoped to have a chat with him when he was last in town -

I'm still trying to pursue Monitor South further, but I don't want to do so unless he approves.

We now have ten candidates for Mayor. One of them, Mrs Pizzo, is campaigning against Zionist Jews and the Reds in our city government. I have finally decided definitely to vote for Charles Smither, who speaks out bravely for assessment reform, urban renewal, etc, while Duplantier mouths meaningless phrases. I have never seen city politics so confused. The Duplantier backers gambled heavily on the CCDA's eventual endorsement of D., and lost. They gambled on the influence of the Cold Water Committee, and I doubt if that will pay off. They gambled on a candidate who is, in effect, a twin to Connskey except that he is honest, but so far nobody much has seen the difference. It's one thing to take an established figure and allow him to utter a series of blank platitudes. It's another thing to take a comparative unknown, and let him sound like Mr. Me-Too. Right now Duplantier

and Comiskey sound like Nixon and Kennedy, respectively, in their first debate, and we all know who fared best in that encounter. Smith has tackled every major problem the city has, forthright and sensibly. D + C have glossed them over, but no one expects any more from C, with his reservoir of voter strength and people do expect more from D. Of course Smith will lose. Bettors' odds are now that Comiskey will take it in the first primary (odds are 6 to 5). The great mystery is the supposed Schiro vote. Everybody talks about it, everybody assumes he will have the incumbent's edge, but nobody ~~th~~ knows anybody who intends to vote for him. This race affects the Negro question chiefly because the new mayor will have a horrendous race problem when he takes office. I like Smith, naive though he is, because he is fair and will never sacrifice justice to politics, whereas I suspect D would and will. He's got the bug, you see. Already backers of both C and D are planning dirty fights involving race for the last days of the campaign.

Please tell Paul to keep a sharp eye on Shelby Jackson. He's even worse than usual. The teachers, loathsome things, are still his creatures.

Carleton Putnam went over like a lead balloon – another sign of change. His exposition of the Negro as an apelike sub-human actually provoked protests from die-hard racists who, last year, were only too willing to listen to that kind of thing.

If you want to be good citizens, move to California and join the fight to bury Nixon. Did you know that, when his house was threatened by fire, he first saved his secretary and his new manuscript, and then went back for his servants and pets – and that Checkers bit a fireman? Sincerely sorry as I am for Rockefeller, I can't help reflecting that for the first time cannibalism may play a part in national politics.

Do come back soon – heaps of lovely auctions this fall, and if you want to stay over I can put you up. Sorry for the long letter. I can't be brief on paper.

Betty

La-SOS

February 8, 1962

Mrs. N. H. Sand
1447 Granada
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mary:

Please let me know the exact figures on any outstanding SOS bills even before we receive the bills officially. As soon as we know the totals we can do our accounting to the foundations and request that the remaining funds be made available for further programming in New Orleans.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of
Field Activities

PR:mm

Sept 4, 1962

Dear Paul,

Thank you for your kind letter.

Before I give you my budget of news, I must make something clear. I don't want to be a community relator. Please don't give Gladys any hint to do with me. This has nothing to do with the Council per se. I have been cutting down my activities during the summer, so that I might have the winter free for several personal projects, and for the compilation of data and the writing of my section of pur civil rights report. I have amassed so much unpruned material that this alone will take at least a month, probably more. All of us are determined to make this report better and more comprehensive than that of 1960. As for what I wrote you about the Council..all I can do in these matters is to give you an opinion based on secondhand information. You must decide, as you did, what that opinion is worth. I still think the Council is getting off on the wrong foot, and it worries me precisely as the gross ineptitude of the local GOP worries me, and for the same reason, although the GOP mismanagement is of course a thousand times worse than anything the Council has done. I tell my opinion to local Republicans, but that doesn't mean I have any intention of joining them.

My reference to Jack Nelson had to do with his exclusion from the CR board. Mary is my source for this. As to the question of "who ever organized during the summer", I seem to recall that a group called SOS elected a president and toiled through the summer of 1960, and that some awful radicals named Kennedy set up more than fifty campaign organizations at the same time. I think you will find that Gladys and Margie have set some backs up by their tactlessness. They are not very important backs; the point is that what they have done once they may do again. There will be some opposition in SOS to turning over the treasury to the Council. I have not fomented this; I have simply listened while these people told me their ideas as to how the money should be spent. They think it ought to go to a project closely linked to education; perhaps, even, to prolong the life of Mary's tutoring groups. As for LIFE, it remains a mystery

to me, and to at least one of its board members, who still doesn't know why it rejected the project it was chartered to perform.Now may we please cry truce on this subject?

All my Blueshirt material is in the hands of a Tulane man, Dr Bob Reinders(sp?). If I get it back soon I will send it to you. If I don't, I will make sure that I have it before you arrive. Bob is having it photostated for the Tulane archives; when that is done, he is going to use it to brief himself before he interviews the Blueshirt head, a man named Leonard Butler.They are indeed a fascinating group. Butler was a Bundist, and a disciple of William Dudley Pelley, who converted him to a belief in the corporate state.Supposedly there is only one Blueshirt chapter in the South, and one hears that its membership is small.I don't know who counted them, so I can't vouch for the accuracy of the estimate.It is my impression that there is more than one chapter in Louisiana, but I may easily be wrong. Bob has promised me a transcript of his talk with Butler, which I will forward to you.Irv Shulman has given the FBI his Blueshirt data.Apparently Irv sees only the Naziism of the group; Bob, like you and me, recognizes that it has inherited much from Populism.Neo-fascism in America is his specialty, so of course he's having a field day here.

I have asked my father to get another copy of THE THUNDERBOLT from Judge Harold Cox' brother. If he can't manage it I will send you mine. Last week George Healy III, chairman of the La. States Rights Party, son of the editor of the Picayune, announced publicly that his group had no connection with the NSRP and the defamatory material it circulates. I take this with a grain of salt, since Sam Newhouse, his father's employer, was so bitterly attacked in the last THUNDERBOLT. If there is no other link, there is still the fact that Leander Perez supports both groups. Kent Courtney refers to the LSRP as " the caudal appendage of Leander Perez", and he should know. He quit the party for that reason.

Obviously I was wrong about the Catholic schools. I guessed wrong, as did my Catholic informants, because none of us dreamed that any Plaquemines Negroes would have the courage to integrate Our Lady of Good Harbor, let alone that the Chancery would be so stupid as to open it a week before all the others.Cody's admirers think the mistake was Bezou's,arguing that Cody has not been here long enough to master our staggered school opening schedule. I could believe this more

readily if it were not for the fact that the schools in St Tammany usuallly open before ours, and that they did not do so this year. It may be that their opening was planned for later in the week and that the Chancery postponed it after the furore in Buras. We shall never know unless I can worm the facts out of Father Fichter. Certainly, Cody has the reputation and the appearance of a man too shrewd to make such a terrible blunder. He is considered a Catholic intellectual by his old friend, John Cogley, who was here last week; he is also widely known in the church as a classical scholar who speaks fluent Latin. Catholic liberals are counting on him to do great things at the Ecumenical Council, whose lingua franca will be Latin. Spellman, as you may know, can scarcely speak it at all. Incidentally, Cogley says Spellman put the Puerto Rican bishops up to their outrageous tricks in 1960. He was full of wonderful stories about the campaign, which I will tell you if you care to hear them. He had heard the THUNDERBOLT story, and was noncommittal, saying only that it was not being used by Republicans as far as he knew. Through the Fund for the Republic, he offered Cody a large check to finance whatever was necessary to implement his school integration; Cody sent the check back, saying "I am the implementation." Cogley was delighted to be able to watch the steady growth of a new heresy at first hand. True schisms in the American church are extremely rare, and this is patently a true schism. I expect the whole of Plaquemines to join it before long.

My father says he heard a news report that the Negro integrators had moved away and that their houses were boarded up. The papers have not reported this, which proves nothing. If Perez ran true to form, the "friends" he chose to reason with the Negroes were probably George Singelmann and his hired bully, Dutch A lveda (I'm not sure of the last name, but he was on the scene) Dutch was one of two men who threatened Frantz parents with violence if they kept their children in school in 1960. He was described by a victim to Bill Reed, of WWL, who immediately recognized the description, since the woman had heard his companion call him by his first name. The incident was never made public because the woman was so frightened. I don't remember now which one she was, but it may have been Mrs Connor. If it was she, the incident was reported by UPI, which we never see here.

I have recorded the messages of the Parents and Friends of Catholic Children..I think you may care to hear them, but I did it for the civil rights paper.Their last message, issued last Friday, contained the names of all the Catholic schools to be integrated today. They made only one mistake, I believe.I assume that they have access to police or chancery informants. Although they continue to advertise, their number has been "out of service" for three days.The operator says there is trouble on the line..for three days? It sounds fishy to me.Also, I wrote them ages ago to ask for the material proving Red church infiltration which they say they send out free. I even enclosed money for postage, but they have never replied. Their demonstration today, led by Mrs Gaillot, was a fizzle; it attracted only two hundred people, of whom the police say that one hundred were merely curious spectators.The Eumenides..Mrs Gaillot, Delphine Roberts, and Evelyn Jahncke...picketed about four schools before the meeting. Mrs Gaillot twice harangued the crowd, but no one reported what she said in her speeches except that Cody was in duty bound to convince her of the morality of integration, which is what she always says.She trotted back and forth between the chancery and his residence in search of him; her backside simply twitching with righteous indignation. I never saw such an expressive rear. Her face was like my three year old nephew's when he knows he is doing wrong, jaw thrust out , teeth clenched in determination.Her attitude is always one of "How dare they treat me, the new St Joan, this way?"..and that is no exaggeration; that is what her allies call her. One did so in a paid ad. Her worst sin is that of hubris, insolent pride. Quos deos vult perdere, prium dementat...or is it prius?

A few parents here and there pulled their kids out of school, but on the whole it went off very well.

Several new co-ops have taken out state charters since I last wrote you. One, the Uptown School Association, has listed the home of its agent as its school building. At least one new co-op, the John Curtis Christian School, is open for registration. The others don't seem to be ready yet. In this connection, a problem has arisen in regard to tuition grants for which I can find no precedent. As you know, the new grant law, like the old, defines as sectarian any school controlled directly or indirectly by a church. Grant applications have been received from the Clifton Ganus School, which operates under the aegis of the Church of Christ and requires Bible

studies, although it does not teach Church of Christ doctrine, and I am sure that John Curtis Christian also expects grants. I had always thought that "non-sectarian" meant a school free from any religious teaching, since Christianity is a sect. The applicants disagree; when they say "non-sectarian", what they really mean is nondenominational, and their excuse is that their schools are not regulated by a specific church of the parish. Curtis promises a God-centered education, but a non-denominational one. Gravolet seems willing to go along with this view. Has this ever come up before, and if so, how was it decided? If Gravolet gives in, it seems to me that he is handing us a good case against grants. On the other hand, the ranks of anti-granters are swelling; even private school racists have applied for them because they feel that they are entitled to this absurd benefit. Would it be better, do you think, to begin a legal attack or to wait until the state grows weary of this colossal drain on its finances? My uncle John thinks, I know, that the grants will remain vulnerable until they are handed out to everybody, religious or not, without any restrictions on how or where they should be spent.

We had a Klan foray Saturday night; crosses were burnt in sixteen towns and in front of the state capitol. The Klan now promises to invade South Louisiana. John's wife is getting out her fire extinguishers, but she says she'd rather have a cross than rattlesnakes in the yard.

I think I was wrong about the downtown lunch counters. In strictest confidence..and that means, please don't discuss this with anyone unless you are sure they already know the facts...CORE expects the counters to be integrated in September or October. While they may be wrong, if they are right any premature leakage would be fatal.

Tulane morale has sunk to an all time low. Dean Lumiansky, who was passed over for the presidency because he is half-Jewish, is tired of administrative chores, especially those which require him to explain the faculty to the board and vice versa. He goes on teaching leave next year, and the rumor is that he will not be back. He is the most distinguished member of the Arts faculty, his specialty is Chaucer, and if he really leaves the university will

suffer a blow to its academic prestige which its recruitment program can ill afford. Actually,he is the only distinguished scholar on the Arts faculty.Leonard Reisman, a Tulane sociologist , tells me that the Ford Foundation has washed its hands of Tulane, integrated or segregated, I can hardly believe this, but I know Lennie knows quite a lot about the school's money sources.

Sept 5

Dan Thompson and Barbara Guillory have nearly finished their book on, I think, leadership in the South. They held it up to rewrite the section on the Tulane case.

There were no bad incidents in Orleans today, although more children were taken out of parochial schools. In Westwego, which is in Jefferson Parish, a crowd of about 300 persons booed, spat, cursed, threw a rock at the car of a Negro mother, and tried to overturn it.The police were there, but there were not enough of them; the crowd overwhelmed their line.Tonight the Westwegans held an indignation meeting in a park and were exhorted to remove their children from the school.They were particularly inflamed because a teaching nun hugged a little Negro girl.In Buras the crowd gathered to watch thirteen white children walk into Good Harbor School. The principal says the Negro children are still enrolled there. Two schools were temporarily closed while the Demolition Squad searched for bombs.

I expect very little trouble tomorrow in the public schools.. I hope I'M right. I don't think we'd have had this much trouble with the Catholic schools if Perez' Plaqueminions had not had the chance to show our people what resistance can accomplish.If the public schools go well, you may be able to gauge the importance of the role Perez played in 1960, when he concentrated on them.His attention has shifted to the church; I really think he knows he's beaten in the Orleans public school problem, and has written it off.This may have something to do with the quiescence of the Citizens' Council. Last year, and in 1960, it scheduled big, inflammatory rallies before the public schools opened.This year it's been so quiet that I can't even remember when the last meeting was held.The Friends and Parents of Catholic Children have taken over the spotlight.

Schiro made a plea, very eloquent, very dignified, for law and order. He was joined by Pat Stoddard(labor) , Joe Giarusso,

and the head of the Bar Association.If this cowardly group (the Bar) is finally ready to say something about law and order it must feel that the worst is over.

I enclose a Thunderbolt, courtesy of Charles Cox.If you read it carefully, you will find several discrepancies and omissions between the "genealogy" and the corrobative statements made by the paper.For instance, the genealogist makes no reference to her fourth husband, nor to any children of the supposed Kennedy marriage. Just for the record, Newhouse has fired exactly one Picayune employee, and it is probable that this man,the husband of one of the former owners, was allowed to resign.Frankly, he is so stupid that Timms would have liked to get rid of him long ago. His wife's brother-in-law, who also had equity in the paper, is smart and good at his job and he has stayed on. I hope you are fascinated to learn that Karl Marx came from a long line of Jewish Rabbies(sic.), and that the Talmud is the Jewish materialistic bible.All of these violent racists have two things in common; they are ugly and they can't spell. They can't even spell"intergration".I suppose I thought you would hear the Durie story because it is so widely known here. For those who don't wish to display the THUNDERBOLT,the NSRP has distributed a neat leaflet copy of the genealogy.

Last Saturday Mrs Gaillot and her girls were again collecting money for a private school. They were joined by two boys carrying signs which read "America for the first Americans" and"Anglo-Saxons leave native A mericans alone!" The women thought they were wonderful, and they all picketed together until the collectors noticed passersby doubled up with laughter. Also, the collections started to drop, so they asked the boys to move a block away, but they were very cordial and obviously never saw the joke.

Sept 6

Public school opening was quiet and orderly.There were numerous bomb threats, and a few crowds, and a number of children were taken out of their schools, but for the most part tranquillity prevailed. There was more trouble in Westwego from the crowd at Prompt Succor, but this time the police were out in strength, with police dogs at hand in case of riot, so no one was physically attacked.

I can't give you any specific data about the Plaquemines threats without the consent of the people concerned. I doubt whether I

can get consent; they are too terrified. I can tell you, however, that Perez called a meeting of the parents of the parochial school in Belle Chasse(in PLaquemines) during the summer. This school , as everyone knew, was to remain segregated. Only a few couples went to the meeting. He urged them to remove their children anyway.Y ou see, he's made such a point of saying that "his" parochial schools will be depopulated that he has to make this come true.Belle Chasse was not depopulated, but an employee of the parish took his children out because he knew it would mean his job if he didn't. All I can suggest is this: records exist which would reveal how many parish employees and oil company employees transferred their children this year.The Chancery has the names of last year's students and the Plaquemines school office has the names of the new transfers. I imagine the Chancery would cooperate with you, or with Bishop Hallinan; the parish is something else again. Their records are supposed to be public, but they quite often withhold them. If you can think of a way to get the names of the transfers, I will do my best to identify the jobs of their parents. ..if they are not identified on the Chancery records. Father Schneider, in Buras, surely knows his students' backgrounds.Correlation of the lists should reveal a remarkable coincidence.Would you like me to consult John Corporon about this? He might be willing to assign a man to it.Better yet, if you think it is worthwhile, you might talk or write to him about it. Our newsmen are so inured to Perez' tyranny that they are inclined to dismiss it, but a letter from you might change that attitude.If none of this is agreeable to you, I will ask Marian Abramson to ask Bill Dodd(head of the state board of ed.) to request the transfers' names from Plaquemines; state aid and Federal lunch funds were cut off from Good Harbor, and Dodd has a legitimate excuse for wanting to have precise information on the necessarily increased expenditures of the public schools. This is not to say that Leander will give it to him.This cut off was made under the ~~law~~ pertinent law passed at the first extr. sess. of 1960.The authorities, still interposing, don't recognize its invalidation by the Supreme Court.I should think that the government would want to do something about the Federal funds involved. The best thing they could do,if it is possible, would be to bypass state and local authorities entirely in the distribution of these funds, giving them directly into the hands of the parochial school board. Having written that, I can see all the objections to it, but some path must be found around the state bottleneck.

Leander, like a feudal lord, has retreated into his keep, drained the moat, raised the drawbridge, and is prepared to ride out the siege. He is undoubtedly right in saying that it will take Federal troops to integrate his public schools.His control is so absolute that when a wedding party which had rented the Belle Chasse auditorium for the reception hired Negro waiters, Perez told them to use whites or to forget about the auditorium, If I were Cody I'd excommunicate the whole parish and leave the inmates to choose between their souls and their tyrant.He addressed a meeting of about a thousand people tonight at Belle Chasse. It was called by the Parents and Friends of Catholic children, and he said the usual things.Well, I'm sorry I can't give you more specific information about the job threats, but even if I did, the people would just deny it. All we can hope to do is to collect enough facts from the record to substantiate their stories without asking them to forfeit their jobs .

The Negro children at Buras were absent again. For a wonder, no reporter has said a word about who or where they are, so maybe they really have gone off.You may not have heard that the grounds of the school were covered with white feathers. This is not, in my opinion, a challenge to cowards; I doubt whether those people have ever heard of showing the white feather. They have heard of voodoo and grisgris;it is in that mixed blood they disavow so passionately, and the white feather , to superstitious Negroes, is a grisgris which warns of death.Our cook told me about it when I was little.Probably the traditions were once linked. A s I recall, you sacrifice a white cock to the death god to do in your enemy, and warn him by putting the feathers on his doorstep.Catholic priests who have worked in the Cajun country say that voodoo practices are still common there. They even go to witch-doctors..traiteurs.. when they get sick.

I want you to know that the nuns are doing a wonderful job. Most of them come from the same background as the racists; they are very badly educated and often anti-libertarian, but they've really come through with flying colors. They could easily have ostracized the Negroes, but they haven't.They march those kids from Mass to school like sheepdogs with their flocks.

Baton Rouge: the third of Davis' appointees to the packed school board was defeated by a reasonable opponent last week. A news story said that the BR co-op occupied a former public school.It's about time those schools got their date.

Calcasieu: a local school board, asked by a member to propose that our board should be reinstated in the La. School Board Association, defeated the measure overwhelmingly. Even so, the State Bond and Tax Board approved our board's financial plans as a matter of course, in contrast to its behavior of last year.

Buras: a cameraman, assaulted by a racist and almost killed by a passing car, was told by Sheriff Wootten that the name of his assailant was known and that he would be arrested. Naturally, nobody was arrested, even though Gremillion said an arrest should be made.

News coverage here: two rather interesting omissions. When Mrs Gaillot had her rally, on the 4th, firetrucks cruised around the seminary; this I have from an eyewitness but it was never reported. I myself saw the fire chief patrolling the area later in the day. A s opposed to 1960 and 1961, the coverage of these rallies is run silent on WWL and WDSU. The papers report what was said, but they bury it, while they give front page space to stories about how well everything is going. What a change! Perez says Cody is going to hell. The papers neatly sidestepped printing that.

Local politics: the Schiro vote has utterly vanished; his last remaining candidate was defeated in his second primary last week. I hope that will teach mayoral aspirants not to make love to Perez and the nut crowd.

State politics; worse and worse. Hermann Deutsch, our oldest living political columnist, points to Davis as the horrible example of what happens when stupid businessmen back a stupid businessmen's candidate. The state, not a business, can't be run like one, and in the end everybody pays except the candidate, who takes . This, from the ultra-conservative Deutsch, is a fair indication of public sentiment. Ewing, owner of the SHREVEPORT TIMES, is so angry at Davis that he won't speak to him even when Davis calls him at his club. Ewing has come a long way from the days when he called Davis an affectionate vulgar nickname. Obviously, we didn't have a special session. Now, they are talking about calling one to deal with reapportionment. I don't think they will, but if they do it will take a miracle to produce a majority agreement.

Tidelands; nothing doing as far as I know. Davis alienated both Perez and Helis over this, for antipodal reasons, yet for all his hurry he has only just appointed the new commission, which he will

control.

State courts: nothing except a state-federal battle over the judicial registration of East Carroll Negro voters. Cecil Manning, the ex-registrar of the parish, resumed his job.

Federal courts: Ellis is still thinking about Tulane; no further action has been taken in the Sowela case (trade school).

Local voter registration: whites, as well as Negroes, are being turned away, although sometimes whites are given help. The registrar has offered full cooperation to the FBI while it examines his records.

A dministration of justice: Negro boys are still being sent up for crimes white boys get suspended sentences for. Otherwise, nothing; the ACLU chapter is making a study of police brutality.

Federal grand juries: The government's case against members of the State Sovereignty Commission is still hanging fire. I don't know why, and I wish I did. It was a wiretapping case.

NUTS; The DAR is circulating a memo from the AMERICAN MERCURY accusing the editors of Webster's New World Dictionary of subversion because they disagree with some of the definitions. It has been sent to every bookseller in town, with a note urging them not to stock the book.

Federal housing: the Negro Desire st project is crammed, while the white Florida project, not a half mile away, is advertising for tenants. Please join the Ink for Jack Club and urge him to stroke that pen.

Dillard: has just acquired a magnificent and extremely valuable collection of records of immortal voices, thanks to my father. No local institution has anything to touch it. I've known the collection since childhood, and I doubt whether there are a dozen like it in the country. I just wish I had been allowed to buy some of it. Anne and I plan to go out and listen as soon as it is catalogued.

Local culture: opera people still talk about getting Leontyne Price here. This is not in the foreseeable future, but at least they grow daily more eager, especially as many of them know her and love her.

Sports: the pro football franchise may be lost because of our segregation laws, even though those relating to sports were overturned in the Dupas case. Increasingly, this problem is being openly discussed, but no one wants to take the initiative in setting it right.

Public school teachers: as a group, more pusillanimous than ever, with the exception of the Classroom Teachers' Federation. The LTA is systematically destroying teacher tenure by its slavish adoption of

resolutions that teachers should be summarily dismissed for "disloyalty".. to whom, is never specified. Just to tie up two loose ends..the Schoolmasters' Guild, which you probably don't even remember but which is somewhere discussed in your files, is defunct. The law forbidding teachers to promote integration, publicly or privately, was broken by The Classroom Teachers, and no one was prosecuted for it. Also, Davis has still not accepted Wagner's resignation from the school board; it is said that he has asked Wagner to stay on. The school board election is in November, for Rittiner and Riecke's seats. Rittiner will run again. I don't know about Riecke. I hardly think that even Davis will support thrice-defeated John Singreen again. Perry Walker, according to my friends who work for the school board, has done a much better job of explaining the legal facts to his teachers than Redmond ever did. This is not hard, since Redmond never bothered to do it at all until D-day.

If your luck holds out, you will have the felicitous experience of attending a joint SOS-LIFE meeting when you arrive. I would be delighted to give you drinks and dinner beforehand if you have the time. I think the drinks, at least, will be welcome therapy. I hate those joint meetings.

I hope you took my advice and visited the Paris cemeteries. The Reismans did, and found them fascinating. They said they found the Paris police much stricter, much less inclined to tolerate student frivolity, than they had remembered. One can't wonder at it; but I do wonder how France is going to assimilate the unassimilable Algerians. The English papers are full of doom on this subject. Which reminds me.. would your people like copies of what the SPECTATOR and ECONOMIST have said about Albany? I have all the columns. You might find them handy if you ever want to compile international comment in a hurry.

Please forward my last letter to Otto Preminger, who is going to make a movie of it.

Sincerely,

Betty

P.S. Today, Sept 7, Wood Harbor School, in Baras, closed. No students. Father Schneider says it will always be available to returning children. Last Tuesday Perez said the school should close. He got his wish. Six shots were fired into St Rosalie's,

(over)

[redacted], this morning while the school was empty. The crowd came back. Chet Huntley reported this as having taken place in Orleans parish. It didn't. Public school enrollment went up today.

A report that two bombs had been found in St Joseph the Worker School was denied by the Chancery. The bombs were found, where, nobody will say. A fire was set in another Jefferson parochial school. Perez has extended an arm into Jefferson through Representative ~~Rau~~ Rau, who sold himself to the old devil because everyone else despises him. He was in the crowd at Westwego, and addressed a boycott rally later.

It was also reported that some of the Negro children from ~~afro~~ Good Harbor had enrolled in the mulatto school in Plaquemines.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Period Ending December 31, 1967

cash on hand (Deficit) $342.25

RECEIPTS	THIS MONTH		YEAR TO DATE
Memberships			
From Baton Rouge Chapter	0		78.00
" New Orleans Chapter	26		337.00
" U. S. L.	0		21.00
" Franklin	0		70.00
" Shreveport	0		107.00
" Individual Pledgers	143		1,307.03
Total memberships		169.00	
Individual Contributions			1,210.00
Total Receipts		169.00	3,130.03
S. R. C. Grants			14,000.00
George S. Mitchell Award			1,000.00
Total Awards and Grants			15,000.00
Total Receipts		169.00	18,130.03

EXPENDITURES	THIS MONTH	YEAR TO DATE
Personnel Services	1,091.66	13,039.92
Less Payroll deductions	229.98	2,422.34
	937.57	10,617.58
Maintenance	14.00	184.00
Clerical Help Presidents Office		200.00
Clerical Help Special Occasions		207.50
Office Supplies Presidents Office		
Contractual Services		
Office Rent	200.00	2,400.00
Tel. & Tel. Postage	146.63	1,048.56
Insurance & Taxes		
Insurance		43.00
Printing & Office Supplies	1.28	820.96
Petty Cash		37.44
Subscriptions & Books	3.67	116.38
Office Equipment	69.00	694.06
Travel		
In State		378.47
Special Project		
Annual Meeting		518.18
Non-Budgeted Expenditures		
Meals (guests)	35.76	35.76
Janitor Supplies		31.33
Office Equipment Service Contract		80.48
Total Expenditures	$1,407.91	17,413.70

RECAPITULATION		
Balance on hand January 1, 1968	2,549.82	
Cancelled Check & Re-deposited	2.50	
Cancelled Check & Re-deposited	.35	
Receipts	169.00	
Total Funds Available		2,721.67
Expenditures, December, 1967		1,450.13
Balance at January 1, 1968		1,271.54

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

FINANCIAL REPORT

1966 - (June 1 to Dec. 31) - seven-month period

Cash on Hand, June 1		Corrected Bank Bal. $ 2,513.10
RECEIPTS		
SRC Grant	$ 10,700.00	
Chapter dues	402.00	
Individual memberships and contributions	385.00	
Pledges	215.00	
Refund (scholarship grant to Mrs. Miller	150.00	
Total Receipts		$ 11,852.00
Total funds available, 1966		14,365.10
EXPENDITURES		
Personnel Services	7,242.92	
Less payroll deductions	1,130.13	
	6,112.79	
Contractual Services		
Office rent	900.00	
Tel., Tel., & postage	568.65	
Printing and Office Supplies	339.66	
Travel		
In State	207.41	
Out State	566.56	
Equipment and Furnishings	2,188.86	
Leasehold Improvements (construction)	2,224.41	
Taxes, Soc. Sec., and Insurance	1,395.34	
Sub., Memberships, bank services and incidentals	203.67	
Total Expenditures		$ 14,707.35
Balance (deficit)		($ 342.25)

FINANCIAL REPORT
LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

January 1, 1966 - May 20, 1966

Balance from December 31, 1965 ----------	$ 160.12
Receipts (Southern Regional Council & Membership)----------	2,667.50
TOTAL	$ 2,827.63

EXPENDITURES:

1.	American Friends Service Committee (January Newsletter) #12	$ 42.80
2.	American Friends Service Committee (February Newsletter) #13	40.00
3.	Eames Tabulating Company (Printing) #15	8.00
4.	Ralph Dreger (Newsletter - Transportation) #16	1.20
5.	Mrs. Mary Mevers (Typing Newsletter) #17	2.40
6.	James Oliver (Secretarial Help, Office Expense)	186.00
7.	Maintenance check charges	3.83
8.	Check from Delores Egger (Acct. Closed)	5.00
	Total Expenditures ----------	289.23
	BALANCE in City National Bank, Baton Rouge, Louisiana . . .	$2,538.40

MEMO FROM THE DESK OF:

Mildred Johnson

Louisiana
Complete

ITEM I

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations became a staffed organization in June of 1966 and opened an office in its present location in September 1966.

Much of our energies have been directed towards developing councils and membership drives, which won for us the George S. Mitchell Award in 1967.

In September of 1966 the Baton Rouge Council was the only council affiliated with the state organization. Since then we have added the New Orleans council, St. Marys Parish Council in Franklin, U. S. L. Council in Lafayette and the Shreveport Council.

Other councils with whom we work extensively and hope to draw into the State affiliation are: The Lake Charles Council, which is still an all catholic group, the Crowley Council (segregated racially and by sex) The Vermillion Parish Council and the Abbieville Council.

Some of these groups feel that formal affiliation with the state council (a bi-racial organization) would lessen their effectiveness as a local organization. We are particularly proud of the Shreveport group, who defied local convention and affiliated at loss of more than one half the group with whom we'd worked prior to their becoming a structured organization. Basically, this is the same group responsible for registering some 8,600 Negroes with the assistance of Federal registrars and a V.E.P. grant.

The St. Marys Parish Council has finally been funded for their 60 unit Rent Supplement program. They also conduct a Head Start program and a Day Care Center.

Presently, we are concentrating our efforts on reactivating the Lafayette Council which disbanded soon after the staffing of the state organization along with a general State council reorganization and assembling of a viable board of directors.

The Louisiana Council on Human Relations is committed to the ideal of justice for all, in a society where understanding and openness prevail among people of all segments of our populace. The council attempts to uncover the sources of controversy and adverse human emotions, through the use of fact finding, reporting, education and negotiating, as a means of preventing the circumstances that produce the distructiveness witnessed in other states. Louisiana Council on Human Relations attempts to strike at the roots of poverty and frustration, educational lag, social ignorance, cultural deprivation and job deficiency by encouraging and introducing Federal programs on both state and local level.

L.C.H.R. works with the political structure with industry, with business, with religious and social service organizations for the purpose of correcting these flaws in our social structure. In addition, the council functions in the following manner:

1. It provides support for significant effort of local chapters.
2. It initiates and coordinates projects and programs of state wide importance of and for local chapters.
3. It cooperates with and participates in programs of organization with like goals, often co-sponsoring events and activities.
4. It stimulates the development of self help projects such as coops and credit unions.
5. It cooperates with E.E.O.C., E.O.C., H.E.W., Labor Unions and O.C.C. in behalf of individuals attempting to obtain rights guaranteed by law.
6. Finally, those formerly unseen and the unheard are now visable and have a voice through Louisiana Council on Human Relations.

LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS-BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OFFICE	OCCUPATION	NAME & ADDRESS	RACE
President	Dean of Graduate School L. S. U.	Dr. James R. Oliver 324 Charlotte St. Lafayette, La.	White
Vice President	Director of Southern Coop. Development Prog.	Father Albert McKnight Delcambre, La.	Negro
Vice President	Dentist	Dr. Leonard Burns 1813 N. Rochblave New Orleans, La.	Negro
Vice President	Prof. Psychology L. S. U.	Dr. Ralph M. Dreger P. O. Box 64543 Audubon Station Baton Rouge, La.	White
Treasurer	Dean of Students Southern Univ.	Dr. Martin L. Harvey Southern University Baton Rouge, La.	Negro
Secretary		Mrs. Leo Mervis 34 Audubon Blvd. New Orleans, La.	White
Executive Director	Director of La. Council on Human Relations	Mrs. Patricia Miller 2522-77th Avenue Baton Rouge, La.	Negro
OTHERS	Director of La. Council of Churches	The Rev. Sam Allen 721 Government St. Baton Rouge, La.	White
	Attorney	Mr. Israel Augustine 2010 Humanity New Orleans, La.	Negro
	Business Man	Mr. Barton Freeland 1 Freeland Lane Crowley, La.	White
	Attorney Special Assist. to Governor	Mr. Camille Gravel 611 Murray Street Alexandria, La.	White
	Business Man (Retired)	Mr. J. Carlton James 1103 Lamar Street Lafayette, La.	Negro

OFFICE	OCCUPATION	NAME & ADDRESS	RACE
	Attorney	Mr. John Nelson 4123 Walmsley New Orleans, La.	White
	Business Man	Mr. Vanderbilt Sewell 2272-79th Avenue Baton Rouge, La.	Negro
	Chaplan, L. S. U.	Msgr. A. O. Sigur USL Box 2250 Lafayette, La.	White

ITEM IV

PROBLEMS OF THE LOUISIANA COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

There are several problems attendent to most beginning councils, the Louisiana Council is no exception. These problems normally fall in the following following categories. They are:

a) Board Naivety-accurate definition of responsibility
-lack of awareness of opportunities
-reluctance to assert authority in Human Relations matters

b) Lack of visibility and influence by the Council resulting in a limited degree of success, minimal fund raising success, and the implementation at best of pilot projects.

c) Insufficient staff-lack of time for follow-through and execution.

In the face of these problems, which loom large, the Executive Director has, in concert with a small but aggressive segment of the board set in motion the following: 1) a intensive membership drive resulting in receipt of the George S. Mitchell Award.

2) a broad scale program of effective coordination of several local chapter initiated projects i.e., V.E.P. Consumer and Producer Co-ops and Credit Union organization and development.

3) A major fund raising effort under the guise of the annual dinner - $25.00 a plate dinner with the Governors Office as Keynoter.

4) A series of monthly dinners or luncheons with major power groups - C of C, Labor, News Media, Business and Industry, Churches and Activist Groups.

In addition, it is proposed that individual board members be stimulated to assume execution responsibilities in their respective area of interest. i.e., a board member from industry will serve as convenor of the business and industry luncheon. This suggests a modification of the board membership to reflect and represent the power center element with in the state. It is further assumed that the first such reconstitution will be inclusive of stellar performers from the local community, thus moving the policy and implimation to a stage possible of obtaining needed geographic expression. In hope of realizing the above objectives, we sincerely urge increased support for nine (9) months in 1968 in the areas of three (3) staff members and project budgets.

Dear Paul,

" SOS is an independent organization and can act as it sees fit. SOS is, of course, free to use its own money and set its own strategy as it sees fit(redundant..'as it chooses' would have been better) whether or not I or my fellow Board members agree or disagree with you or anyone else."

The above is my disclaimer, as it was outlined in your memo. You may take it for granted that I will bear it in mind, but I do want your advice [redacted] and I hope you will give it because I really need it.

This is the thing. One night last week I was reading the Louisiana constitution and in the section dealing with recall procedures I found the following:

ARTICLE NINE, SECTION ONE

All state and district officers, whether elected or appointed, shall be liable for impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, incompetency, corruption, favoritism, extortion or oppression in office, or <u>for gross misconduct</u>, or habitual drunkeness.

ARTICLE NINE, SECTION SIX

For any of the causes enumerated in Section One hereof, any officer, whether state, district, parochial, or of a ward or municipality, except the Governor, Lt.Governor, and judges of the courts of record, may be removed by judgment of the district court of his domicile. The Attorney General, or district attorney, may, in his discretion, institute such suit and <u>shall do so on the written request of twenty-five citizens and taxpayers</u>.

It occurred to me that this might be a potent weapon against Emile Wagner. At first I wanted to institute the suit at once, because after careful thought I realized we could never collect enough signatures on a petition in favor of the four board members to counter the one the WCC is circulating. I think we could make the charge of gross misconduct stick, since Wagner has been advocating the destruction of the school system and has, incidentally, violated the oath he took to uphold the U.S. Constitution.Several members of the SOS board were enthusiastic, but several more wanted to hold this in reserve as a counter-measure in case the good guys were shown to be in serious

trouble. Victor Hess, who is a lawyer, wasn't sure whether it would work, but he had never seen the proposition before and he did say it was the finest red herring he had ever come across. On the other hand, a couple of people felt that to institute such a suit at all might make a martyr out of Wagner and thus that it should not be attempted.

What do you think? Should we do it now, to draw fire from the WCC attack on the other board members? Should we hold it in reserve? Or should we discard it as a bad idea? This has not, incidentally, been mentioned to anyone outside of the SOS Board except you and for the time being I'd like to keep it that way.

A few little bits of news: the Shush committee is still functioning and meets about once a week. I don't know, but I suspect that maybe Kabby isn't in on it...or perhaps he was sworn to utter secrecy. I heard from a member of my family about it. The central council which CORE set up with the NAACP jrs, the Consumers League, and some others, is doing a swinging job, so that no one of the organizations has to bear the brunt of pressure. One of the first sitters-in has been disowned, but he doesn't seem to mind. According to my private grapevine, which comes through my father and which I never use unless I'm really anxious, Davis has no present intention to call a special session and shudders at the very idea of addressing the school board out of office. This comes from one of Davis' close friends and strong supporters who was so worried about the flurry of rumor last week that he went up to Baton Rouge, to the Mansion, to check in person. This has been the answer to every inquiry I made concerning this rumor...like, man, it was just wordsville and that cat Garrett has earned a beating from the fuzz. Too bad he won't get it. The resulting clamor almost blew the whole school bit(or gig, if you prefer). I think for you it would be a gig but for me it would be a bit.

I have an apothegm for CORE, and for SOS too, which I found in the new John Hersey book. Victor Hugo said it:"There is no army so strong as an idea whose time has come."

Please let me say again that I am very sorry Gladys spoke and behaved as she did and I apologize. Sincerity is never an excuse for that kind of rudeness.

Betty

Jan 9

Dear Paul,

Sorry if I was short with you this morning. I had other things on my mind. They are straightened out now. Andy was very relieved to hear that you didn't really mean we shouldn't discuss tuition grants... I think he would have called you if I hadn't. He's having a little spell of fatigue. The money situation is no better. The legal situation is worse. It seems that Judge Wright really thinks that the state cannot close all of its schools because even total closure, he says, is evasion. Do not tell me this is a good thing. You can't reasonably think so. What's more, Sam Rosenberg doesn't think the state can close totally either. He told Katherine that's what the Williams case was all about, and was very disappointed that the court refused to throw out the constitutional amendment which said we didn't have to have a school system. He was likewise disappointed when the court didn't enjoin the state from any kind of closing..which Judge Wright wanted to do(he was unable to persuade the other judges on the court). Now are we wrong about this, and is Rosenberg right? Can Judge Wright just forbid the state to close under any circumstances? Or would he be reversed? When you have time..like forty days from now.. please answer these questions.

The Prince Edward Primer is cute, but it isn't very accurate, is it? I mean, somehow it implies things which don't seem to be quite right. We may have to do likewise , despite you, so I shouldn't criticize. I'll give you fair warning. I hope the University of Georgia thing, however it goes, really proves something about the lower public schools, but it needn't, any more than LSU meant anything for us. Mildred Osborn, the state League education chairman, thinks the state wants to get this new board in Orleans so that it can be ordered to integrate. Then, she says, the board would resign, the governor would refuse to run the schools(he's enjoined), the legislature would refuse to run the schools(it's enjoined) and the system would close, with no one left for anyone to sue. Katherine says the state might then be enjoined from providing machinery for any other parish to run the schools, but that machinery already exists so I don't see how that would work. Isn't that neat?

Jan 13

Thanks for the Prince Edward information, it has been most helpful. The only reason I wanted it sent to me rather than to Ann was that it would have saved her a trip to deliver it, but she's always very kind about such things. From now on I shall be most careful when I refer to it (Prince Edward, I mean).

If you've been reading the T-P you already know all our important news. It does seem that, since the new school board was enjoined, the state will simply cut off all our funds for good.

As for the new administration in Washington being a help to us...the new Federal District Attorney here is going to be an emphatic segregationist. So much for that little theory.

I am sending you two statements on tuition grants which we are holding until such time as we may want to issue them. The first, a general statement of fact, may be used fairly soon. The second deals with such a touchy point that we may never use it, but with administration leaders talking about grants to parochial school students, the time may come when the point must be made. Please tell me what you think of them, especially if you have any violent reaction. Katherine has reviewed them both and approved them. Incidentally, she is quitting her job to devote all her free time to SOS, and wants me to tell you that if you want any law looked up she'll be glad to do it for you.

The only news I have which won't be in the papers is that a petition to address Representative George Tessier out of office has been stopped cold. It was sent, with a thousand signatures, to two rabid segregationists in the legislature, both of whom refused to have anything to do with it.

I hope you have noticed that the legislators, the governor, and the latest new school board, all of whom fulminate against our people for obeying court orders, have not themselves disobeyed the court orders directed against them.

I gather that you know that Feb 14th is something more than Valentine's day here this year. If you really intend to come here around then, you had better let us find you a room right away. I don't look forward to my duties in connection with Carnival at all, but you might enjoy seeing it. I think we will need you badly just then, since that is the date on which the fourth special session expires, and Davis is bound to have a trick up his sleeve. Anyway, your presence will be, as always, reassuring.

Betty

GENERAL STATEMENT ON TUITION GRANTS

Since the tuition grant system is being advocated by the administration of this state, we of Save Our Schools feel that there are certain facts about grants-in-aid programs which should be made public immediately.

First...while the tuition grant system has never been tested in the courts in a desegregation situation, the system was challenged in Virginia, in a case...ALMOND VERSUS DAY...which had nothing to do with desegregation, but which does point up an inherent difficulty in the grant program.

In Virginia, the state gave tuition grants to the children of deceased war veterans. The ~~xxx~~ grants were made directly to the children concerned. Some of the grant money was spent in religious schools. ~~xxx xxxxxxxxx~~ Exception was taken to this, and the case of ALMOND VERSUS DAY was filed in the Virginia courts. In this case, the court found that the grant money, even though it was awarded directly to the children concerned, constituted support of the religious schools by the state. This was, the court held, a violation of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution, which prohibits the establishment of religion, and such expenditures were found to be unconstitutional support of religious establishments . In other words, the DAY verdict held that the grants did, in fact, constitute state support of private schools, even though the schools received the money indirectly.

Section Ten of our own new grant-in-aid law says explicitly, that"the state board of education shall have general supervision and administration of the funds provided by the legislature for education expense ~~xxxxxx~~ grants, and it is ~~intended~~ intended that such funds shall be managed and allotted by the state board of education".Further, the act insists that the schools which receive such grants must be approved by the state board of education. Moreover, the act outlines penalty provisions for violators of the act...and the violators are to be ~~punished~~ prosecuted and punished by the state.

In the opinion of many lawyers, the provisions outlined ~~xxxx~~ above render our grant-in-aid law unconstitutional on its face. As the Supreme Court said, in COOPER VERSUS AARON..."state support of segregated schools by any arrangement, management, funds or property, cannot be squared with the (14th) amendment's command..".

If the state board of education is to administer the grants to segregated schools...as it undoubtedly will...then the state is actually supporting segregated schools. Under the COOPER dictum this is unconstitutional. As we have said before, tuition grants are not fringe benefits; they will constitute the greatest part of the financing of the cooperative schools. The DAY case makes it clear that grants are support of schools by the state. The COOPER case makes it clear that segregated schools may not be supported by any state agency.

We will have no quarrel with the grant-in-aid program if it is used to finance private schools while the public schools remain open.But if the state effects a closure of public schools in New Orleans and offers the grant program as a substitute, it will be acting unconstitutionally, and we believe that the courts will so hold . It matters not that grants-in-aid are technically available to all races. What matters is the way in which the state-controlled funds are spent.

TUITION GRANTS AND RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS

Our tuition grant law specifically states that the grants-in-aid funds may not be given to any child who attends a sectarian school. This is in accordance with the First amendment of the U.S. constitution, and with Article 4, Section 1, of our own Louisiana constitution. But there is a serious problem here, one which the citizens of this state must consider before the grant system is put into effect.

It is true that both the Federal and state constitutions prohibit the support of religious establishments by the state. But the state holds that grants-in-aid are not state support of private schools... that they are, instead, direct benefits to the children who receive them. Those children are protected by the Louisiana constitution against discrimination on the basis of religion. That constitution says..." Nor shall any preference ever be given to, nor any discrimination made against, any church, sect or creed of religion, or any form of religious faith or worship." If students in religious schools are denied tuition grants, they may, and they probably will, lay the problem before the courts, arguing that since these funds are paid directly to them, they have a right to spend them in schools of their own choosing.

How will the state defend itself in such a case? It cannot argue that it has a right to discriminate against the children on religious grounds, in its expenditure of tuition-grant money, for under our state constitution it has no such right. It cannot argue that the grants-in-aid are actually benefits to the schools, for this would be an admission that the tuition-grant law provides for state support of some segregated schools, and this has been prohibited by the Supreme Court. It cannot even argue that the state has the right to dictate where the grant funds should be spent, for this is an admission of state control of the grant system, and a negation of the state's assertion that tuition grants provide freedom of choice for the children who receive them.

It would seem that this dilemma can be resolved..if it can be resolved at all...only by the awarding of grants-in-aid to all children attending approved schools, sectarian and non-sectarian. This would add a staggering financial burden to the load Louisiana already carries..one which it can ill afford.

March 31

Dear Paul,

Hot news! We have a Muslim Temple here now, and there is a glorious rumor that Tulane may be desegregated before we all die of old age. The head of the math department says that the Tulane Board was given a special presentation, a graph of the source of the university's money, and about 85% comes from the government and foundation grants. This is particularly true of the med school, the board's pride and joy. So, the story goes, they decided, ten to five, (the vote) that they could afford to lose the private money , but had to have the other grants. I think this came to a head when Tulane lost a big grant to Vanderbilt for no reason except that Vanderbilt is desegregated. Andy called a friend in the university PR department who wouldn't commit himself positively, but Andy says he all but confirmed the story indirectly. Also, the graduate faculty was asked to go easy on a statement about desegregation because President Longenecker will soon make an announcement on that subject. So, cross your fingers. The hitch has always been , as you may know, that Paul Tulane left his money to found a university for white, Louisiana gentlemen, and the Tulane heirs who, under our laws, can enforce the charge in the will, have supposedly been located and are willing to sue. However You can imagine the fracas if the university had to toss out the girls and the out-of-state students, to say nothing of all the boys it would have to expel because they aren't gentlemen. That might be rather fun, now I think of it. If the university really does desegregate, I can't tell you how important it will be to us all, and what a service it will be in taking the pressure off the public schools. Emmett Irwin will die, I know. Imagine Negroes in the sacred precincts of KA. Now if only we can get the dear Romans up and moving we may really accomplish something before I go to my cold grave. I will let you know as soon as I hear more.

I had hoped for at least a kind note on my news re Monitor South.. never neglect the morale of the troops, you don't know when they may turn on you. I deduce that Touchstone does not check on his monitors, that he is perfectly willing to turn the job over to cranky, ignorant, prejudiced old ladies (that was the kind of letter I wrote) and that when he speaks of sending me instructions and tapes "when he expands his program, as he will do soon", it really means that the program

is really not underway at all. I would know more if Garry Moore would only answer my letter, but he hasn't. Touchstone wants my prime target to be WDSU, although I carefully mentioned only WWL in my letter. Naturally I have told Bill Monroe all of this, and have sent him a copy of the letter, with an offer to pass on any further information. I don't think he quite approves, but really I couldn't think of any other way to find out anything about MS. Andy thinks this is probably because there is nothing, as yet, to find out. WDSU is very curious to know where the money to support MS is coming from. My guess is Texas..H.L. Hunt, you know..but that is always said in matters of this kind and I don't suppose even Hunt can support every Fascist organization that comes his way. We always think of Texas money because there seems to be so little in Louisiana, but it well may be that rich Shreveporters are doing their bit. I wish you could have seen my letter. My nom de guerre is Geneva Coyle (brilliant?) and I am bedridden, bigoted, and utterly devoted to our way of life. What shall I infiltrate next, Mr. Dulles? I think we have a John Birch Society...are you interested? Mrs. Coyle could join that too. I can't be a fake Muslim, I'm afraid, much as I would like to be. You can now tell your New York inquirers, with perfect truth, that Touchstone is being looked into and that you hope to have some definite information soon.

A very curious struggle is going on among the segregationists ..mostly submerged, in iceberg fashion. We were right in thinking that the quarrel between Harry Booth and Leander Perez was significant. The group seems to be split right down the middle on this question of a constitutional convention. John Garret(Segregation Committee) has now said that there is no need to have one until after the May fiscal session. Eddie LeBreton(CCDA) says that a convention held so late could accomplish nothing in time. Emile Wagner says we don't need one at all, and that in two weeks a glorious private school plan will be revealed for New Orleans which will not require any state education funds. Perez still thinks we should have a convention right away. I imagine the Wagner plan will be announced at the next WCC meeting, on April tenth. Jackson is out of the picture, and the public school superintendants evidently have committed themselves to a policy of hands off the education fund...very commendable of them. Jackson's subordinates have begun to send things like books and forms to the regular N.O. School Board channels, thus obeying the Federal rulings. Garret even said that, in the fiscal session, Orleans would be treated no differently from any other parish in the state.

I get the impression..perhaps wrongly...that Davis and his real chums have yet to be sold on a convention, and that it has begun to sink in, in Baton Rouge, that the state's present course has lost its glamor for the voters.The implacability of the Justice Department in closing every avenue of escape has helped to drive this message home.I would guess that the more practical politicians, dependent on fickle voters(as Perez and his gang are not), while they were willing to try anything once and even twice, have no wish to go on in this unsatisfactory way forever.This doesn't mean that they won't close all the schools, but it may mean that they will stop persecuting individual districts with unconstitutional laws. Also, Jackson's brush with prison seems to have put the fear of God into them as well as him. He turned into a blubbering wreck. Even Perez, asked if he would take Jackson's place and go to jail, refused to answer.Only Wellborn Jack, of Caddo, still says he would go to jail in a minute, and he's so batty I think he really means it.He says jail, at least, would be peaceful. He gave a really crazy speech to the WCC last week. I hear he's hitting the bottle again. Mad as he is, he has moments of sanity, as when he spoke against the bill to bar the press from the House, saying, quite truthfully, that such a measure would only make the press meaner than ever to our dear statesmen, and that the coverage of the crisis in the Shreveport press was inferior to that of the rest of the state because no Shreveport paper or TV station had bothered to send a man to Baton Rouge or New Orleans.

Aren't you interested at all in the financial shenanigans of the Mississippi State Sovereignty Commission? They are very fascinating to me, especially as our SSC is thinking of doing a series of short films to sell life in segregated Louisiana, just as the Mississippi boys did. Ours aren't crooks, that I ever heard, but with a fat film budget to play with, who knows what may happen?

Bobby Kennedy has refused us. Any suggestions? Not McGill, please, he won't come here until George Healy drops dead.What about Ribicoff? Not Soapy Williams, I'm afraid he wouldn't do for us. Would Terry Sanford come, do you think?

Speaking of the New Frontier, I must tell you that I have just come from a dinner at which the company was regaled with stories about JFK which I thought belonged only at a stag party, if there. He devours virgins, it seems, the younger the better.Mothers lock up their daughters

when he approaches, just like old Tiberius. There was much more in the same vein, which I won't repeat. My cousins, Rosa Keller's children, were so outraged I thought they would burst. I having learned my lesson on Thanksgiving, held my tongue. Finally it got too much even for my Uncle Dick, who is to the right of Goldwater, and he began an elaborate and very funny legpull about the Kennedy's and Sammy Davis which ended with Davis as the father of JFK jr. They didn't know it was a joke until everybody else shrieked with laughter, and their dear faces were a study, deprived as they were of ammunition in the next campaign. And to think of all the years I never mentioned Kay Summersby because I regarded the rumor as both unproved and irrelevant. Why is it that Republicans feel free to utter the most disgusting untruths about Democrats, while they jump on any Democrat who even hints that all Republicans are not models of virtue? I know you can't answer.. reading copies. Possibly Republicans are monarchists at heart, with exaggerated reverence towards those they would enthrone? Dick was at the Washington Gridiron Dinner and lost his heart to Kennedy on the spot.

We are dithering about shall we or shan't we oppose the constitutional convention. Katherine says, with perfect truth, that unless the constitution is altered we can never have an extensive program of tuition grants, and that to oppose the convention is to oppose the grants by inference. We are not ready to do this yet, although I want to more every day. Andy and I are afraid that if we keep making statements while we are in this lull, it will appear that we only want to keep ourselves in the public eye. Mary thinks it must be opposed. I have an idea which might be a compromise.. I would like to send a series of questions to several really influential state leaders about the pros and cons of the convention. I think some of them would answer, because they have said the public needs more information on this subject, and we could then release the questions and answers without ever taking sides. Opinion?

St. Helena is hopeless, I'm afraid. No one there will do anything about the school problem. We may end up mailing stuff in, after all. I don't see that it could do any lasting harm, and it might do a little good, which is better than none. You know, of course, that Justice is investigating the curious paucity of Negroes on the now closed voting rolls. Out of more than a thousand registered last year, only fourteen are registered now. I guess you realize that the present adult generation of St. Helena, white and colored alike, had practically

no public education at all, since the schools were almost non-existent when they grew up, and that consequently education is ~~xxxxxx~~ little valued among the whites.My Uncle John will be on the panel which hears Tureaud's St Helena case, which means I can't speak to him until the decision is handed down. Really, if this crisis drags on much longer, we shall be completely estranged, since he thinks(and so do I) that there should be no opportunity, even , for me or anyone else to influence his decisions.He may also be on the panel which hears the TIMES appeal. I hope so, for the sake of the TIMES, as he is a very good judge.

I am outdone with Morrison..again. He told a coffee party that on the urging of Bobby, he had decided tod disperse the crowds which still gather in front of Frantz..thus neatly shifting the responsibility from his shoulders to those of the Attorney General.The Frantz attendance stands at fourteen now, and the press has been noble about not mentioning it.

CORE seems to have revived. It is in the process of absorbing a group called the NAACP Jrs. Perhaps you remember that I wrote you about a central committee formed by CORE, the NAACP, the NAACP Jrs, and the Consumers' League. I think the committee has fallen by the wayside. The Jrs' complaint is that the old folks did nothing but hold them back and preach caution. Anyway, they picket chain stores regularly now, and little has been done to them. The state police did arrest some of them a few weeks ago, but the DA, Dowling, refused to prosecute, saying that no ~~xxxxxx~~ charges had been preferred ~~xxx~~ by local citizens and that the picketers were committing no crime... very good of him, as he is a deep-dyed racist.

Please watch the ~~xxxxxxx~~ results of the April 15th election. If Comiskey and Zibilich get in, you may take it that the voters have rejected the cause of moderation and want to hand the city over to the Davis-RDO coalition, which seems to be as unholy as Huey Long's Ring. If this happens, Comiskey is the logical choice for the RDO's next mayoral candidate. Wagner, who was in the running for this a few months ago, is out in the cold, and the RDO is in the fortunate position of being able to test-market two sorts of candidates.. the outspoken racist(Gerald Gallinghouse) and the moderate,clean cut nut boy, personified by Comiskey. I don't know why Wagner was shut out, but it may be that his advocacy of measures more drastic than Davis wished to undertake spoiled his credit with the governor.It may

also be that his extreme intimacy with Perez convinced the governor that Wagner, like Perez, is a dangerous ally. Whatever his other faults, Davis is no fanatic. He is, in fact, as cold-blooded as a fish. I doubt whether he has ever felt really strongly about anyone or anything in his whole life, and he seems to have a basic distrust of anyone who does.

I have some fascinating anecdotes about the governor and one of his bosses which I daren't put on paper, but remind me to tell you them, as they demonstrate how easily he can be pushed around by someone who knows how to do it.

Senator Gravolet has just made one of his baffling statements, which I won't quote, as you probably read it in the paper. I think that like Humpty Dumpty, his words mean what he intends them to mean. There's glory for you.On the other hand, he may have the gift of tongues . He does seem to have discovered that the 16th Section School Lands(remember them?) cannot be touched by the state.Originally he said they might be sold to defray the cost of private education, but now he knows otherwise. This is odd, because the Federal cases regarding these lands affirm the right of the state to dispose of them as it sees fit.I suppose he now realizes that in Louisiana the beneficiaries(us) can enforce the charge of the donor, unlike the people of the other 49 states.This little rule in the code also applies to the McDonogh grants. Someday I am going to study those grants and the ensuing decisions thoroughly. No two lawyers agree on them. The properties were left to us outright; the School Board holds title; but the question is whether the grants constitute a charitable trust , with the Board as trustee,or whether the trust is invalid and can no longer be enforced by the beneficiaries..further complicated by the fact that some lawyers say the people cannot be beneficiaries, while others hold that they can; further complicated by a recent law setting up an elaborate procedure for beneficiaries(any number) who wish to change trustees.

I am worried about Fitzgerald because of Andy. Heads are rolling over there with alarming speed. I hope he won't be affected, but once this sort of thing starts in an agency, God knows where it will stop.I don't like the look of it a bit, and I don't think Andy does either.

Betty

Sunday, July 30

Dear Paul,

I'm sending you this letter unfinished because I am sick of it. This note will bring it up to date.

The School Board Advisory Committee is off, as far as SOS is concerned. First Mary was elected to the Executive Committee – now, she and the other SOS members asked to join have been tossed out. The businessmen, it seems, won't join anything contaminated by us dirty integrationists. I don't mind telling you this was almost a knockout blow to me. I spent the whole afternoon alternately in tears and in fury, cursing the businessmen with words I didn't even know I knew. I couldn't help taking it personally, even though I was only involved as Mary's deputy. I've lived through a lot of kicks in the teeth, God knows. We all have. But this was different. It was ~~sad~~ so nice to hear that we were wanted, that at last people like Kabley and the school board members and such realized that we have a lot of knowledge and experience they needed to draw on. Now, again, it's been made clear to me that nothing we have done has made the slightest dent in the thinking

of the power structure. If only they hadn't asked us and then kicked us out it wouldn't hurt so much. It's in no way the fault of Kabby, or Marian Abramson, who are recruiting the committee. Marian, who broke the news to me, was almost in tears, and said that Kabby, who is working like a dog to get business support, felt just as bad. But that doesn't help my feelings any. Is it always going to be like this? Will they never learn anything until it is too late and the entire racial crisis explodes in their faces? For the first time, I have a slight understanding of how Negroes must feel. I don't know how they stand it, year after year. What is worse, I don't see how they are going to stand it much longer, especially the young ones. I am thinking of going to England in the fall, with perhaps a trip to Venice thrown in. I want to see them again, before Berlin blows up – if it does – and once before their antique beauty restored my peace of mind when I thought it was gone for good. Sorry to be so sorry for myself, but the price of maintaining my outward, precarious serenity here is blowing off steam to you. You really should set up a psychiatric ~~lat~~ task force as a part of the SKC operation, you know.

Just between you and me and Mrs Miller, I have heard another puzzling Tulane

rumor. It came from the sister of a Tulane Board member, who thought I knew all about it, so the conversation was oblique. It had to be, otherwise she would have tumbled to my ignorance and stopped talking. She is under the impression that Negroes will be at Tulane next year, enrolled by the administration while the board turns the blind eye. Her words were, to the best of my recollection, "If nobody asks the race of the students, no one can prevent Negroes from entering." I know this sounds unlikely but once before – and this is <u>really</u> hush-hush, I haven't even told Andy and almost nobody knows it – it happened, and a Negro was enrolled at Tulane because nobody checked on her race when she applied. I will tell you the details on this, if you want them, on the telephone or when you come down. My informant, by the way, says that faculty pressure was <u>not</u> the board's chief consideration in these integration deliberations – that money was. LSU Med School just got a big government grant for research into ~~that~~ Central American medical problems, and I just am sure that Tulane wanted it. Their med school specializes in Latin American diseases and treatments.

B. W.

Write soon and console me, even if reading copies do have to be made.

List for Inter-racial Committee

Leonard Burns
Dan Thompson
Mrs C. Dennis (Urban League Auxiliary)
Rev. Avery Alexander
Rudolph Lombard (CORE)
Luis Zervigon
Mary Sand
Jack Nelson
Andy Rogers
Ted Baptist
Gene Usdin
Katherine Wright
Cliff Weil (head of Flint - Goodridge Hospital)
Gladys Kahn
Richard Dover (head of LCLU)
Lee Green (young liberal businessman)
Rev. Hal Crisler
Darwin Fenner — so likely!
Charles Smither
Ed Rogge
Harvey Kerns

Oct 10

Dear Paul,

I judge that something is underway in Birmingham; our papers don't report it, but somewhere I read that certain businessmen will inform their employees, via their pay envelopes, that they will be fired if they riot. Is it true?

Most of Louisiana finds its position of spectator a welcome change from turmoil. Both the papers (ours) and the governor came down hard on the side of righteousness. The papers blamed the riots and the troops on Barnett and his agitators and Davis said, as plainly as he can say anything, that integration was here to stay and that our legislative committee on segregation, which had asked him to call for volunteers-for-Ross and to drive the Negroes out of our schools, was perpetrating a cruel hoax on the citizens of a sister state. The committee is terribly frustrated; try as it will, it simply cannot find an executive who will go to jail. Last night the Uptown Klan had a rally, attended by about 3000 people, who heard McLaurin (from Miss.) give the "true" version of Riot Sunday. The true version is that nothing bigger than an egg was thrown at the marshals before they shot the gas and that anyway Kennedy had provoked the whole thing deliberately by sending in the marshals, who started it all by wickedly getting in the way of Bottle fragments, small rocks, buckshot and drops of acid (all, you will notice, smaller than eggs) which just happened to be innocently sailing through the air. I suupose there is a time-worn Ole Miss custom of throwing things at the Lyceum a week before Homecoming; probably a survival of ritual stoning of a scapegoat . As native Mississippians, notably the mayor of Oxford and a national guard officer, add their testimony about the abominable behavior of the state police to that already attested by journalists and Washington, the Mississippians' stories grow feebler. Try as they will, they'll never explain away the breaking of Bill Faulkner's nephew's arm. Tear gas is powerful, but not that powerful.

Local reaction, aside from that of the nuts, who have never understood the point at issue, has been very subdued. Even

taxi-drivers don't discuss it. I think our first feeling was one of relief that the lightning had struck somewhere else.It could so easily have struck us. The most horrifying thing, to me, and to other native Southerners with pride , or the remnants of it, in their region, was the sight and sound of the cleancut , well-dressed students who kept screaming obscenities at Meredith, and who told a CBS man that without protection Meredith would be killed.We can make excuses for what happened here because it was done primarily by white trash, but the Ole Miss incidents, like that of the pretty coed who said "Why doesn't somebody kill him? " were done by our own kind.Our people didn't behave like that when LSU was integrated.So, after things quietened at Ole Miss, the predominant feeling here was one of shame, and nobody wants to talk about it much.It's too mortifying, like having a rapist in the family.

My family and friends reacted very favorably to Kennedy's speech. I didn't. It was calculated to please the decent people of the South, and it did, but it seems to me that he made a gross tactical error by appealing to the conscience and honor of those who haven't got any.If he had made it some days earlier, it would have been fine, but by the time he made it it should have been apparent to him that Barnett and his crew were not going to behave in good faith, and there ought to be a limit, in his mind, to how long he's going to presume good faith in men who have never shown it to anyone.Why should Barnett have kept faith with him, when he wouldn't even keep the promises he made to his schoolteachers? This is a man who is owned by Simmons and his boys; everybody knows what Simmons is, and everybody who knows Mississippi politics knows what kind of tribute Ross has paid to Simmons over the years, and why he's paid it.He would have done better, in my view, to have told the nation that Mississippi was finally going to learn that the Civil War was over and that the chief principle..~~xxxxxxx~~ state sovereignty..which caused the war,was dead. A s Paul Guihard wrote in his last dispatch, the Council of Citizens and the Mississippi irredentists have never learned that they lost the war, nor have they learned precisely what it was they lost.That dispatch, exquisitely European, reads like a page out of D.W. Brogan.The body of Guihard , unarmed, shot in the back, is mute evidence ~~xxxx~~ of the depths to which the state has sunk. Lucius Lamar must be revolving in his grave.

Now that Edwin Walker has done what I was certain he would do, given the chance, I feel relieved, as though the other shoe had dropped. Maybe those of his supporters who fight only with their mouths will have learned something from this; namely, that when you fall in behind a man who says right out that the government ought to be overthrown, chances are that he really means it and that he is a man to avoid, unless you are prepared to commit acts of sedition. I have heard several accounts of Walker's activities on Der Tag. The one which sounds most plausible was written by an A.P. man who mingled with the mob; he says that Walker had an informal command post, told the students what to do, led them in a charge, but was himself flanked by two advisers who led him to the forefront of the assault. I feel sorry for the man. He's the only one of the insurrectionists who made his intentions clear from the outset and hasn't tried to wrap them up in clean linen. I suppose this will be taken as a sign of insanity. You know, this insanity charge will probably be a legal milestone. Some differentiation will have to be made between insanity and the holding of sincere political convictions. Is a man insane if he really thinks the government should be overthrown before it overthrows itself into Red hands? It depends, I suppose, on the extent to which the government can prove that Walker's allegations about a Red apparatus headed by Dean Rusk are demonstrably false; yet, even after they are proved false, can it be proved that Walker is insane just because he believed information which seemed authoritative to him? If he is insane on this ground, then so must Welch and his people be, and that's a lot of people, including at least four members of Congress. Where does legitimate opinion stop and insanity begin? Supposedly, insanity begins when a man loses touch with reality, but in this case, how is reality defined? Definition itself depends on opinion; thousands of Birchers will say that Walker's reality is theirs. If Walker thought he was Napoleon, we'd accept that he was crazy, because we know that Napoleon is dead. If he holds to his view that he is a modern-day Napoleon, come to save us all from democracy and socialism, he's not much more crazy than Napoleon himself was when he overthrew the Directory. Does it all depend on who wins the battle? Have we reached the point, as Catholicism did centuries ago, of immolating extreme dissenters in asylums as the Inquisition immolated heretics? Mind you, I have

thought for ages that Walker was nuts, but I also think that his type of insanity, related to politics, is something we're going to have to endure for quite a time. I hope that government alienists can find evidence of madness in him which is unrelated to politics, but even if they do an awful lot of people will be convinced that he was martyred for his political opinions.

I enclose some material sent me by the Parents and Friends of Catholic Children. You need not return it, as I have duplicates, but I hope you will consider sending copies to your acquaintances in the Chancery. This stuff ought to be refuted, if it can be. I have two longer pamphlets from them, one the study mentioned in the broadside, another telling Catholics just what they should do to combat the Red menace. If you would like to see the latter, I will send it if you promise to return it. It's worth reading, if you are interested in how schisms are born. It says flatly that the clergy should be removed from any control of Catholic social and family life, since celibates cannot understand the problems involved. Nothing could be more protestant. They remark that converts who are racists are not allowed to join the church, interesting, if true. If you are willing to make copies of all this, why don't you send some to THE COMMONWEAL? If you don't, I will, but they'd probably give it more attention if it came from you. Somebody ought to do a thorough story on this movement, and nobody has.

SOS dissolved contrary to statute, so we have to do it all over again, and from what I hear CRC will have a hard time getting the money. Two votes have already changed, principally because Ted rode so roughshod. Gladys behaved beautifully; this is in no way her fault, but really, if you could get it into their heads that tact is essential in these maneuvers you will have done CRC a service. Anne, Mary, Katherine and Peggy have all discussed this with me, and frankly I'll be surprised if they vote for CRC a second time. The law is a stumbling block; it says the disposition of funds has to be advertised, and that they must go to groups with similar purposes; otherwise, the board is personally liable to tax claims for the amount donated. The sad thing is, the cameraderie we used to have has almost vanished; people suspect other people's motives and problems which could be worked out, with goodwill, seem almost insurmountable without it. I will ask Ted to submit the charters to a neutral lawyer, so that he can be armed with a credible legal opinion; other than that, there's

little anyone can do.

Tuition grants flow from the state with mad abandon. John Curtis Christian is not only a God-centered school; it is held in a Baptist church building. Public resentment is growing, fed by the many grants given to families which cann afford to pay tuition, and nobody is bothering to explain that this is the price of a lavish giveaway program. The complainers say, in effect, that the well-to-do should be proud to pay for two, sometimes three, school systems, and that if they persist in asking for grants supplied by their own tax money, the complainers may enact revenge by taking their children out of school altogether. That will teach us a lesson! It will, but not the lesson they seek to teach. The obtuseness of these complainers really beats me. The only thing they've ever proved is that education was wasted on them, and is probably being wasted on their offspring. Which reminds me.. today another NASA-connected official announced that he was having to import most of his workers because local people were unskilled. He's the third to make this announcement; simultaneously, city and state attorneys advised Delgado Trades School not to admit Negro applicants. Delgado was originally a private institution, but it now gets more money from government than from the Delgado estate. How long can we go on fiddling down here while Rome burns?

Plaquemines is uneasily quiet. Denizens and their Orleans friends complain that the Federal government has deserted them, left them to suffer. You ask them if they would be willing to testify in court or to give pertinent information to government agents, and with one exception the answer is a scream of horror, but still they want Bobby to produce a deus ex machina for their special benefit. One woman I know, whom Leander could not injure financially, won't even send anonymous information to the FBI, and she is one of the loudest complainers. They have no conception of the limitations on the power of the FBI, or of the extent to which any prosecution must depend on them for pertinent testimony. They're being intimidated, they think this is a federal crime per se, they won't admit to what they know, yet they feel ill-used because the government won't bring a case without evidence. Jack's Morgan City man is the exception. He would bring a case, but there is no cause of action, Katherine says, although Jack thinks there is if only he could find it. The only possible cause is that he is being denied free exercise of religion, and it is by no means certain that attendance at a parochial school comes under this rule; it's easy to get a dispensation to attend other schools. Even if it were an absolute

requirement of the church, the parish has passed no laws forbidding it; the coercion has been extra-legal. I'm sorry for what they suffer, but I have no patience with them when they lie on their backs and whine. For thirty years they have been asking for this rape. They could have stopped Perez; on the one occasion when the furtrappers banded together and outgunned him, he was stopped and had to run for his life. As long as he was persecuting Negroes, they didn't care; now the shoe is on the other foot. They could still stop him, or give him pause, if they united to fight him, but perish the thought! That would mean taking a big risk, and as we all know, it's the government which is supposed to take risks, not private citizens. I can understand their fear, but for the life of me I can't understand why they think it's possible to help those who won't fight, or help themselves. Any future anthropologist who reviewed this situation would conclude that Southern Negroes were a lot braver and much better informed about the democratic process than the average white Southerner.

The Blueshirt chief is not, as I had thought, Len Butler, Pelley's friend. He is the sub chief; the real head is a Spanish-Englishman who was trained by Oswald Mosley.

Please convey to your people who sent the Barkers, from South Africa, to me, my sincere gratitude. The interview was sticky at first; I think they had expected a sort of belligerent hypocrite, so they asked the usual feeling-out questions about why Negroes aren't allowed to vote. The thing is, they really didn't know the answer; they hadn't understood that the states confer the franchise. When they took that in they wanted to know how the law could be flouted by the states, which led to a discussion of non-uniform registration codes, Gomillion, and Baker vs Carr and its implications for rural-dominated states. I gave them Louisiana, Georgia, and Mississippi as examples of what is wrong with the South and why, and believe me, I haven't worked so hard since my last oral exam. I found myself saying things I didn't even know I knew. They were most interested in your county unit system and its demise, and in the causes of corruption in Louisiana government. All I could offer here was theory; that the low educational level had made it possible for successive power groups to run the state for personal profit since Reconstruction. We then plunged into the education question; they were incredulous of my statement that education followed in the tracks of Western pioneers, and for an odd reason; they couldn't see why or how towns had developed to house the schools. That was a poser, until I

remembered the Homestead Act, with its Sixteenth Section provision, and the need of the homesteaders for a place to trade. This is not my field; my extensive viewing of TV westerns pulled me through, from trade to law centers to prairie churches and prairie schoolmarms. They have a problem similar to what we faced when the big ranchers settled the West, before the homesteaders came along. Their farming country is apparently given over to huge European farms and small tribal settlements, with a few lawmen to keep an uneasy peace and very little else. Consequently, forty per cent of their natives have never been inside a school. They see the need, but they don't know how to cope with it. They felt real amazement at the intellect and ability of the American Negro, or so they said. They kept saying, theirs were so far behind, however had we done it? I told them what I honestly believe, which is that it was mostly a matter of luck. We had more than fifty years to educate Negroes, and educate them fairly decently, if separately, while the eyes of the world were not upon us and nobody was criticizing us. They might have had this, but didn't, and this kind of luck has run out, for everybody. There was a lot more I won't bother you with; principally, I tried to make them understand that when you place an arbitrary limitation, as they do, upon the potential of any race or class, what you've done is to guarantee that the limiting barriers will be smashed by revolution. One Albert Luthuli serves to convince the world of Africa's barbarity; only one is needed to demonstrate the folly of racial generalization. They asked me for objective studies of racial problems in America; all I could think of was W.J. Cash and Handlin's RACE AND NATIONALITY IN AMERICAN LIFE, so I gave them those. There must be others; why don't you send them something? You know much better than I what there is. They were particularly interested in the fact that Communism had failed so miserably with American Negroes. Anyway, they seemed sincerely to enjoy our conversation, and so did I, but I've never been more persuaded that South Africa is headed for a bloodbath. People like the Barkers are the only ones in a position to head it off, and while they are intelligent, well-intentioned and anxious to learn it is obvious that they will go with the tide simply because they don't know how to do anything else. South Africa has destroyed its alternatives. This was evident from what they said about Luthuli; they allege that he is being used by Communists (or leftists) and that this has destroyed him as a spokesman they can accept, but

the truth is that if he has such contacts it is because his government has denied him any others.

The tone of theUptown Klan was shriller than ever, and Irwin made a big pitch for membership.

Newman school got 400-odd tuition grants.Catholics say that enrollment at their schools is still going up, which seems to be true.Mrs Gaillot is ~~xxxxxxx~~ sueing a man for $100,000 damages, possibly this is the suit she threatened to bring against a priest who said she had been in a mental institution. Louisiana law being what it is, she'll have a hard time to win, as she can't prove pecuniary damages.A reliable reporter says that the public schools have cancelled their basketball schedule with Jesuit because of integration. Davis has still not accepted Wagner's resignation from the school board. Six candidates, one a Negro, have filed to run for the board; this includes the incumbents.

Yours sincerely,

Betty

Dear Paul,

Yes, I shall be in town and I need some advice from you; no, you don't owe me any letters; I've not written to you or anyone for months.

I wish now that I had. I was lulled into a false sense of security which made meticulous reporting to you seem unnecessary. I was wrong . The reeling and writhing of the past months is too long and complicated to put into a letter, but I do want to tell you about it, especially about the Tulane case,as it is another example of something which should at all costs be avoided in the future.

I think another blow-up is on the cards. Nothing is turning out as we had hoped. I can't say how , when, or where the blow up will happen, but I believe it will come. Dr Coles can tell you that both races are tense and unhappy.He can also tell you, I think, that the Church does not have things well in hand. Two weeks ago I would have said that it did, and I am not suggesting that the Church will not eventually weather the storm, but it is apparent that it is in for more trouble than it had bargained for .I don't refer to such things as drops in collections and in school enrollment.They will eventually be dealt with. What I mean is that the leading dissident Catholics are creating a protestant schism which lacks only a consecrated spiritual leader to become a fact.Dr Coles talked to these women, and I have listened to their press interviews; aside from the heretical aspects of their characterization of the hierarchy as socialist agents whose excommunications are without force, these apostates obviously intend to cause as much unpleasantness as they can, and since many of them are genuine lunatics, this means a lot of unpleasantness for us all.Since our white trash Catholics know as little about their church as they do about their country's laws, their opinions have won support from many otherwise sensible Catholics who are equally ignorant of the nature of their church. Mrs Gaillot's view..that she was excommunicated for a political matter, wrongly..has taken hold , and no amount of allusion to canon law, or integration as a matter of faith and morals, can convince her sympathizers that she was not badly treated.In short, many people from whom we had expected no trouble, because the Church was going to control them, are now beyond any reasonable control. They have

shaken off their last moral restraints. That is never a welcome problem for any community, as they are finally beyond the reach of reason or authority. Again, I don't know what they will do. I just feel in my bones that they and Perez, who has lost his last claim to respectability, will bite like cornered rats before they subside. If they chose, for instance, to create disturbances at every integrated parochial school, the police would be hard put to it to keep order in both the public and parochial systems. I enclose ~~and~~ an ad which indicates to me that they contemplate some action which would require large numbers of apostate activists. Ten to a school would be enough to frighten off the Catholics ~~wx~~ who have been caught in the middle of this dispute.

My feelings about all of this are ambivalent. For months I have thought that ~~if~~ our leaders allowed another blow up in the fall, they and the city ~~deserved~~ would reap the just consequences of folly and cowardice. At first ~~it~~ seemed that some civic leadership would emerge, especially since the church, the public schools, and Tulane were simultaneously challenged. I thought that the Tulane board, composed of the most influential men in the city, would set an example of calm acceptance of the inevitable, even though they went through the motions of legal resistance. The board did nothing of the kind; it is bitter in the extreme and blames the judge, the plaintiffs, their lawyers, the faculty, CORE, and the NAACP for conspiring to wreck the school (Joe Jones told Rosa this). I had thought that Joe, at least, knew that they were bound to lose and would act with sense. My father, who was with him when the decision was handed down, thought so too, but his subsequent behavior makes him either a fanatic or a consummate actor. Their situation has, it is true, been complicated by cafeteria sit-ins conducted by their own students, and it was on the basis that Tulane could not discipline these students while its status was in doubt that caused Ellis to stay Wright's injunction. Even so, this does not excuse the board's charges that people are out to destroy Tulane, especially since Rosa and Katherine, when they heard about the sit-ins, moved heaven and earth to stop them, without much success. When Joe made these accusations to Rosa she ~~reminded~~ reminded him that it was the board's own statement which had invited the suit, and she told him , truly, that there was no conspiracy and that she and the others had always been scrupulously

honorable with the board. Joe didn't believe her; the board wants a scapegoat and the "conspirators" are It. Joe says he hasn't got a single loyal dean. My uncle Dick,a board member, goes further and says they haven't got a single loyal faculty member.These men, used to absolute control of the school, see that control slipping away from them; as is usual with men of that stamp they identify the wellbeing of the university with themselves absolutely. They think, really, that the faculty has been disloyal to them, who are the university, and are deaf to reminders that the faculty may judge a continuation of donations as more important than the egoes of 17 ignorant, egotistic,wooden-headed board members. Anyway, we can't count on these men to fight for the schools. To do so would be an admission of defeat, or so they think, in their battle to keep Tulane white. This is a bad blow to our cause.

Sometimes I think I'm living in Cloud Cuckoo Land, or Lilliput. ..or the land of the Yahoos.

To proceed;..the fact that the School Board, the city and the state have united to fight Wright's last order is a very bad sign. At best, the board will sustain its appeals until just before school opens, as it did in 1960. In the meantime it will have laid no plans to deal with the order because that, too, would smack of defeatism and because two of them must run for reelection this year. If the higher courts sustain Wright's ban on pupil placement in a dual district system, the board will face a virtually impossible task at the last minute, and as before it will do the worst possible thing out of desperation.We have not yet talked to the board, but I think it wants, as it always has wanted, a group of respectable civic leaders to explain to the public what must be done. This is an impossible hope. CPS, which might have performed this function, has decided to back the board's appeals to the hilt.SOS might perform it, reluctantly, but our reputation is worse than ever and we couldn't accomplish what must be done.Compared to plans used in other cities, Wright's plan is by far the best, but it is doomed because he made it. The truth is that Wright's order is equitable, practical,,and just. The school board seems secretly to agree to that, because Perry Walker admitted that Negro schools were inadequate, and because the decision impelled the board to buy lots of portable classrooms to

try to eliminate Negro platooning. This might have been done years ago; obviously it was only done now in a belated attempt to assuage Negro feelings. It has had the opposite effect. The cancer of inequity has plagued the Negroes too long; they are not content with stopgap measures and history is on their side. This is something that the board, for all its goodwill, does not understand. As far as I can see, nothing will ever make them understand it...although a trip to the Desire St area, where 5000 kids are on platoon while their working parents unhappily leave them to roam the streets until their school shift is due might shock them into a vague realization of the fact that they are unjustly destroying human lives by their policy. These children, many of whom are locked out of their houses since a locked-in child burned to death, have no place to go and nothing to do but to get into trouble thanks to platooning. In light of this, the board's plea that it has proceeded with all deliberate speed is a cruel and inhuman lie, although I expect the board believes it.

Again, I expect trouble, but I don't know what sort of trouble it will be. The state obviously has abandoned the notion of closing the schools; Gravolet said so, and he speaks for Davis. The plan now is to increase grant monies, and to remove grant control from Jackson's supervision. The questions are, where will this bankrupt state find the money, and how long can any state agency control the grants before it is legally challenged? Gravolet seems aware of these problems, but he cannot solve them. No one can. He is buying time, that's all, and it is even possible that his bills may not pass the legislature, which faces the worst financial crisis in the state's history. The Catholics are expected to put in a claim for grants to parochial schools; that should work into a jolly fight, as will virtually every other bit of proposed legislation.

I do feel that the community should be prepared, but I don't really know what it should be prepared for except to obey the law. What is more, I don't know who is going to prepare it. The businessmen are still as scared as rabbits; the politicians refuse to educate their constituents, CPS will do nothing but support the board, and SOS is in bad odor, as usual. Things are better

than they were in 1960, in that we are not, apparently, fighting closure, but Gladys is right;the moderates, so-called, are angry with Wright and one hears on all sides, from Jack Timms on down, the statement that New Orleans cannot follow Wright's order without chaos. I don't suppose Tims knows any more than I do what kind of chaos he expects. I should have thought we'd had all kinds already.

April 23

I have talked to Marian Abramson and I was right; the board is making no plans. It feels it will eventually lose on appeal;meanwhile it can think of no ploy except delay.It's ~~xxxxx~~ chief interest is in rallying public support by opposing the judge, so that good men will win the November board elections. Obviously there is something to be said for this, but not much. I'd hate to see two racists take control of the board, but the fact is that they would be bound to obey the court, and for all its goodwill the present good men are doing almost as much damage as outright racists might do. At least with racists you know where you are. Moreover, these men can never reconcile the hard core of ultras; they should know that and cut their losses in that quarter before they compromise too far. There is a general bewilderment which the board could dispel, if it would. The press will gladly report anything the board has to say .In my view and Mary's (the idea was Katherine's) the board ought now to call for a preregistration, just as the Catholics did, in accordance with ~~xx~~ Wright's order. As far as I can tell, there will not be many Negro applications to white schools, and the board and the public would then have some idea of what lies ahead. Even if the white schools in some areas were swamped, at least we'd all know, we wouldn't have to grope about in the dark all summer, gripped by nameless fears. Once the preregistration was accomplished, the board could then sound out the judge on his willingness to allow transfer of minority students, as they do in Nashville. To get the broadened integration going he would probably accept this.Then those who wanted to transfer could do so, and get their answers, all well in advance of school opening.This general plan is, to me, preferable to putting every single child in the first six grades through pupil placement. For one thing, the board hasn't the resources to do this huge job; for another the result would be ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ negated by the courts, (I think)

because we'd have lots of Negroes and fewer whites in slow schools, lots of whites and few Negroes in fast ones. Anyway, the public would resist this, when they understood it; they never have accepted segregation by intellect. Segregation by sex will be considered by the legislature, but this is very faulty, and in two-school areas it would result in more integration than Wright asked for. It would please the public until they realized the consequences of shoving all the boys, white and colored, into one school, and all the girls into another. It is also, just incidentally, a complete circumvention of Wright's plan.

I told all this, and more, to Marion. She thought pre-registration was a good idea, but she does not think the board will do anything even to imply compliance with Wright's order. She says they are too scared of the legislature and the election to do anything but go through the motions of resistance. I told her, as I have told people like her, ad nauseam, that the patience of the Negroes has worn thin and that from now on any board which delayed, and found pious excuses for delay, would encounter a Negro militance calculated to make them yearn for the good old days when the Negroes were considerate enough to ask for their rights as though they were favors the white man could confer. In truth, as I am sure you know, the community leaders and the board still think that Negro rights are in their gift, which is why they get so horsy when the Negro demands instead of begging. This belief amounts to an instinct; years of litigation have not really banished it. The Negroes know this, and this knowledge makes the talk of chaos and delay, the portable classrooms flung to them as a sop, particularly galling. They think it is high time for the board and the leaders to stop wailing about the white predicament and start doing something about the Negro predicament, which is infinitely worse. I am sincerely sorry for the board, ground as it is between the upper and the nether millstones, but I'm a lot sorrier for the Negroes, whose only reward for years of patience and consideration has been a demand from the whites that they continue to be patient and considerate while the whites do as little to rescue them as they possibly can. Until now, racial cooperation has been a matter of whites taking while the Negroes gave. If we throw away this interlude, in which genuine cooperation is possible, we will come to a time in which the Negroes take and the whites give. The balance

has got to be redressed; if the reasonable whites don't handle this correctly,right now, the redress will be worse than they have any idea of. I said all this to Marian, more clearly than I have said it to you, and she admitted the justice of it but could only reiterate that the board is too scared of ultra whites to do anything constructive. They are too scared, she said, even to meet in secret with Negro leaders to discuss plans, or to delegate liason with the Negroes.Well, so be it. An SOS committee will meet with them..if they'll have us...and we'll say all of this, and I have promised to say it to CPS, but I have no hope of persuading anybody.When you tell these people that the Negroes are growing militant, they get angry. When you tell them that they are doing worse damage than the racists, they get incredulously angry.When you tell them they must sacrifice themselves to secure the future they get murderous., especially since they don't see the future as I see it.They start pleading the old Southern instinct;"You can't expect us to like integration or make it easy; it goes against the grain"; how I wish I had a dollar for every time I've heard that. I don't expect them to like it, I just want them to face up to the inevitable and I want them to prepare the public for it.Nobody ever said they'd got to like it, any more than the Reserve Army has got to like being called up; what they do have to do to salvage what they value is to accept it. I don't look forward to a battle between immoderates, but that is what we're headed for unless the leaders take hold.Can you tell me why they won't see it? Houston, Atlanta, and Dallas saw it and took the proper steps; why won't our people do the same? The press is certainly to blame; so are the demagogues; so is the cultural lag and the social activities which siphon off the energies of the best men, but ultimately the people are at fault. There is something in this state which is sour and wrong and has always been so. From its beginnings Louisiana has been a place of rigid cultural stratification. At first it was settled by aristocrats and poor whites; the aristocrats have been replaced by the rich, but the gap remains. Each group resents the other bitterly. Each has had its turn in running the state; each did so without any consideration for the other.The rich never bothered to secure good education for the poor, who have to go to public schools. They thought it was jolly decent of them to provide schools at all;many of them still think so. Even now they seldom bother themselves about the quality of public education; that

is why the quality of our education is so abominable. The poor, resentful of this reluctant largesse, have acquiesced in an educational program which, viewed practically, is positively conducive to fascist social revolution. Other states may require their students to see Communism on the Map, or Operation Abolition, or to study Race and Reason, but I don't know of any state but this which requires all three. And these works are essentially revolutionary in character. We tend to forget that because they advocate fascist revolution; still, they undermine the American system of government quite as much as any Communist text. The teachers' schools, if I can judge by their graduates, are ghastly caricatures of what schools ought to be. All the teachers I ever knew in this school system are, for instance, adamantly opposed to objective determinations of fact and fiction, right and wrong (except for the fascists). You hear from these teachers, especially those who have become administrators, that determinations of truth are matters of subjective opinion and are therefore taboo. They apply this bizarrely; the public school radio station was not allowed to run a BBC series on the emerging nations of Africa because it dealt with matters of opinion. The opinion in question, since the series was completely truthful, apparently was whether there were emerging nations in Africa. They take this further; we couldn't play the work of any Negro musicians, nor could we play Othello, because the impressionable children might have discovered that Negroes were capable of good work..or that miscegenation is not a problem unique to, or invented by the South and that there is something to be said for it. I never knew a teacher who taught obedience to this country's laws; the implication always is that the citizen may pick and choose what he wants to obey. The civics course, required of all students, has become a giant falsification in which the children are taught that the state's laws are supreme. This falsification has now spread to history and to what is laughingly called social studies. The American revolution was not begun by revolutionaries, Heaven forbid! It had nothing to do with economics, Sam Adams' tax delinquencies, or John Hancock's smuggling. The wholething was begun and carried out by a few rich men in white wigs, facsimiles of Barry Goldwater, who wanted to enjoy their riches in peace. Anyone who challenges this interpretation has ventured into the realm of opinion, and all the Continental army muster rolls, all the writings of Washington, Jefferson and Paine will

not serve to establish the facts. Jackson , who believes in indoctrination instead of education, has spread this gospel throughout the state. He also prefers propaganda to facts. We are the victims of faulty semantics; in 20 years I've never been able to convince my own sister that there is a difference between propaganda and facts. Another thing almost completely discounted here is expertise. You can see this in the public reaction to the facts presented by SOS experts. The standard answer to the statement that Federal law is supreme is "That's your opinion; I disagree." This may be a Woolworth clerk disagreeing with the Tulane law dean. It doesn't matter . Their relative qualifications don't matter. We have perverted democracy into a white mobocracy. Any illiterate redneck who thinks his color makes him innately superior to at least three races is not going to worry about a little thing like expertise. His skin is his literal carte blanche, and it is the only thing which really counts with him. This, reinforced by the natural human disinclination to believe unpleasant facts, places our people beyond the reach of reason. I gould go on forever with this subject; there are a million reasons why most Louisianians are so awful, but I will spare you.

This syndrome has its grimly funny side. All these supposedly stubborn independents are terribly suggestible. Not long ago I got a newssheet from the Network of Patriotic Letterwriters, which picks Federal legislation to oppose and orders its recipients to oppose it, mostly for wrong reasons. Sure enough, letters have begun to appear in the paper and in Washington, following the network line almost word for word. You may have seen Paul Douglas' remark that a lot of his mail opposing the Federal scheme for withholding taxes from dividends was based on the false premise that this was a new, iniquitous tax instead of a new, efficient way to collect an old tax. The Network had told its subscribers this falsehood, and I judge that many of them picked up their pens and wrote as soon as they got their orders. It looks that way, from the timing, though I'm sure other groups made the same mistake. I wrote Douglas, quoting the Network, and pointing out that Anfuso's bill for Federal licensing of firearms was also a network target, since I knew letters have been coming in on this subject too. One such, in the T-P, followed the Network almost word for word, saying that a similar bill in Czechoslovakia had enabled the Communists to take

over that country. The world almanac tells me the Communists were voted into the Czech government and that Benes gave in to them, without mentioning anything about firearms. Quite the most fantastic proposal made by this group recently was in support of a bill which would declare all arms shipments from Red countries which entered the Western hemisphere to be contraband, and legally subject to seizure by America. It's been an age since I studied world law, but am I wrong in thinking that the US is ~~xxxxxx~~ not able to declare goods legally bought and sold, which do not enter its territorial waters, to be contraband? If I am wrong, what a pity this was not thought of when all those pretty white slaves were being shipped to South America.

Did you know, by the way, that General Walker is advising his constituents not to buy UN bonds? I hope you understand this; I have told it to three people so far and drawn a blank. It's true, he really says it. Didn't you adore his performance at the Stennis hearings? The Network adores Walker; ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ it urged its people to demand that the press print all the facts of the hearings just as Thurmond was washing his hands of Major Roberts. It also says that the State dept has got to be investigated because the same men who lost Cuba and China are still there, still supervising our activities in Viet Nam, Algeria (didn't know we were active there) and Laos. On the list of these traitors who must be purged from State were the names of Robert Oppenheimer, Owen Lattimore, and James Killian. Now don't you know some people are going to sit right down and demand their dismissal? They're just like Pavlov dogs; or, as Holmes Alexander wrote when he was complaining about his nut mail and his correspondents who had revised recent history to suit themselves, "If their field was science, I would call them Lysenkoists."

According to my California friends, Nixon can't put a foot right. Every time he makes a pronouncement on how California should be run, he manages to cite something which is already being done, or considered. His remarks about the President being a carpet-bagger were not well-received, especially since he made the charge twice; once while I was there and once again for the national press. Alex says the GOP is in despair over his book which reveals him in all his personal inadequacy. He is trapped between right and left; first he denounced the Birch society and couldn't get his resolution past the Young Republican convention; now he is being more conciliatory to

the ultras. Needless to say, he will not win them over and he will alienate liberal Republicans by this gesture. There is even talk, sensational if true, that Knight will support Brown. I have not read all of the book, but excerpts indicate that he is without personal principle and that because he lacks this base he alternates between stubborn egotism and strong inferiority feelings. His account of the debates would interest you; I just wonder what he would have done about Cuba had he been elected, since he felt it necessary to repudiate the administration's position. Ideas are conspicuously missing from this book. He is definitely not an innovator. In truth, I still don't know what he is, unless he is just an opportunist who failed to grasp his best opportunities. He will always be an enigma to me, and if there's anything I hate in a politician it is the pathological need for self-justification which he displays so often.

Please give me some of your time when you arrive, if you can manage it. I really have got some urgent problems concerning race that need discussion.

Love to Miggy. Tell her the Regency birdcage we saw in the Quarter is still for sale, still for $600.00, and that I have found a place, new to me, full of things she'd adore. A live bird now occupies the birdcage, by the way.

Betty

Remember Rudolf Bing

Dear Paul,

My aunt Rosa Keller is now a grandmother...her daughter had a little girl on Thanksgiving Day .Did you notice, incidentally, that the Kennedy baby was born on the Pope's birthday? What a lot of planning must have gone on to accomplish that(this is the remark of a Nixon supporter).

Things here are much as they were except that our nerves are wearing very thin.Even Ann Dlugos, who is usually ultra-cautious, phones me almost every day to ask that we make a public statement. Andy and I have had to urge caution and quietness...quite a ~~xxxxxxx~~ reversal ~~xxxx~~ of our former roles, and we don't relish it, but we reiterate that until something happens which has not already happened there is simply nothing we can safely say.

Emile Wagner was on TV tonight and once again he advocated the closing of the schools and the co-op set up. Curious to relate, neither he nor his fellow panelists(Rittiner, Senator Duplantier and Representative Triche) could remember ~~xxxxxxx~~ whether we had a co-op law on the books. After a wrangle, Wagner said he thought there was one, but that it was unworkable, and required extensive amendment. Of course we do have a co-op law and it is as workable as such laws ever are, so I just don't know what he meant, but Rittiner took the opportunity to chastise the legislature for failing to see to it that we had practical laws of this kind. Even stranger to me was the fact that the two members of the legislature didn't understand the pupil placement law. Anyway, do you think it would be advisable for us, now, to set that peculiar form of recall which only needs twenty-five signatories to a petition into motion against Wagner?He shouldn't emerge from this unscathed if we can prevent it. Incidentally, I hear that he is hitting the bottle hard.That seems to be common among States Rights. All those ghastly men from Caddo Parish are supposed to be alcoholics, or reformed alcoholics , or incipient alcoholics.

Speaking of Caddo Parish, I got a call this morning from a local businessman who tells me that his friends there are disgusted at the legislature's carryings-on, and are ready to take some action against it. His idea is to form a businessman's committee, state-wide, with the long range objective of educating the public to uphold law and order. He has approached some of the Shush Committee about this

and says that, after their timid, fretful try at influencing Davis had no effect they are now disgusted and claim that only total closure will bring the state to its senses, so they won't play, but he may find others here who will. In a way I agree with the idea of total closure as a sovereign remedy for a sovereign state...but when I hear it from the gentry who condescended only to sign one little ad after months of persuasion I get disgusted with the pack of them.

They thought they could manipulate Davis ; they have discovered that he manipulated them and has no further use for them, so they're picking up their marbles and going home in a fit of sulks.J'accuse! That's the kind of statement I'd like to issue right now.

It occurs to me that perhaps you feel discouraged because after all our work and care New Orleans exploded anyway.If this thought has crossed your mind, dismiss it. It has certainly crossed mine, and when it does I remind myself that this whole tragedy has been brought about by Davis...I don't care how, or why, but he did precipitate it... and that our only hope of preventing what has happened would have been to elect Morrison last spring. This is something you could not possibly have done. Those of us who were in a position to do it tried desperately hard because we could see this coming, but there just weren't enough of us.It's lucky for you that you have six states to worry about. I've got just this one, and I brood endlessly on things we might have done which might have turned the tide in Chep's favor, but I always come back to the realization that everything possible was done, to no avail. I hate the thought of my friends and relatives...especially the latter... who helped to bring us to this pass who now refuse to help us out of this. These thoughts can be very galling late at night , or indeed at any time.Still, it does seem likely to me that if New Orleans had been left alone to work out this problem we would have had no trouble, and all of us can take some credit for that.And without your help, which I hope will continue, and without the help of the Southern Regional Council, we'd still be floundering in the quicksand.

Later

It appears definite that the legislature will attempt to unpledge our electors. They may simply order them to withhold their votes from Kennedy or they may address them out of office and replace them with states' righters. If they do the latter I'm afraid we're sunk . Catherine thinks, if they do try the address, that we should wait until the Electoral College votes and then claim, if the new ones don't vote for Kennedy, that we have been deprived of our right to vote. It seems to me that constitutionally we have no legal ground for insisting that the electors vote for Kennedy but that we do have grounds for a claim that we are legally entitled to vote for our electors, that we did, in fact, vote for the men in question, and that our voting rights are thus being abridged. In Amendment 14, Section Two, it clearly states'..But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States.... is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, (except for crimes, etc) the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the propertion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such state." I take this to mean that the government could, if the address goes through, strip us of all but two senators. I realize that this provision has never been used(and why not I can't think, in civil rights cases) but is there any reason why it couldn't be used now, to help us out?

Nov 30, 1960

Dear Paul,

I enclose the letter which I began last week because there are things in it I want you to see and I'm too tired to rewrite it. I kind of hope you keep these letters for a while because they are the only running history of SOS that we have. I always meant to write up our doings in a journal, but after I tell it all to you I just can't write it all again. If you run out of space in your file, send them back to me.

CBS news has been in town filming an EYEWITNESS TO HISTORY...which at present writing may not get on the air unless the court speaks before Friday. The man in charge, Charles Kuralt, couldn't have been nicer. Andy, with his ingrained distrust of newsmen, has been worried about what we might say. Mary and Ted Baptist were obvious choices for the program....Ann Dlugos was next in line, but she couldn't do it so for two days we battled as to whether Catherine Wright or I should take her place....Andy and I maintaining that I was too vulnerable and Catherine and Mary maintaining that I should disregard Andy's advice and take part. At the last minute we won and Catherine went on, largely due to Andy's powers of persuasion. The whole crew was a delight to work with, Kuralt didn't throw any curves, his questions were fair and sensible and I think they all acquitted themselves with honor. They actually took about twenty minutes of film...how much will be used I can't tell, but the main points made were:

1) That SOS' function has been to educate the public to the necessity of public schools and the folly of makeshift schools.

2) That without the Governor, the legislature, and outside interference integration might have been accomplished here without serious incident and certainly without the mess in which we are now embroiled.

3) That while almost every Southerner is born a segregationist at heart, the time has now come for the South to grow up, face reality and live with it, and to forget racist labels, since the stakes involved here now go so far beyond integration vs segregation.

No one said "Of course I am a segregationist, But...", no one apologized for recognizing the necessity for some integration, no one bothered to treat interposition as a serious legal question, and Ted said right out that while the business community had done very little until now, it was beginning to feel the pinch, and would

probably respond more readily to our cries for help. It was a sane and rational discussion of the whole situation and I gathered from the crew that they were getting mighty tired of talking to ranting, emotional flag-wavers. We had drinks after the filming was done and explained.. or tried to explain...to the crew that they shouldn't be surprised or disappointed at not finding Southerners willing to go on the air and say right out that they were integrationists...that, after all, we have to live here and incessant nasty phone calls and threats are pretty hard to take. This is something which has bothered me increasingly as I've seen programs done here and in other trouble spots. Sometimes I want to scream when I everything prefaced with "I am a segregationist , but.." and I wonder if the north just thinks we're all benighted and awful. God knows this town is full of integrationists, as you well know, and had I gone on the program and been asked the question I would have had to say point blank "Yes I am an integrationist , I always have been, and I think segregation is morally wrong." (This is one reason why Andy didn't want me to do the show). But, as it happened, Kuralt didn't ask it quite in that way...he just wanted to know whether SOS contained both integrationists and segregationists and Mary said it contained all shades of opinion. As a matter of fact , I don't think any of our members are segregationists any more. Some were to start with...like Ann Dlugos... but she has changed her mind and so have our other conservatives. The crew was very sympathetic to this point of view...our reluctance to stand as integrationist per se...and I gathered that no one had ever taken the trouble to explain the way moderate and liberal Southerners feel in any detail. The wife of the unit manager, who had come in with strong anti-New Orleans feelings, wondering if there really were any decent people in the city willing to stand up and be counted, told us as she left that now she had met some fighting Southern ladies she was going to go back up North and reform her PTA. They were right horrified to hear some of the ways the White Trash Council uses to intimidate dissenters. They knew, generally, about burning crosses and threats to the few white parents whose children are in Frantz, but they hadn'T realized how general and persistent this sort of persecution is. Anyway, I think they learned something from us and I know we learned something from them.

Miss Hughes of CORE has gone home without causing much damage, although she was questioned by the police, and I gather that she called

in Gordon Carey to help her. A mother from Frantz school called me yesterday, timid but frantic to get her kids back to school. She won'T send them to ST. Bernard, she has nothing but contempt for Armand duvio and his cooperative, but she has been terrorized by the harridans outside the school and she tells me that t is relatively small group of harpies, who are in constant touch with Perez (so much so that when CBS wanted to interview them today they called him for permission) have cretinized that entire neighborhood to the point that the mothers who want to return to the school don't dare say so for fear of reprisals. They hang around the school, shouting "Kill them", and "Hang them" to any white person going in, and today they laid violent hands on a Methodist minister and a white mother. I immediately thought of Clinton, but there does not seem to have been any widespread revulsion. The mother wanted SOS to find other mothers who felt as she does, since, she says, in a group we wouldn't be so afraid. I passed this on to Redmond, through Andy, and asked him to have his staff at those schools alert for any similar signs. If this doesn't produce anything, I think we will have to buy the Ninth Ward from Voter's Service and do a mailing to every white mother, offering to help if she wants her child back in public school. Andy thinks this would earn us big acrimony and might do more harm than good, but it seems to me that of we could just turn up fifteen or twenty families in this way, that would break the boycott. Do you agree with me or with Andy? Have you an alternative suggestion? It's painfully obvious that the most rudimentary forms of communication in the Ninth Ward has broken down, and someone has got to repair it. The politicians in the area are hopeless, and the clergy feels it can accomplish nothing at this time. Now that may change after the minister's experience this morning, but somehow I doubt it. We also want to get an escort of ministers, of all faiths, to walk that man and his little girl to and from school every day until the unpleasantness dies down. I don't know how we'll swing this, but we'll try to work it through our co-chairmen (remember them?) and if theyw won't play I expect we'll have to ask every churchgoing member of SOS to ask his minister to do it. I'm not sure that such an escort will accomplish anything..those horrible women obviously will stop at nothing...but I can't quite see them charging a bunch of priests in dogcollars , and if they do lay violent hands upon the assembled clergy that should

reallybe a cause celebre. I'm too sleepy to put in the proper accents. Andy is wary of this idea, too, but he hasn't yet got a better one.

What did other communities do when the were faced with white boycotts of integrated schools? Is there any precedent that would guide us? I thought I knew pretty much what had happened elsewhere, but I draw a complete blank on this problem. And if we don't get the white folks back to those schools soon the legislature is going to close them, under an old statute which says that any school with fewer than ten students is uneconomical and can be closed forthwith, and I don't see how the courts could throw that out, although I'll bet you think the court could just claim evasion again. If they do close the Negro kids could apply to the co-op on the ground that it is the public school, provided the co-op has state money, but as yet it has no state money and I hear that the legislators are being asked for contributions out of ~~its own private~~ their own private funds.

I realize now, too late, that I should just have called you and asked you all this without further delay, but my brain is getting very tired and I didn't think of it. If you have any answers, perhaps you'd be good enough to call me.

Meanwhile...Fiat justitia, ruat coelum.

Betty

P.S. A telephone campaign is under way to get people to send anonymous donations of money to Jim Redmond and we hope to get him five hundred or a thousand dollars within the week.

Dear Paul,

It was lovely to hear from you.I'm glad you all liked the goblets.

I have heard that the Kennedy boys bludgeoned Davis into a position of noninterference with integration by threatening to prosecute him for cheating on his income tax if he didn't behave. The story goes that Internal Revenue checked him thoroughly and quietly, found things wrong, and turned him over to Bobby, who got him up to Washington immediately, where the boys told him to choose between getting in line(and trying,at least, to keep his people in line) and going to jail. All I can vouch for is that Davis did make a quick trip to Washington, and he does seem to be in line, to the point of encouraging LSU to play an integrated team. He's even let it be known that if Jackson continues to pretend that our school board doesn't exist, he will personally see to it that the board's budget gets approved in time for the payroll loan. He died - 12/19 Also , the man who told me the tale has been around local politics enough to know what he's talking about. He says the deal will hold good for the welfare mess, and that Davis will try to get the Suitable Homes law changed. We'll see. Watch Mississippi deal with this problem.

A few things have shifted, here and there .Schiro is positively the racist candidate, probably because that was the only sector of support he could muster. He threw out lures to some discontented RDO people and snagged a big one, Bill Farrell(of the 2nd Ward) and all his leaders.Farrell is the grimiest sort of wardheeler. Schiro also got, for what it's worth, Rep. James Pfister, chairman of the Joint Committee on Un*American Activities.I don't think it's worth much.Comiskey has a presentable ticket, which is about the best I can say for it.His subterranean wrangles with the RDO old guard have been visible, and one is apparently unfinished. The old men want him to have the present DA, Dick Dowling, on the ticket. Dowling is a wicked old man, as you know, but he has the RDO in a bind. Two years ago Dowling ran for a judgeship on the RDO ticket; rather than put the city through a runoff, the RDO and CCDA agreed to abide by the first primary choices(Dowling was runner-up) with the proviso that both organizations would support him for DA in 1961.The CCDA, what little

of it is left, doesn't feel bound by Chep's old deals, but the RDO old men made the deal themselves and think they ought to stick to it. Then, too, they like Dowling , and Schiro would love to complete his catch with Dowling. Comiskey wants a nice, dumb fellow named LeCorgne. Duplantier has the best, a smart crusader named Dymond. The sad fact is, none of the non-mayoral candidates, with the exception of Dymond, is anything to shout about.

I don't like Duplantier's running form. Granted that Smither has withdrawn and that I am getting tired of this election, he doesn't come across like he should. He's not dynamic , he's not forceful, and his shammed self-assurance shows up badly beside that of Comiskey, which anyway looks genuine, if a trifle forced. He will have uptown, most of it, but as far as I can see, he has nothing to offer the huge downtown wards which the others can't match or better. What I <u>think</u> doesn't matter, I know that. How I react, on an instinctive level, does matter, because occasionally it parallels the reactions of other voters to a point where I can guess how they will vote, and my reaction to our white hope , so far, is negative. What do you imagine he's offered the voters of the Ninth Ward? Street lights! Of course they need them, but they'd much rather have one of their own in office. Duplantier and his backers are trying to do another Morrison-type campaign, but the tricks are stale, the words are limp, and it's pretty hard to run as a reformer when you can't attack the main thing..the assessment system..which really needs reforming. No matter what we say about Chep, the truth is that he gave us good government for 16 years, and the call to arms against corruption falls flat. If there are any real issues in this campaign they have been invisible since Smither withdrew. None of them will come to grips with the racial issue, as you know, even though it is uppermost in everybody's mind. It's as though the French had an election in which none of the candidates mentioned Algeria. I wish I could get excited about Duplantier. It would make my life a lot easier. The Morrison warhorses are once again breathing fire and smoke, convinced that Duplantier represents the city's only salvation. Maybe he does; I can't say. I have outgrown the necessity of believing that any of a series of pure white hopes must be elected, or that the city will collapse if they are not elected. I've yet to see a politician who could work miracles in office, and I'm very tired of being told that Duplantier incorporates the virtues of all the Little Bones of the Holy Innocents.

Have you heard of a rightist organization called the Blueshirts? Last week the National States' Rights Party asked the Blueshirts, the Citizens' Council, and the Birchers, to halt the performance of a play with an integrated cast at LSUNO. At this writing, the play will be given as scheduled.

After ransacking my memory and my notes, I have concluded that the whole Monitor South story about the sponsor cancellation of the Garry Moore show was based on a big lie. As I recall that TV season, the Moore show was in bad trouble, from strong competition and from its own organizational difficulties. It's rating was not satisfactory. You probably know that most sponsors, eternally trigger-happy, buy thirteen shows at a time, with the proviso that they may cancel after as few as five. I think this is what Kellogg's and Pittsburgh Plate Glass did, and I don't think a product boycott had much, if anything, to do with it. There are, after all, some gaping holes in Touchstone's story. If, as he says, the boycott of Kellogg's was enough to scare the company, why was it confined, as it apparently was, to the Shreveport area? If, as MS says, the Moore show has become unoffensive, how do we account for the steady stream of Negro artists on it who perform with whites? Why did Kellogg's, scared off because of an incident involving race, promptly sponsor a situation comedy in which a white couple were put down every week by a wily and vengeful old Indian? Why has the PPG company sponsored Brinkley's Journal, which has alienated some very powerful pressure groups? Why has no boycott been conducted against Moore's present sponsors, or Ed Sullivan's sponsors, or Steve Allen's or Jack Paar's sponsors? Why has Touchstone failed to expose journalists who served in the Lincoln Brigade? Why has he not launched campaigns against "certain national publications"? He promised to do both these things. We know that he has tried feebly to harass Texaco, and we know that he may have made contact with Duvio, although both men are such liars and so money-hungry that they may just have launched a trial balloon to get contributions. He has not even spoken out against G.E., although he wrote me his disapproval of the G.E. Theatre, nor did he say a word against Bell and Howell. Therefore, unless MS blossoms into the news again, I am going to close the file on it, if you agree.

The symphony has solved its Youth Concert race problem. Heretofore, the symphony gave youth concerts to rigidly segregated

audiences of public school children. The whites had the Municipal Auditorium and the Negroes were fobbed off with the Booker Washington school auditorium. Since the ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ audiences were determined school by school instead of race by race, the symphony was this year confronted with the problem of playing to children from the integrated schools. The auditorium, controlled largely by the city, refused to allow any audience integration and for a while it appeared that the concertxs would be canclled, until Tulane stepped in and offered its auditorium for the series. One member..a racist..of the symphony board resigned; the rest gratefully accepted. I tell you this because I saw nothing about it in the papers. This is the concert series which the Negro children have boycotted, off and on, for several years, ever since a colored student musician won a symphony award and was not allowed to go ~~xxxxx~~ to the white concert where the winners were announced. Even if she had gone, she would not have been allowed on stage, with the rest of the kids.

It seems that the possibility of getting Leontyne Price here for a concert next year is not dead, as I thought. Miss Price's feelings about singing to a segregated audience aside, the hitch now is that nobody knows whether her accompanist is white or colored. If he is colored, she could appear. If he is white, presumably she could not. The head of the concert series is so embarrassed at having to ask this question that he can't bring himself to do it, and there the matter rests.

I notice that Dallas' first integrated opera audience will hear its first integrated opera cast. Miss Price sings there with the Met next May. Couldn't you wangle an award for Rudolf Bing? He has had five Negro singers under contract since he succeeded Johnson at the Met, which is five more than Johnson ever dreamed of having, and I think he intends to sign a sixth, a glorious mezzo named Grace Bumbry, who took Bayreuth by storm this summer when she sang Venus in Tannhauser. Perhaps, despite our labors, the real breakthroughs in race relations will come about in the peripheral areas of music and sports. I think this chiefly because I know so many people who don't care a damn for education, or equalized eating facilities, who passionately wish to see good football and baseball games and prize fights, and others who have been roused more surely by hearing Miss Price and Ray Charles than they ever could have been by the sight of a closed school. If the price is

the spread of integration, they seem inclined to pay that price, as the LSU Board did when it changed its athletic policy, and as the head of Community Concerts did(he is a segregationist) when he heard Miss Price at the Met.All his silly beliefs about the innate inferiority of Negroes fell prostrate before her voice, and no wonder. He is a fool, but he knows his music and he knows he heard a singer who, I think,will become the finest of our generation. All this possibly sounds extreme to you unless you have heard her, and if you don't care for opera you may not be able to comprehend the effect she has on those of us who love it.There is always a scarcity of really good singers, and until two years ago, there was a particular scarcity of good women singers. Opera lovers are constantly worried for fear of the day when there will be nobody good to delight them;consequently, every good voice that comes along is like money in the bank. We cherish our favorites from afar, fret about the possibility of their overworking and ruining their voices, as many singers do, alas, and plan their careers and new roles as assiduously as do the singers themselves. One reason why Callas has made so many aficionados dislike her is that she has, within five years, all but wrecked a voice we had counted on for many years of pleasure.The voice of a singer belongs as much to her audience as it does to her, so when a Price comes along, sincere operalovers, no matter how they feel about race, feel ties of kinship with her which are almost impossible to break.The emotional response evoked by a great voice is stronger, to those who feel it, than that evoked by any other kind of musician except the composer. You can see it in Presley audiences and Met audiences alike..in fact, the two greatest theatrical ovations I ever heard were tendered to Presley and to Joan Sutherland when she sang Lucia this week.I can't explain this phenomenon of response, except to say that for me and for other opera buffs, (and Presley buffs) the music supplies a catharsis unlike any other, and more powerful than any other. I apologize for this digression..but since my father tells me that a well-played football match affects him as opera affects me, perhaps there is some correctness to my theory that in time those fields will help to transform race relations beyond our dreams.By now you will have noticed that all sports and music lovers are a bit crazy.

Schiro, beaming, was on hand for the dedication of the Duvio school.Perez, honest for once, told the parents that our present grant law was unworkable and had to be completely revised. His speech , judging

by the press accounts, was highly incoherent.He said, for instance, that the school board had turned down the grant applications because there was no place on the blank for notarization.This statement baffles me, since the applications are being processed, will be okayed on Monday, and will be duly forwarded to Baton Rouge.Obviously, none had been turned back, and the parents knew it.I can't help but think that Perez, in his progress towards insanity, is losing all touch with reality. He wants a special session more desperately than ever, because of the grants and because of the Tidelands.It now appears that a Tidelands settlement is not near at hand; what is more, Gremillion says the state will have a sixty million dollar deficit by the end of fiscal year 1962. This estimate is double that of the state comptroller. Granted that Gremillion is already running for governor, if there is no settlement, he may be right in his figuring. The administration-anticipated windfalls have not materialized. Certain revenues estimated at nearly 2,000,000 dollars actually came to less than $400,000 this fall.Even the Chamber of Commerce and the papers have begun to harp on the administration's alienation of business, and each has suggested sound measures to cure it which Davis will never effect. He is taking to the air next week to tell us about the state's finances. If he runs true to form, he will refuse to admit that there is a problem. I now look forward with glee to the day when the state employees have to be paid in scrip, and don't think that very thing won't happen unless the Tidelands are settled quickly.By the way, even the dread Shreveport Times supported the LSU decision to play an integrated team.So did the TP sports columnists, who said that the WCC should kindly shut up since it had not prevented desegregation at the university.In fact, more and more people are wishing audibly that the Council would shut up..so naturally the Council gets shriller and shriller.

CPS apparently is all but dead. Its hardest workers are working for Duplantier and can't do both jobs. Barney Morell says they decided to hibernate unless they were needed. Ed Rogge says hethinks the group is finished.He's never recovered from the time that the CPS ladies convinced him that widespread telephone harassment was going on. He arranged meetings with the high ups in Southern Bell, only to discover that there wasn't any harassment to report.SOS is likewise quiescent, but thanks to Mary we have begun, through LIFE, to plan a long

range program designed to alleviate the problems of desegregation which the Negroes will certainly face. We don't want a Negro student dropping out here, like that poor Atlanta child did.

Please try to discover from your Washington contacts why Martin Gurtler, a contractor, was awarded a big job by NASA in connection with the Michoud plant. This Gurtler is a horror. Last year he wrote a vicious, abominable letter to Lloyd Rittiner, in which threatened to drive Rittiner out of business. This year, Rittiner submitted subcontracting bids to the six principal NASA contracting firms. Five accepted his bids; Gurtler did not, nor was Gurtler low bidder on the contract he got. (This was written up by Drew Pearson; the column was not carried here). Gurtler built the Duvio school, incidentally. Speaking of that school, last week the State Board of Education refused to accredit six Jefferson Parish public schools. In one case, the reason given was merely that the school was overcrowded, cramming 35 children into each classroom. The Duvio school, if published figures are correct, will cram more than forty children into each classroom. To add to the confusion, Duvio will run the school, but the teachers will be under the direct supervision of the St Bernard School Superintendent, Joe Davies. It seems to me..does it to you?..that this is evidence of the public nature of the school, yet of course it will get grants just the same. As for Duvio, that sterling educator, he once said "I never got past the fourth grade and it never hurt me none." Parents of children at established private schools are being quietly encouraged..by SOS..to apply for grants.

Casual conversations with non-bigoted lawyers reveal that few, if any, of them think the grant law is legal, so for once the racists and non-racists are in accord. What appalls me is that almost none of these men know what the law says. They think, for instance, that grants can be given only to schools operated by parent cooperatives. This is just not so, although it was talked of on the floor of the legislature. They also think that the Prince Edward decision should help us. Unless I misread it completely, it won't, since it ~~WAX~~ (the refusal of tax money to the private foundation) was based on an obscure clause in the Virginia code which says that the grant awards should be determined as to amount by the monies spent on public education during the previous year. The judge said that as no money had been thus spent during the previous year, it was impossible to obey the statute, which he quoted in full, and that since the statute

could not be obeyed, grants couldn't be awarded . Am I wrong about this? It seems to me that the language of the St Helena decision will be far more useful in any case challenging the grant system.

CORE is still spasmodically active, as you will have seen. The National States' Rights Party activity is rather puzzling. I gather that Lawrence Hennessey still runs it here, although he says not. The LSRP says the NSRP is a myth. If so, it published a lot of broadsides for a myth. Kent Courtney says the LSRP is just "an uptown caudal appendage of Leander Perez." Courtney is busily organizing Birch cells, even though Welch said he didn't want publicity seekers like Courtney in his society.

The debate on fallout shelters has been muted by events. Once it became plain to respectable folk that the most violent racists were also the most ardent proponents of shelters, the shelter enthusiasm fell off noticeably. We had a big Civil Defense siren test on Dec 7. Everybody in the city was supposed to think what he would do if the attack was genuine, and if possible, to do it. Few paid any attention to the test. I thought about it for a minute.. I was on my way downtown.. and decided that since I had no place to go, I'd just go on with what I was doing. This was the average reaction. TIME tells me that a nation-wide revulsion from the radical rightists is prevalent. I think this is not true; certainly it is not true here, but a glimmering of sanity may have broken through. ..after all, some Tulane students did laugh at Strom Thurmond's idiocies when he spoke here, and Carleton Putnam was not enthusiastically received. Still, when I read , as I just did, an article in the Tulane conservative magazine which advocated American support of the terrorist Algerian colons and American aid to overthrow De Gaulle (because Algeria, if you please , is a bulwark of freedom), I realize that the path the nuts have to retrace is long indeed. We have reared a generation largely ignorant of the meaning of freedom; I can't help but think that we are going to pay for doing that. These kids, although they talk about freedom, have feudal outlooks; they think we must choose between two massive totalitarian powers. They have never heard Acton's maxim; "You have not converted a man because you have silenced him."

Sunday, Dec 10

The Tidelands settlement is still the talk of the hour.Bill Helis, who said four months ago that it would be settled in 60 days obviously was wrong. Davis' negotiators evidently are unable to hurry things along as he hoped they would. Udall says he sees no prospect of a settlement in the near future. Perez bought paper and TV space to speak against the settlement..he doesn't talk anywhere these days without referring to it. I had thought that he was holding out for the Chapman Line.He isn't; he wants ten leagues or nothing.Davis grows daily more anxious for the money and would do almost anything to get it. Gremillion, excluded by Davis from the negotiations he is constitutionally directed to handle, knifes Davis at every opportunity.His prediction of a sixty million deficit indicates to me that he doesn't expect a settlement any time soon. People who, a year ago, regarded the Chapman Line as anathema are now so anxious to solve the state's fiscal problems that they would take almost any substantial amount, but few of us here really understand the problem and its complexities. Many, including some state officials and editorial writers, have discovered that their belligerent attitudes and truculent tones cut no ice with Washington,and have accordingly grown more polite. Perez' argument..that either we own the lot and Washington has no rights, or that we own none of it and Washington stole it from us..is beautifully simple, and if the state were not in such dire financial straits he would have a lot of respectable support. So far the real sufferers from the financial pinch have been state agencies and their beneficiaries, people who have few spokesmen and no forum. The abstract concept of potential business being scared away is not yet a rallying-point, although some groups have tried to make it one. The vast majority of us is not going to believe that anything is really wrong until the state goes into bankruptcy, or until Davis asks for a new tax, which he may have to do soon.The businessmen who supported him are the victims of their own campaign propaganda. Having sold Davis to the voters as a man of economic sense and thrift, they are unable to convince the average citizen that what they said in 1960 turned out not to be true. I sincerely hope that their crow-eating has taught them a good lesson, but I doubt it. The fact is, with the growth of population in Southern La., the promised expansion of the middle class , the growing strength of labor and the economic rise of the Negro, this state can no longer be run by a coalition of upstate rednecks and downstate businessmen, if it wishes to avoid ruin and chaos.One thing that puts me off Duplantier..

Dec 12?

I was stopped in the middle of a sentence, and it is just as well because I discovered today that what I was going to say is evidently not true. According to the Broom Brigade, Duplantier is displaying an independence which I find admirable. They saythat he is a wonderful candidate, but not a practised politician. They are worried because he is so unimpressive on TV, but apparently in meetings he is superb, better than Chep because he is better-informed about the law and more patient. They also say that they have never seen the tide of anti-Semitism so high as it is now. Duplantier gets it in the neck because he is the Stern candidate. This is not confined only to the campaign. The Fascist Ladies have mounted a systematic persecution drive against our new public librarian, Jerome Cushman, because he is a Jew. He is continually harassed by them and their tame politicians. Rosa says the worst began after we were cursed with a visit from Fred Schwartz and his Fascist lunatics, and I agree. That was when I started to notice it. First, Cushman was subjected to a barrage of abuse because he, following set library policy, refused to allow Christian symbols to decorate the library at Christmas time. There was a big flap in the papers, the ghastly women visited City Hall, and Schiro and some Council members said that if Cushman and the library board persisted in their unregeneracy it would be easy to replace them all. The board reversed the policy, but not before Cushman was subjected to questions like "How many Jew members are on your board?", "Why don't you buy more conservative books?", and the like. He said the questions weren't as bad as the hatred gleaming at him from every beady eye. Then Henry Curtis, a city councilman, got into the act, grilling both Cushman and the board. At one point he asked them what they used as guides for buying new books. Cushman mentioned the usual trade papers and the New York Times. Curtis replied that it was well known to one and all that the Times was Red-controlled. You can imagine the rest of the interview for yourself. Nor is this all. They are now saying that the world of music, particularly that of the young pianists, is controlled by Jews and that no non-Jews can get anywhere in the concert field. And of course the same is being said of business and of the national government. Just think, Henry Steele Commager (whom I never noticed on the New Frontier) is, according to them, a Jew. Doesn't all this have a familiar, Nazi-like ring? I don't know if it

matters, or how much it matters, to forestall your question. I don't foresee a battery of death camps in Louisiana. I do see a new strengthening of the lunatic fringe which is being shamefully encouraged by Schiro and by a passel of nauseating cowards who have no strong convictions either way..you know, the sort who say, "Okay, let's take Boaz and Myrdahl out of the library, two books don't matter ."Someone, Rilke, I think it was, when asked for his description of earthly paradise, said , "My paradise is a booklined room, comfortable, designed for working, where I can look out of the window and see seven or eight beautiful elm trees in full foliage.. and from each of those trees, one of my enemies will be hanging." An admirable sentiment.

You may not know it, but you've gota new segregation problem on your hands. It concerns civil defense and fall out shelters. If, God forbid, bombs should start to fall, the entire Negro population of New Orleans and any other city with a civil defense plan like ours would instantly fry. You see, our disaster shelters have always been rigidly segregated. They still are. True, we have only one community fallout shelter..it is now used as a cafeteria by City Hall,.but although I am not sure I am morally certain that it too is segregated,* and there is little likelihood that any non-segregated or Negro shelters will be built. The city government is urging us to build our own, either family-size or block size. Even if the Negroes could afford to build their own, few of them have space to do it in, and the only block shelters being discussed are all-white projects. I loathe the whole shelter mystique, but I do feel that if municipalities are going to construct them they should be open to all races. Perhaps if you raise this question in Washington the shelter-hounds will throw up their hands and abandon the program. It appears to be insoluble unless Washington provides funds, with strings, for community shelter construction, and I gather that the administration does not wish to do this. However that may be, if Kennedy really believes in the necessity of shelters, he should do something to insure that the world will not be left to Leander Perez and assorted bureaucrats.

Have you ever heard of the Peabody Foundation? It dates back to the early part of this century, and I don't think it has anything to do with the Peabody Award Foundation. I ask only because plaintiffs' counsel in the Tulane case have discovered that the Tulane trust was modelled on the Peabody Foundation and apparently this is important.

* It is segregated. It is for the use of city officials. There are no Negroes in this group

The case has now been continued until Dec 27, and will probably be postponed again, as Tulane's attorney will have to meet his adversaries' arguments.

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A pause while I rescued my kitten from the top of a ten foot high bookcase. It's funny how cats will go up, but not down. They can go down easily once they try .

I hear that, if we amend the state constitution to remove the governor's limitation of terms, Russell Long will run to succeed Davis. If he does, his opposition probably would be Morrison, Kennon, and maybe Rainach or Jackson. Almost surely he would defeat all of them, singly or together. I would not be sorry to see this. The amendment is a distinct possibility.

Davis is in worse odor than ever. Since he kicked Kabby and a Shreveport man off the state Commerce Commission, all the old scandals are being raised anew. Oh, I finally realized why he welshed on his pre-election deal to make Rainach chairman of the State Sovereignty Commission. Quite simply, he recognized Rainach's ambition and chose not to give him an ideal springboard to the amassing of powerful , effective political support. it is virtually impossible, these days, to find a Davis supporter. The businessmen have long since torn up on him, the racists are disappointed in him(as Rainach is), the financial crisis has alienated some powerful papers, and the rest of us never liked him. Even cabdrivers don't like him any more, for a variety of reasons .

I quite agree that the Negro vote will be split, probably between Duplantier and Comiskey. Schiro has dissipated what Negro support he had by his racist actions, and Burke never had much to begin with.

I forgot two things. One. why do I say Dowling is wicked? I say it because he has a history of not prosecuting narcotics offenders and the like who are in his good graces. A family in the Ninth Ward complained bitterly to Adrian about this lack the other day; their neighbors run an opium den, and have been free on bail for two years.. and this is just one isolated example of a flourishing abuse of law. Moreover, for all his experience at the criminal bar, his prosecutions of criminals like the Tulane boys who murdered a travel guide have been masterpieces of ineptitude, and the conclusion that he has taken bribes

from club owners is inescapable.

Re Monitor South..if I am correct in my deductions, Touchstone took advantage of a sponsor cancellation which had nothing to do with race, and I expect that he has not claimed similar victories over performers like Allen, Paar, and Sullivan, because their sponsors haven't cancelled.You will note that he took credit for WDSU's cancellation of the NBC White Paper on sit ins, although the people involved assured me that he had nothing to do with it/Oddly enough, he did not claim credit for the cancellation, by our ABC affiliate, of the two Bell and Howell CLOSEUPS dealing with segregation. Possibly he did not do so because it is generally known that the station is owned in part by Perez, who is perfectly capable of cancelling what he does not like without any help.

If this letter seems disjointed, it is because I am in thrall to two of the greatest theatrical experiences I have ever known...a Rosenkavalier , performed perfectly by an ideal cast, and the BBC series, AN AGE OF KINGS, which is presenting Shakespeare's chronicle plays from Richard II to Richard III.I can't get them out of my head. These plays constitute the great English epic, as Ezra Pound remarked in a lucid moment.It is ridiculous to be discovering the glories of Shakespeare at my age, but I have seen so little of it! It is not possible that these plays were written by Marlowe, the Earl of Oxford, or Francis Bacon. I have read their works, and even the great Tamburlane pales in comparison to Shakespeare, whereas Bacon had not the mind to encompass so greatly the character of man, and Oxford, though he wrote pretty enough verses,was a man of infinite disagreeableness who never lavished on his wife one-tenth of the loving care Shakespeare devotes to his most minor characters.

Dec 13

I don't think this letter will ever stop, but I promise that it will. By the time you get it we may have had a race riot, due to the ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ cancellation of a permit to the Consumers' League for the use of the auditorium for a mass meeting to hear Martin Luther King. Legal action and demonstrations are planned. I imagine you have noticed, as I have, that while we breathe sighs of relief over the schools, the Negroes are getting more and more impatient and demonstrative. I don't think this is because they have achieved some goals and have been made restive by success. I suspect that the small concessions made by the whites and the years it took to win such minor rewards have made them feel that there is nothing for it but to forget compromise and white feelings and press ahead intensively if the major rewards are to be gained within a generation or two. I see a new hostility among the Negro children in my old neighborhood. When I moved there they were perfectly natural, friendly, and polite. Now they are angry and distrustful. When you pass a group of them on the street, they stop talking; if someone talks out of turn, they say "Paleface on the reservation" and clam up. With most of their elders, we could always delude ourselves into thinking that when we fought for their rights, we were actually indulging in enlightened paternalism. Now, these young ones know that a right is a right, not something given by the whites as a concession or a privilege. I wonder what will happen to race relations here when the whites finally realize that their delusions of paternalism are gone forever.

Of course I don't include you in these strictures. You've always understood about rights. Unfortunately that's not true of many of us. There is a type of Southern white...I sometimes think Harry Ashmore is one...which will be lost without a class to patronize, even though it is done from high motives.

Gen. Walker's speech was really a corker. Evidently he disapproves of everything which has happened in this century, including the Berlin airlift, and his last words were certainly designed to let a grateful public know that he was available for public office. He is nothing but a human anachronism. As such, I imagine that his political career in Texas will be highly successful. He says he ~~xxxxx~~ stands, like Houston and Travis, in a modern Alamo. I guess nobody told him Houston wasn't at the Alamo, or ~~xxxx~~ maybe Walker thinks the

scholars who have enumerated the Alamo personnel are Red-inspired and leave Houston out on purpose. To think that, after a lapse of centuries, the Manichees should be with us again in force! Even Fulton Sheen is a Manichee, how he would die if he realized it. I always thought that it was an emotionally satisfying heresy. It answers all questions. Two forces dominate life, one bad, one good. Everything you dislike or disagree with stems from the force for evil and must be put down. Everything you like and agree with stems from the force for good and must be cherished. Every manifestation of life and society stems from one camp or the other. Christian theologians hold this to be heretical because we aren't supposed to believe that Evil can create anything, and because we must all believe in the unchallenged omnipotence of God. Still each generation since the Nicene Conference has had its Manichees. We just have an unfair proportion of them.

I enclose a Herblock cartoon I loved. Time said it was Herblock's lowest blow , but of course they couldn't resist reprinting it.

Jackson still refuses to act on our school budget. He gives no excuse. His reason probably is that he does have gubernatorial ambitions, and he wants to go before the voters as either the man who obeyed no court orders, or as the man who was sent to jail for refusing to obey them. I expect he has by now written off the New Orleans teachers as a source of support, although their craven behavior makes me wonder if anything, however horrid, could detach them from Jackson's side. This puts Davis into a nasty predicament. He's got to choose between an open break with Jackson and punishment from Washington if he allows our teachers to miss their December paychecks. Personally I think old Shelby has rocks in his head. If he allows these teachers to go unpaid, word is bound to spread to the rest of the state, and surely some upstate teachers are capable of realizing that what Jackson can do to New Orleans he can do just as well to them if the fancy takes him. His demeanor is very like that of Eichmann; he seems to say, "Surely, I am inconveniencing a few thousand employees, but I am just a cog in the wheel and must do as my conscience bids me." His recent speeches and publications have been wildly inflammatory, anti-Negro and anti-Semitic. I suspect that he and Perez are in cahoots, and that if Perez Jr doesn't run for an important office next time, Jackson will get Perez' blessing. Did you ever discover any information on the allegedly pro-Communist front groups Perez mentioned in the interview transcript I gave you?

Could you use some left-over SOS publications? Anne, Mary and I are sick of these great cartons cluttering up our houses, and since it seems plain that the battle wil l have to be refought in Alabama and Mississippi, perhaps you would like our extras.Taken together, they provide good working material for any community just beginning to fight.

By the way, I no longer have relatives in Florida. I do have two new cousins, though, and another is on the way.

I see where Birmingham is closing its public parks. Do you think Negroes will find any legal redress?

I mourn sincerely for the South, but I no longer feel utter despair over our situation, for some of its people have shown that they are capable of learning, and rallying to worthy causes.We have been very lucky. God has given us a second chance to deal fairly with the Negro . I imagine that the spread of education available to all, like the spread of information following the Reformation, will work changes here beyond our wildest dreams .The burgeoning middle class will help to bring this about, I think.It ought, in any case, to improve our truly inferior educational systems .If the change were not already taking place, our lunatic fringe would not be so vocal. I have never understood people who refused to face change because they had not ratified it.One great problem is that history or teaching is neither widespread nor well taught here.If you don't learn that things have always changed, you can hardly be blamed for clinging to the status quo.The study of history gives, as you know, perspective to its more intelligent students. They discover that history is one long palimpsest .

Dec 14..last installment

The Negroes held a prayer meeting outside the auditorium prior to gathering in three churches to Hear King,and there wasn't an atom of trouble..nor would there have been if King had spoken in the auditorium.Seconded by Schiro, the racists have again gotten away with murder. There were sitins on Canal St this evening, and the only people arrested were two news photographers, both local. They say the store owner ordered the police to confiscate their film. I can't remember another occasion here when reporters were arrested;in fact, I thought that was something no sensible policeman would do under any

circumstances. Of course they are out on bail. I hope the case, to be heard shortly, turns into a groovy debate on the freedom of the press.

I don't mean to be nasty..but if you have any influence with CORE, why don't you try to persuade the officers to hire a diction coach for CORE spokesman ? Last week a CORE boy appeared on TV to answer an editorial; his speech was excellent and his grammar was impeccable, but his dis and dat accent was atrocious. It was so thick I could hardly understand what he was saying. Diction lessons don't cost much and are available in most places . This thick accent just makes the boys sound like uneducated field hands, which they certainly aren't. Probably there are white speech specialists attached to universities all over the South who would coach for nothing, as I think Ed Rogge would do here. Judging by my own experience with diction specialists, it takes very little time to correct the worst faults.

I saw Davis' speech on the state's finances tonight. Funnily enough, his diction was so terrible that I could hardly understand him. The gist was that while we do have a deficit it isn't his fault, it may be corrected, and we must remember that the people who blame him for it are just nasty haters. He did admit that he had overestimated state revenues, but added that this was the legislature's fault as well as his own, and this admission was so hidden in a bouquet of rhetoric that I almost missed it. It seems that anyone can miscalculate revenues to the tune of $20,000,000 one way or the other. So, he's passed the buck. He isn(t going to order the curtailment of state services, but he has directed all state agencies to cut expenses, which means that the services will be curtailed. Naturally he didn't mention items like the mansion, the Baker bank, the non-investment of state funds, and the deadheads he has loaded on to the payroll. He did, glancingly, mention the Tidelands , saying that the prestige and influence of his office was solidly behind the settlement negotiators. That's going to do a fat lot of good in Washington. He revealed, with breathtaking candor, that the whole Tidelands matter rested on a boundary determination. I daresay he had at least two listeners who didn't know that. It was a Davis speech par excellence, saying nothing I didn't already know in terms I could barely comprehend, while it exonerated him from any culpability in the financial crisis. By implication, he disavowed any intention of calling another special session.

Judge Wright is now deciding whether he should dismiss the Federal suit against St Bernard school officials. The St Bernard lawyers say that since the Arabi Annex closed, the matter is moot. Hep says that since the Duvio teachers are supervised from St Bernard, and since state money is behind the Duvio school, the question is still open.

Contrary to report, our school board evidently took no action on tuition grant applications last Monday. Rumor has it that Jackson is dissatisfied with the present grant law because he wants more control over the grant system..although I hardly see how his control could be more complete...and that this is why he has refused to okay our school budget. He's using that as a lever on the administration.Short of rewriting the law to direct the parents to apply directly to Jackson, I am at a loss to know how it could be made more palatable to him.So, I gather that he, like his buddy Perez, really wants a special session to rewrite the grant law. They are saying in Baton Rouge that the millions of dollars set aside for grants have dwindled to a few hundred thousand, and that Jackson would prefer that no one should know where the earmarked funds went. I can hardly believe this, but certainly he is capable of any amount of theft and chicanery. You may not credit this, but the President's abortive efforts to give financial aid to private schools actually turned people here against our grant system. They saw the parallel, and disapproved. I gather that the recent decision in the Melkild case accorded with the principle that a child fleeing desegregation is entitled to exercise her freedom of choice only in a private school and at her own expense/I absolutely agree. The thought of the grant system as we have it makes me sick.

The Trinity Church war is growing worse.Gordon Ewin, spokesman for the lunatics, recently wrote Bishops Pike and Lichtenburger, and our own Canon Turner,threatening them with canonical unfrocking procedures if they continued to stand up for integration. Poor Canon Turner has not stood up for it, which makes his dilemma all the worse. He is too afraid of the vestry to stand up for anything, which only goes to show that you don't have to do anything to incur the wrath of the madmen.I wish you could see Gordon's letters.They sound just like Leander attacking the Archbishop. Gordon would be happy if he had a Pope to appeal to. Since there is no such final authority in Protestantism, he has to content himself with circularizing members of the church. He won't be happy until he has caused a schism in the Trinity ranks, and he may succeed in this object. He really belongs in the Age of the Crusade, where he could

have fought to free the sacred places from the infidel. When I read his letters, and listen to the Catholics who think like him,I wonder whether these people are not giving Christianity its death blow. When religious rituals, whatever their nature, are divorced from the totality of the religious community, that religion is finished. Caesar mortally wounded the religion of Rome when he threw the sacred, oracular chickens into the river. Gordon is trying to do the same sort of thing.He conceives of Christianity as a mystical abstraction, having no relevance to the development of society, and no concern with social problems.He might just as easily worship Isis. In other words, to my way of thinking there are no eternal religious or philosophical truths. Once a religion, or a philosophy, is accepted as a changeless eternal truth, it dies.These fanatics seek to mummify Christianity as they seek to mummify the constitution, in cerecloths of their own making.

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We escaped riot, and Baton Rouge had it, although it was more of a rout than a riot. Did you see the films of this?

If I retail items which you may read in the paper, it is because the TP has reverted to the suppression of news about race. For instance, no mention was made of our school board's forwarding the grant applications to Jackson, so naturally I assumed it had not been done. It was done , and the state board has approved all the requests. It has also cut out the appropriations for Frantz and McDonogh under a new law.Since the law nominally applies to all schools losing a fixed proportion of students, I would dearly like to know whether it will be invoked against some of our small country schools which operate at about one-tenth of capacity.I wish I had figures on all the schools in this condition , but I don't, and can't get them.

The withdrawal of the auditorium permit seems to have been the last straw for some Negro leaders. They now plan legal action against the city(a damage suit, I think) and have told Schiro right out that he has forfeited the Negro vote and possibly the election in consequence.I relate this because, although I heard it on TV, it was not in tonight's paper. There are also plans afoot to picket the auditorium more or less continuously.I don't think Schiro cares about the black vote. He must think that the stellar aggregation which elected John Singreen to the school board will likewise elect him.

Simple arithmetic indicates that even if he does get the vote of every citizen who voted for Singreen, the total is still lower than that of the total Negro registration, but then he's so stupid he may not have thought of this.I have never seen such determination in the Negro community before.They'll get their rights, or die trying.

After a protracted legal struggle, Hep succeeded in subpoenaing the tapes and records relative to wiretapping which were being held by Sargeant Pitcher, the BR DA.Pitcher tried to say that if he surrendered the tapes, his investigation of the Friend 's Service Committee would be impeded, which is tantamount to saying that he condoned the violation of the state statute against wiretapping. So apparently the allegation that Wade Mackie's phone was tapped is quite true/

It sickens me to realize that, after the first of the year, Hep will be replaced by a no account lawyer and that Judge Wright will be replaced by Frank Ellis.Ellis has two convictions which have governed his life; he always wants to win and he always wants to be on the popular side. You may imagine that he has often been torn between the two.He is without integrity or honor; I only pray that the bench will remold him.I had hoped that after Harold Cox turned out so badly, the Kennedy boys would be more careful in their choice of judges.I'm glad Judge Wright has got promotion, but we surely will miss him.

Bob Coles called me, and I explained what had happened when he was last in town, so you needn't send me his address...or did I remember to ask you for it? Probably not.He says that the white Atlanta atudents are being pretty mean to the Negroes.

Perry Walker is doing splendidly, better than Redmond dreamed of doing.There is still no definite OK from Baton Rouge on the budget. National PTA has informed the Lusher PTA that it is a member in good standing in national, despite their expulsion by the state. This is more than anybody expected.

Why don't you suggest to the NAACP that they induce some hot Negro football prospects toapply to the Tulane undergraduate school. The furore about the inadequacy of the Tulane team has been so marked that the complaining alumni nuts would have a hard time saying no.

I have just reread the La. const. section on voting. While it says that no registrar may assist an applicant to fill out his

card, it says nothing whatever about not telling the applicant what his mistakes were. That is a racist refinement, wholly unwarranted.

Dec 19

After writing this much, I put the letter aside and forgot it until now. By now some of the gossip is out of date – for instance, Lee Corpe has withdrawn from the D A's race, Comiskey apparently will endorse Dowling, and heaps of Negroes have been jailed.

Don't ever tell me my dog isn't smart. Just now he came up with the cat's catnip mouse in his mouth, ready for his favorite game of Throw and Fetch. I told him to put the mouse down and get his ball from the next room and he promptly did. Sometimes I think these little creatures are invaders from space who are slowly preparing to take over the world.

I have another Leontyne Price story for you. The opera she is singing on the Met's southern tour is ~~Fanciulla Del West~~, in which she rides a specially trained horse which has to troupe with the company. When Bing spoke to her about joining

the town, he warned her that it would not be easy to get her decent rooms (as if she didn't know.) She said, "Surely, Mr Bing, you can find some kind of accommodation for me and the horse." Put that in New South for opera fans; they'll laugh even if nobody else does. In fact. - I haven't read the magazine often enough to know if this is an appropriate suggestion but it seems to me that a little story on her, her success, and "her white family" would give many of us, black and white, new hope for the future. An article on the colored Met contract singers would not, in my opinion, be amiss. Other magazines have written up Miss Price, but I've never seen a piece on all of them. It's funny how different the conventions of the legitimate theatre and the opera houses are. No one ever casts a colored actor as a white in a play. It wouldn't be acceptable or believable. But for some reason, possibly because opera depends so much on illusion, Negro singers sing white roles and are believable. George Shirley, for example, sang Pinkerton in Butterfly this season and critics cavilled only at his light voice, not really strong enough to carry the part. His soprano was white.

I suppose that if you can swallow a 300 pound hoch-dramatische soprano singing the role of the young and slender Sieglinde, you can swallow anything. If this idea interests you, and probably it doesn't, it would be worthwhile to write to Samuel Chotzinoff, who arranges the NBC operas for TV. They've used Negroes - Price among them - in white parts for years, and might have some interesting stories to tell about audience reaction. I remember that when NBC began this policy by featuring Miss Price in a Tosca except Montgomery blacked out the program. Now, either ~~the~~ no one cares enough to do that, or it isn't reported. I forgot one exception to the theatre rule. Earle Hyman, a Negro, played the Bastard of Orleans in a production of St. Joan in England and I think in this country too.

Think how much has happened in this year. Last year matters could hardly have been worse, and whites were not arrested for flagrant violations of law. This year things are much better and Negroes on marche are being arrested on trumped-up technicalities. I don't know which condition is the more undesirable. Last December we hadn't had Cuba -

as Kennedy -- the UN had Hammerskjold and was not involved in a police action which may test whether it can endure, I had never heard of the Birch Society or the Blue Shirts or Monitor South, and the Fascism we were fighting seemed to be purely regional in character. France was not on the verge of Civil War and Britain still had an open door policy for her colonials. Whenever I reflect, as I sometimes do, that the ghost of Christmas To Come would drive me to suicide with his revelations, I remember that every year I learn more and experience more, and that until such time as I can no longer learn, life is an infinitely precious gift. When one's heart is shattered, when one's health is gone, when one's dearest friend becomes an enemy and one's trusted ally becomes a foe, when the fondest hopes one has for man and his future crumble into dust, learning is the only cure.

I think that's enough of Christmas reflections. Happy anniversary, Merry Christmas, and a Happy New Year to you all.

Betty

P.S. I'm going to Los Angeles on Dec 29th. Can I do anything for you there, like writing a report on the capture of the L.A. Young Republicans by the Birch Society?

Love to Mrs Miller

Die Hoffnung und Beständigkeit gibt Trost und Kraft zu aller Zeit - a Christmas wish.

Dear Paul,

I apologize profoundly for not coming to the meeting Tuesday. At the last minute my sister, who is sick, asked me to help her with her children, and since human relations begin at home I couldn't refuse. Please tell me how it went.

I had no idea, until I read the WCC protest, that Negroes had been appointed to the NASA committee. That's what I get for missing Urban League meetings. Now you probably know more about these things than I do, so fill me in, please.

The WCC accused the school board of committing a vicious act by refusing to transport children of the Florida project to the Palmer School, thus forcing them into Frantz. This, the Council says, explains why attendance at Frantz has gone up so. Mary says this is not true; that the board now allows children in the three upper grades to attend Frantz(they used to have to go to Palmer) but that no coercion was used, and that most ofthose children are returnees from Arabi anyway.

Now that the state PTA board has expelled Lusher from the Pusillanimous Tyrants Association, the decent local PTAs will probably withdraw from the PTA Council and form their own group. Four members of the state board were indignant at the majority vote and wrote a secret protest to the national PTA, but I am told that this body will do nothing to help Lusher or to curb the state PTA. Kay Coffey has been urging the good PTA's to withdraw for some time, without much success because PTA stalwarts like Mary said they couldn't win the fight by walking out on it. Now, however, they feel that the PTA isn't worth bothering with. Didn't something like this happen in another state? If so, what was the outcome?

The Christian Anti-Communist Crusade is concluding, having worked people up to an unbelievable hysterical frenzy. Rosa says Rabbi Feibleman says that his name, which was listed on the sponsoring board, was used without his consent or knowledge. My landlady tells me that her minister(Methodist) was asked to serve on the sponsoring board; he agreed to attend the organizational meeting to see what it was all about, did so, and after listening to a discussion of plans, asked where Christianity had a part in the "Crusade". Someone,

probably Strube, said that, frankly, Christianity had no role in the "Crusade". The minister said that in that case he had no role in it either, and formally withdrew. Much to his disgust, his name was used on promotional literature anyway. He protested, and was told that the brochures had been printed and cost money and that the CACC had no intention of doing them over . He wrote to the Methodist bishop of California for information on the CACC. The bishop replied that as far as he could see, it was primarily a money-making scheme. Now I wonder how many other prominent names on that list were used without authorization. And why, do you suppose, did the editor of TIME, C.D. Jackson, feel obliged to fly to Los Angeles to disavow a TIME story on the CACC which implied that it grossed a lot of money? Is the Crusade that powerful, or is Jackson a nudnick?

I have just seen a secret report compiled by agents of the State Sovereignty Commission : subject, SOS and leaders thereof. I will, if I can, send you a copy. In case I can't, this, in essence, is what it said.

SOS is composed of well-educated people. Most of them are dedicated integrationists, although they pretend only to be interested in open schools. SOS has fostered several front groups, including Citizens for Public Schools(are you shrieking?) and the Jefferson Committee for Better Schools (which existed three years before SOS was thought of..OPEN, the one group we did help to start , is not mentioned.) SOS imported one J.J. Brewbaker, named in secret testimony as a fomenter of racial agitation, to speak in New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Brewbaker is a known agent of the Southern Regional Council, identified in secret testimony as an integrationist organization founded by a Negro named Johnson, who had committed a crime(can't remeber what, but I think it was rape).

Mrs Mary Sands..native of Wisconsin(in no instance do they say when these people moved to Louisiana) is the president. She is an integrationist, was active in breaking the Frantz boycott, and is a member of CORE, the NAACP, and the National Student's Association. (She is not a member of these groups and neither she nor I know what the NSA is. What is it?) She is a full-time paid worker for SOS.

Jack Nelson..native of Mississippi, secretary of the Human Relations Council, attorney for the NAACP and CORE(he isn'T, he's just acting for Sidney Goldfinch.) Known integrationist.

Anne Dlugos..native of Wyoming(she came here when she was one year old) secretary

of SOS.

Co-chairmen..all associated with front groups like the Sx Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Betty Wisdom...native of New Orleans. SOS publicity chairman. Niece of John Minor Wisdom. Address..1823 Palmer Ave(wrong). Corresponding secretary of the Women's international Organization(or some such name. They mean the IWO).

All, these people , and Mrs George Dreyfous, testified at the legislature against the segregation and state's rights bills.(MRS Dreyfous wasn't even there and only Mary and I testified and I didn't testify for SOS but who minds a few mistakes?)They have circulated any number of pamphlets and newsletters upholding integration and attacking the state administration (wrong again).Further information about them and SOS is in the Commission's files.

You can see, I guess, that this so-called information was derived from misreading the newspapers and consulting the voter registration records.I doubt whether the highly paid investigators have bothered to dig any more deeply than that.Also, theyassume that because we are for open schools, we must be members of CORE and the NAACP, and they blithely report their assumptions as fact.If they had done a halfway respectable job on us, they would have found out about Andy, just by asking the paper who placed our ads, and this might have been damaging information but as you see they couldn't be bothered to work. Nothing was said about the Urban League. I figure that this report must have been concluded after August, because of the reference to CPS(they dismiss Bob Lancaster as a "Tulane professor", incidentally).The omissions are as obvious as the mistakes. I wrote the chairman of the commission a letter correcting the mistakes and telling him he was wasting the taxpayers money on such tripe, but I didn't send it when I realized that he might ask me how I had come to see the report.I could lie, I guess, but I'd rather not, even though I'd enjoy taking Mr Voelker down a peg or two.

The racist branch of the AAUW formally protested to the paper because we used its name and a quote from one of its statements in our ad on citizens' groups for law and order. We wrote the paper that we would be happy to place another ad saying that this AAUW branch was not for law and order and that we regretted our error. That should be the end of that.

Nothing further has been heard from Schools Association, Inc, the group which said it had asked the city council to direct the New Orleans Recreation Department to set up a program for the SAI children who are boycotting their schools. Actually the request was never made to the council, which is rather mystifying. We have been assured that, should it be made, the answer will be no.

Duvio's MONITOR SOUTH newspaper has never materialized, nor has his program for building a private school uptown. He promised to present the program in two weeks, That was about six weeks ago. He has been very quiet lately. I wonder if all is well with his own school. If I can get you some tickets for his lottery, would you like them for your files? WDSU is studying the lottery.

Carleton Putnam will be here in November. His speech in Mississippi was disgusting. He can't think of anything but sex, the old lecher.

Shelby Jackson is now in bad odor with many legislators. If you have followed the stories about his squandering of state funds, I won't tell you about it, but if you have not, let me know. I think you should be informed, as we may have the bad luck to get him as our next governor. He, Gremillion, Kennon, Morrison, Big Bad Bill Dodd, and an unknown from Lafayette are already jockeying for position. The key issues will be the schools and the Tidelands. Davis is now frantically trying to arrange a Tidelands settlement..any Tidelands settlement..to bail his administration out of its $30,000,000 deficit. Gremillion says it can't be done during this calendar year; Perez says it mustn't be done at all. Perez , some think, would also like to run for governor; failing that he might support Long for the job in return for Long's support of Leander jr, a drunken bum, for the Senate. The catch is that Long doesn't seem to want to be governor. Perez' Tidelands fight has kept him out of our hair for the most part.

It is rumored that Schiro has accepted money from Carlos Marcello for his campaign; this, evidently, is why the cold water committee will have nome of him, even though they admit that he had hardly put a foot wrong. I don't believe the rumor. He has been heavily backed by an operator named Tommy Lupo. Lupo was accused of working for Marcello, but his accuser retracted when Lupo threatened to sue, and admitted that it was a man with a similar name. I do believe that Schiro has taken money from Perez. Most of them do.

Tuition grants are still up in the air. A total of $3,100,000 has been earmarked to pay them, but Jackson says he has received no applications for them. This happens to be a lie, but what the hell. I'm sure he hasn't received many.Some people are now saying that the funds should be invested, but they are commingled with other state monies. The lid has got to blow off this situation when and if the Duvio school opens, for he has said that it must have grants to sustain itself.There is increasing talk of a special session to rewrite the grant law and to ratify the elusive Tidelands settlement, but the state leaders can't agree on how the law should be rewritten or how the Tidelands should be settled. Wagner says we have to include religious schools in the grant program. Gravolet says we have to take the program away from all educational boards.. over Jackson's dead body this will happen. Estimates of what the grants will come to vary from $265 to $350.The first figure is what the state pays Orleans for every child in public school, or so the state says. I think the actual sum is less. The second figure is the result of dividing all state and local educational funds, statewide, by the number of children in public school, which is the prescribed , grant law, method of arriving at the proper grant figure.The immense difference is accounted for by the equalization fund, Jackson's secret weapon.

The Wilson school decided not to have its annual fair because of awkwardness about the Negro parents. The PTA felt that a fair was a social occasion, and that they might be arrested for breaking the law against interracial socializing.

Mary has been hired by the schools as a substitute teacher. This actually does violate the law which forbids any school employee to believe in, support, advocate, or work for integration.She has already taught a class of returnees from Arabi, and says their work is way below par and their classroom discipline is non-existent. I expect repercussions if Emile Wagner ever discovers that she is back on the payroll. The teachers did fight, and won, a battle with the attorney-general's office over their membership in the NEA. Prodded by Joe Wagoner, a school board member from Plain Dealing, one of Gremillion's subordinates opined that teachers could no longer belong to the NEA since it supported the Brown decision. The teachers brought quiet pressure on Gremillion, and he reversed his man.

This same Wagoner also called on all state agencies and school boards to boycott Bell and Howell, which sponsored a

CLOSE UP documentary on the Negro and segregation. A few school boards dutifully complied; one brave one refused. The State Sovereignty Commission has asked ABC for equal time to show its film, A WAY OF LIFE, which explains that niggers like to be lynched. ABC has not yet replied. ..or if it has, the reply has not been reported here. Our ABC station cancelled the documentary, as is its custom..it is owned partly by Perez..but I am told that it was excellent. Why don't you get out a memo to all leading racists explaining that section 315 of the FCC code applies only to equal time for candidates for political office who are given free time? It in no way applies to sponsored programs unconnected with political contests. You would be doing the FCC and the networks a real service if you could get it through these thick skulls that they aren't automatically entitled to free services for which others have to pay. Besides being neo-fascists, they are all free-loaders as well. I find that very hard to bear. They're so vocal about traditional American independence and self-reliance; I wish I knew why they think they should have private schools and network time and the like without paying a cent. They're positively infantile. I wish Dr Coles would come back so I could ask him what that portends. To me it's just another sign that they are all nuts.

By the way, take a look at A WAY OF LIFE if you can get a print. I hear it's even worse than its Mississippi counterpart. You should get a laugh out of it. Did I tell you that the director of the Miss. film played the State Sov. Comm. a very stirring march, suggesting that they use it as background music, and that they were all in favor of it? In the end he gave the game away by laughing. The tune was MARCHING THROUGH GEORGIA.

Still nothing from Monitor South. I expected a blast at Bell and Howell, but none came. Shall I write to Touchstone again? I will be glad to. I have a legitimate reason, several in fact. I'm changing my address, I think he should publicly commend our ABC affiliate, I want a letter of introduction to Duvio, and so on. Do say yes. Can you find out whether either the La. or Miss. films have been booked in the North? I am told that they have not been, at least not on TV, and that some of our money-conscious legislators are saying that the money spent on the film was wasted. To counter this, I believe that the film will be made required viewing in the schools, just as RACE AND REASON has been made required reading for teachers' seminars. WBSU editorialized against this.

Do you subscribe to WDSU's editorial service? You should, if you don't. It costs nothing, and you can learn a lot more from them than you can from the xpx paper. I realize that your primary interest is in the race situation, but I am sure you realize that practically every facet of the political messes we have xxxx here relate to the racial issue.

It has been rumored that Comiskey's friends intend to raise the racial issue in the 8th and 9th wards shortly before the election. Comiskey himself , I believe, genuinely wants no part of such tactics, but he can't control the "friends" who might bring it up. According to Andy he is determined to fight clean. I am reminded of Murrow's comment after the 1956 conventions, when each party ~~pledgedxxxxxfx~~ promised to steer clear of a gutter campaign. Asked whether he thought they would live up to their pledges, Murrow growled "Every campaign is a gutter campaign." How true. This one will not be any different, I bet you. The issue will arise again when it comes time to re-elect our representatives. Already the conservatives are planning to fight Hale Boggs and Tom Thompson because they voted to liberalize the House Rules Committee, thus opening the floodgates for civil rights legislation. It doesn't bother them that there hasn't been any such legislation and that there was under Smith. Shreveport will, as of now, see a pitched battle between Joe Wagoner, Dallas Wales(regional executive of the Birch Society) and an unnamed Republican. Each will try to holler nigger louder than the others. Since Shreveport is like a cross between the worst of Mississippi and the worst of Texas, it should be a jolly fight, rather like a contest between Roy Harris, Barry Goldwater, and Robert Welch.

Did you know that you were brainwashed? Fred Schwartz says so. Anybody who isn't building a bomb shelter, or who doesn't think shelters will work, has been brainwashed by the Reds. That is a bad joke here. We can't have underground shelters because of the water table, and above ground ones , it is generally admitted, will work only if the supposed drop misses us by about xxxx a 1000 miles. Incidentally, the PTA council is about to lambaste the school board because it hasn't created a shelter program for the children. How it could when A)it has no money, and B) could only provide basement shelters, very bad because they will simply entomb the victims under a pile of rubble, I fail to see. The Board did once send out a questionnaire to parents, asking

if they wanted their children sent home in case of an air raid warning. Nothing like having your child fried like an egg on a hot pavement, is there? I prefer to be brainwashed. Still, I have said it before and I will say it again no matter how bored you are with the subject, these pro-Schwartz maniacs will soon pose the greatest threat to democracy and sanity, except for the Klan that we have ever seen, in the South, at any rate, and here particularly. My father, a very outspoken man, tells me that some of his club friends have succumbed so totally to the Schwartz line of ignorance and hate that he doesn't even argue with them any more. He's never before deliberately avoided discussion of any controversial subject. He says that, according to the Schwartzites, all we have to do is to murder every resident of Washington to win the cold war. Think of the time we wasted overseas during the last war, when we could have conquered Washington and achieved a great victory. I know full well that the fanatics act out of ignorance and fear..and stupidity..but that doesn't reconcile me to what they want to do. The only good result of this fascist resurgence is that it is making some moderates, like my father, re-examine their positions, and when they do they move into the liberal camp, as he has done. He even defends Roosevelt and the TVA now, and they used to be anathema to him. Where once he took a moderate position from instinctive noblesse oblige he now, faced with hundreds of closed minds, is reasoning out the problem. The trouble is, there aren't enough like him even to make a dent. He may have decided on his own hook that Eleanor Roosevelt is the greatest living woman, but his friends have been told that she is a violent Red, and they believe it. When I hear stories like the ones he has been telling me, I feel that this part of America is absolutely doomed..and the sad thing is, all my friends have encountered the same reactions from their more casual friends. What does it take to make them think for themselves, Paul? Are we going to end up like Socratic Athens, afraid to think or to dissent, and invite the Spartans and Macedonians in as a consequence? I greatly fear that we are. Russia could ask for nothing better. I know that the Schwartz doctrines did not have much impact on states like California, and maybe, as you will say, the effect he had here will pass. I don't think it will, but even if his particulars are forgotten, his general doctrines will be remembered. Frankly and just between us I have never seen my liberal friends so drawn to communism as they are now. They know how terrible it is, and all that, but they are being forced to choose between the fascist

and communist ideologies, and if they must choose between tyrannies they will choose to defend, at least, that ideology which holds out more hope for the human race.Better Red than dead , in other words. I'm truly sorry to keep harping on these themes, but I can't help it. I don't like living in a city of maniacs. They know what they are; they are still trying to get the committal laws changed so they can't be locked away .Well, now I feel better.

Oct 29

Peggy Murison just called me, incoherent because she had just come from a doctors' cocktail party where everybody was pro-Schwartz but her and one of her good friends, a very brave woman previously, who took Peggy off in a corner and told her she was afraid to say another word against the Schwartz-Welch doctrines because she was tired of being called a Communist.Tapes of the CACC lectures have been prepared so that the schools may use them over and over again. Members of Congress now report that about one third of their mail comes from the radical right , and urges bombing Russia, impeaching Warren, purging all government departments, giving the military special powers, and the like. Edith Green, Rep. from Oregon,said,"I'm greatly concerned about the way in which the right-wing groups are working. I think the present situation more dangerous in some ways than the McCarthy era. McCarthy carried on a three-ring circus, but the present campaign is more devious and subtle, and flourishes without a nationally-recognized leader. If one emerges the situation could become much more serious." Do you still think I'm unduly alarmed about this? If so, spend some time here and take a look at the impact the hatemongers have had on a [redacted],homogeneous society ripe for plucking.John Birch may be the American Horst Wessel.It isn't true, you know, that social revolutions come to pass when the people are worst off.The seeds are sown then, but the revolutions arrive when economic and political conditions are just beginning to get better. Look at Russia; the Bolsheviks took hold only after the Tsar made concessions to the people unheard of since the freeing of the serfs.In France the revolution came after the Bourbons granted the people all kinds of new freedoms, and the Reign of Terror descended when the initial objectives of the revolution had been accomplished.In the Dominican Republic the revolution is just beginning..after the death of Trujillo and the establishment of governmental liberalization.I don't, I am sure, have to give you a history lesson, but if you will review the revolutions

which were not accomplished by armies I think you will find that invariably the people do not revolt until their material conditions have improved. When that happens, they are so afraid of losing what they have won that they turn on established authority and rend it. That may be approximately what will happen here. For generations this region knew nothing but grinding poverty. Huey helped to change it, but the war changed it even more, creating a whole new group of nouveaux riches determined to hang on to what they had wrung from the national crisis.They are afraid that the government will take their money away. Those who are still poor are afraid of losing the one thing which sets them apart, their legal superiority to the Negro. That is crumbling, sending those who have clung to it into a frenzy of impotent fear.I have seen no sign that the great new fortunes are really threatened, but their proprietors think they are, and naturally they are going to offer slavish adherence to anyone who advocates the abolition of federal taxation and the like.Locally the Schwartz -Welch doctrines have become fashionable. It was the correct thing to be seen at the CACC lectures, just like going to the symphony(this comment was made by a man of impeccable social standing who attended one out of curiosity. He said it was just like the first concert of the season.).The real elite of the city,the old rich, have not succumbed to the trend, although there are exceptions, but they are keeping their mouths shut, and there aren't enough of them to turn the tide anyway, unless by some miracle they should band together and refuse to admit the fanatics to Carnival balls.This might help, but it won't happen.Of course the general atmosphere of fear and futility gives the S-W ites an excellent weapon. No scrupulous person, from the President on down, will give the frightened ones what they want, which is an instant solution. The vultures,like Schwartz, do not hesitate to alleviate the fear by directing its possessors to conquer the enemies at home. This , at least, is something they can do,and they show every sign of being anxious to do it.It matters nothing that those enemies are identified as the country's most able leaders. They are the target now for every crackpot, fanatic, fear-ridden person in the South, perhaps in the country. As the fear increases..fear of the Bomb, fallout, the Russians, the Chinese..their numbers will increase. Previously they were not too important because they feared only social change as it slowly came to pass here. Now every kind of change, including death, absolutely terrifies them.Religion, formerly a comfort,they now

disdain.It can't keep the bomb away. They use the churches as forums to spread their radicalism,as you have seen. I can remember no other country, except perhaps ancient Greece and Rome, which so quickly retreated from reality while it endeavored to destroy the advocates of reality. Both figuratively and literally they are going into holes in the ground, while the vultures hover. There is as much money to be made in the disintegration of a society as there is in the creation of one. Schwartz and Welch are well aware of this.

Nutri-Bio, the favorite product of Billy James Hargis, has been seized in California by the FTC for mislabelling. AS you may know, the reverend frequently halts his perorations on the glory of white supremacy and the evils of Communism to hawk Nutri-Bio as a cure-all and an essential to health.Every Nutri-Bio salesman gets a percentage of the profits from his gross sales, so naturally the temptation to sell it anywhere and everywhere is irresistable. I expect Brother Hargis to add the FTC to his list of iniquitous organizations any day now.

I read somewhere that in California they call Schwartz Gerald L.K. Schwartz.Supposedly he and Smith and Joe Kamp are fast friends.My California friends say they think Nixon may just barely win the gubernatorial election, but only because Brown is, or has the reputation of being,a bungler. Curiously, the revelation of the proffered bribe to Knight does not seem to have had much impact. The electorate is presently divided into those who always thought Nixon was a dirty crook, and those who insist that he is stainless, like Galahad.The unheard-from middle will probably decide the election. Apparently one of Nixon's great problems will be avoiding the endorsement of the California radical right, which might be the kiss of death.

Bill Knowland is keeping quiet for the nonce, but the right-to-work champions are pressing Nixon to adopt their ideas, and the liberal Republicans really like Knight better and resent the fact that, as before, Nixon has roughly pushed him aside.Labor is for Brown ; unfortunately, the California Democrats have been badly split for two years, between the real reformers and the pseudo-reformers.I always think the Democrats can do a better job of pulling warring factions together in a pinch than can the Republicans, but this certainly wasn't true of the presidential election, in California.The smartest thing Brown could do, aside from pulling himself together and putting a stop to the guerilla warfare he is carrying on with his rebels, would be

to get Stevenson and Kennedy to campaign for him. The scars of the conflict between the Stevenson and Kennedy delegates to the convention are not yet healed. I well remember how quarrelsome that delegation was on the convention floor. I don't know what the smart thing is for Nixon to do, except perhaps to prevent his brother from having any more financial dealings with Howard What's His Name. Even now, mean people are wondering where Nixon got the money to build a $100,000 house. Luckily he still has Checkers in case he has to go on TV and explain that the house was built for him by kind friends and that Pat still does all the housework (including, I suppose, cleaning the large swimming pool every week). California politics are almost as fascinating as ours. Imagine having to go after the Nudist vote, the Foursquare Gospel vote, the Townsendite vote, the remnants of the EPIC vote, and so on. I bet they even have Greenbackers and Vegetarians out there. You would have to go naked to services at the Foursquare Tabernacle, waving a flag that said "Fifty dollars every Friday" while you carried some old greenbacks and ate a dish of yoghurt.

You must admit I have given you some school news even though this was cluttered up with extraneous matters. I finally enclose the recipes for Miggy. Please give her my regards and tell her to come down more often. After I move I will be able to offer her a room if she cares to stay on an extra day or two. The good antique auctions are just beginning.

Betty

P.S. Andy agrees with me about the menace of the rightists. He's not hysterical, is he? I forgot to say, the SRC was mentioned, in the SSC report, only in connection with Brewbaker. Our subterranean dealings are not known, and there was no mention of SOS' finances, even though the racists have claimed for an eternity that they were investigating them.

Dear Paul,

I have just been to a beautiful concert given by Leonard Bernstein, and I feel so much better about life as a consequence that I tore up the letter I wrote after the WCC meeting, which was full of depression and rancor (the letter, I mean). There's nothing I can tell you about the atmosphere that permeated the auditorium Monday night — you know all of that much better than I do. Bernstein not only blew it away — I realized that I had learned something very important on Monday. I'm not afraid of them any more. They are in their death agony, and they have no mysterious power, as I had thought they did, to roll back civilization.

The only things of note which the paper did not report were:

New words to "Dixie", which I will repeat to you when you come down.

Advocacy of a boycott of any stores with integrated lunch counters.

A report, by Williams, of a speech

made at the rally following the Democratic Convention. I was there, and that speech was never made. Williams wasn't there, so I suppose it was a pardonable mistake.

I am sending you some clippings which I don't think you've seen. Oh yes — some unnamed group is in Baton Rouge right now trying to get unpledged electors on the ballot. Failing that, Dr Irwin said, all of us must unite behind whoever the States Rights run. I have not yet heard who this will be, but I do know that Leander Perez wants it to be Leander Perez.

The odd thing about Mr ladys' tantrum ~~was~~ is that at the last SOS Board meeting she announced that the school problem was, in her opinion, satisfactorily settled. She still wanted a publicity barrage — she always does — but she thought we had it made and Mary and I both thought that she was planning to move on to something else. We tried to convince her that there were indeed problems ahead, and I suppose we oversold her. I'm sorry you bore the brunt of it.

Now I must go prepare for Hurricane Ethel.

Betty

P.S. That hotel really is a spaceship, and they're trying to get you to settle racial tensions on Mars. Don't do it.

Dear Paul,

Once again we are in the middle of a fire of rumors. I have just heard , from Marian Abramson, that her political friends have warned her that a special session of the legislature will be called this Saturday, the fifteenth. It would convene on the twentieth. She doesn't know how the rumor got started or where it came from originally, but she does know that the WCC is working hard upstate to collect the necessary signatures of two-thirds of the legislators in case Davis refuses to issue the call. The subject of the call will, she thinks, be the New Orleans schools and their imminent integration, and she is not optimistic about the future of the schools should the legislature convene . Our own legislators still do not think the call will come, but they admit that if the WCC makes a clean sweep of the balance of the legislature their signatures would not be needed and that they might not even be notified until the call was officially made. Davis is, as usual, talking out of all sides of his mouth, and it seems likely to me that the racists have just decided to proceed without him in hopes of forcing his hand. It is probable that if they assemble enough legislative signatures to impress the governor he would issue a call without waiting for the requisite two-thirds. We are getting out our state letters immediately... I just finished assembling the list...alerting the Board and committee heads, and otherwise neither we nor Andy can think of anything else we can do at the moment. He is checking sources in Baton Rouge and we will do the same tomorrow but I doubt whether they can tell us more than we already know. The IWO is sending a firm letter to all our legislators, insisting that they do nothing whatever to bring about closure, but none of us can guess how they will respond to it.

That was Special Session Rumor Number One. Number Two I heard at the tea for Mrs. Kennedy yesterday from some social workers. This is the situation, according to them. Secretary Flemming has informed the governor that his department is investigating the welfare situation in Louisiana. He said that if they discover that the state has cut any child from the government-financed welfare rolls because of his bastardy or the bastardy of a sibling Louisiana must choose between repealing the Suitable Homes law

or losing all the Federal aid to dependent children.Since the law can be repealed only by the legislature and because the first hearing is scheduled for October twenty-fifth, it is possible that Davis may call a special session to consider repeal before the schools' November deadline. On the other hand, Davis said that Flemming had 'implied' his intention to withdraw the aid, and he added, with typical Davis acumen 'If the Secretary has a solution to this problem I will be glad to hear it.' (I realize you will have read some of this but I don't know how much you have seen so please bear with me if I give you more information than you want.) My own opinion is that Davis is perfectly capable of allowing the aid to be withdrawn. He hates action so much that I can picture him waiting until the breadline stretches from New Orleans to Baton Rouge before He does anything positive. However, practically no one agrees with me about this. Rumor Number Two complicates things in that SOS can no longer oppose <u>all</u> special sessions. Again, this is only my opinion, and I realize that a session convened for any purpose contains a real threat to the schools. In fact Gloria Kabacoff lectured me so sternly yesterday on the necessity of opposing any kind of session that I felt quite guilty; it was as if I had let this particular genie out of its bottle and it was up to me to coax it back inside. Still, there is no doubt in my mind that the Suitable Homes law is morally wrong and that SOS would be morally wrong in opposing anything which would correct it. Mary feels the same, but I'm not so sure about a few of the Board members.I would like your ideas on this , please, as it's bound to come up again.

By the time you read this you will in all likelihood know whether or not a call was issued on the fifteenth...but please remember that for the first time we have proof that the WCC is working to convene the legislature by petition, and that this means we haven't heard the last of ~~XXXX~~ Rumor Number One.The suspense is slowly destroying the fibres of my brain..I've started to miss-spell words, which ordinarily I never do , and I've misdated dozens of checks through not being able to remember anything more than'This is the day of the Kennedy tea.', or 'Today I have to talk to the Negro ministers'. My bank is kind, but it frowns on checks with that sort of incription.

I wen t to talkt to the ministers,shaking and terribly nervous, but they couldn't have been nicer and soon put me at my ease.

They just wanted to know what we had been doing, what we thought the prospects were for the schools, and what avenues the state government might travel in pursuit of closure.They also asked that we keep in touch with them about future developments and wanted to know what they could do to help. As it turned out, I had worked with one of them in the first Eisenhower campaign, and one of them knew my uncle Dick Freeman so it was like Homecoming Week. I am going to get a mailing list of the heads of Negro organizations and I promised to put them on our list. Ann won't like it, I'm afraid, but segregation by mail is too absurd. An NAACP ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ Lawyer named Trudeau was there, and knew all about the visit paid by Dick, Jack Tims, and Darwin Fenner to Davis a few weeks ago. I had been told that that meeting was to be discussed with no one, and I had duly not discussed it, even with my father, ~~xx~~... so much for the inviolable secrecy of the Shush Committee. From now on when I want to know what it's doing I'll ask Dick's butler.

Three people have qualified for the school board race against Matt Sutherland.They are a Mrs. McCoy, Mr. Carl Vesy, and Mr. John Singreen. This you will have read, but unless I underestimate the PICAYUNE you will not have read that Mr. Singreen and his wife were among those who tried to get one of our best public school principals fired because her school library contained THE TWO LITTLE RABBITS. They didn't succeed. Mr. Singreen, left to himself, is not a bad fellow, but Mrs. Singreen is a member of the UDC, a DARling, and one of the ~~xxxxx~~ Fascist Ladies Auxiliary(Discussions Unlimited), and she eggs her husband on. Lawrence Hennessey, whom we had thought was going to run, is not among the candidates...probably because the Citizens Council realized the folly of trying to win with a man so closely identified with their policies. It appears that Singreen is the man they really want to elect and that McCoy and Vesy are dummy candidates...one to draw off some women's votes, the other to keep Sutherland busy answering dirty smears while Singreen gets home free. Again, this is only speculation, but I do know that MRS. McCoy is president of one of the private co-ops and is a protegee of Hennessey, although she claims that she wants whatever the majority wants where segregation is concerned. Sutherland said tonight that , if he is defeated, Davis will probably construe his defeat as ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ an indication that the people of New Orleans favor closed schools rather than token integration.

Pupil placement was formally recommended and adopted

at the last School Board meeting and since Emile Wagner wasn't there all went merry as a marriage bell. There are several theories as to what has happened to him; they are:

1) That he has suffered a complete breakdown.
2) That he sees the people are turning against him and has run away from defeat.
3) That he is under orders from Baton Rouge to shut up, sit tight, and wait until the legislature bails him out.
4) That he really is, as he claims, attending a Homestead Convention in ~~Montreal~~ Montreal.

Do you care to bet on any of these propositions?

I am sending you several stickers, some anti-Nixon ~~literx~~ literature being circulated by the States' Rights party, and I will mail the books as soon as I can get some stamps. I was going to send you the complete texts of the segregation amendments and I still will if you want them, but here ~~are~~ they are, summarized:

PROPOSITION NUMBER NINE

This deals with morality as a voting qualification and it would remove from the rolls those who have:

1) Been convicted of a felony and have not received a pardon with full restoration of franchise.
2) Been convicted and sentenced to more than ninety days in jail for more than one misdemeanor(other than traffic and/or game violations) within the five years immediately prior to the date of ~~making~~ making application to vote.
3) Been convicted and sentenced to a term of six months or more in jail for any misdemeanor (other than traffic and/or game violations) within one year prior to making application to vote.
4) Lived in common-law marriage within five years prior to making application to vote.
5) Given birth to an illegitimate ~~year~~ child within five years immediately prior to application to vote.(This Does not apply to victims of rape.)
6) Been proven or acknowledged to be the father of an illegitimate child within five years prior to making application to vote.

These six instances of bad character are not inclusive; bad character may be established by competent evidence. Competent evidence, in this respect, is not defined. The present law allows any qualified

voter to apply to the district court for the removal of any registered voter. Also, two registered voters may challenge another by presenting to the registrar two affidavits requesting his removal. The challenged voter must present three affidavits attesting his qualifications; thus the burden of proof is on the challenged voter.

PROPOSITION NUMBER ELEVEN

This stipulates that when any tax-supported facility of any political subdivision of the state is ordered to integrate the operating agency would cease to be a function of the government, its board would be disbanded, and its tax income be used to pay off its indebtedness. It appears that after the indebtedness was paid off the tax would no longer be levied, but this is not specified in the amendment. This is aimed at public recreational facilities. According to Public Affairs Research Council, this amendment might be interpreted retroactively, as the Suitable Homes law was, in which case New Orleans would lose its Library and City Park. <u>This amendment does not apply to schools.</u>

PROPOSITION NUMBER FIFTEEN

This would repeal the prohibition against the appointment of registrars of voters to any other office within twelve months of vacating the office of registrar. It is designed to protect registrars who might be removed from office by federal court order.

As you can see, Number Nine is the really vicious proposition before us. The STATES-ITEM has endorsed it, to its eternal shame. I feel better about our fifty-five amendments since I discovered that Georgians will have to vote on eighty-seven of them. You should have told me that; I wouldn't have complained so much about ours.

This is the Alabama Toast to Women. "To Woman, lovely woman of the Southland, as pure and chaste as this sparkling water, as cold as this gleaming ice, we lift this cup, and we pledge our hearts and our lives to the protection of her virtue and chastity." The toast is drunk in ice-water. I'm composing one suitable for the temperament of Southern men.

The only book by Babs Deal currently available is called ACRES OF AFTERNOON. The two by her husband which you probably have not read are DUNBAR'S COVE and THE INSOLENT BREED.

I apologize for this long letter, but I rest easier when I know that you know as much as I do about what's going on.

You forgot to tell me what it is that the Kennedy people in Atlanta are doing..you said you thought we might be able to use it, so what is it, please? And I forgot to tell you that I have come to agree with your ~~reasoning~~ reasoning about the removal of Emile Wagner as well as your conclusions.I wrote down the arguments pro and con and decided that you had the best of it.

There have been no repercussions from Jack's involvement with the Goldfinch case...I imagine that Perez is too busy campaigning to bother with a relatively minor item.Ann is quite reconciled to the Board's decision.

No instructions of any kind are being given to the teachers and principals as to how they should handle integration in their schools, and quite a few of them are saying that they'll just stand aside and let trouble break out. They also say that 452 teachers will quit the system if and when integration comes. I don't believe this, but if it's true, it's good riddance.

I hope your conference was satisfactory. Mrs. Kennedy was nothing much, and no refreshments were served at the tea because of a state law forbidding whites and Negroes to eat together, or some such thing. Her clothes were too outré and obviously cost a mint... a damning combination, but I don't think any votes were lost, and two friends of mine who were Nixon supporters changed their minds after the last debate and now intend to vote for our boy. Even my mother, who loves Nixon, thought that Kennedy had ~~xxxxx~~ scored all the points. I hear from California that no matter what the polls say, the state has lost its heart to Kennedy, which is reassuring. My friends who live out there, Alex and Connie Federoff, are elated because Alex's first novel has just been bought by Otto Preminger for a staggering sum.It ought to make a sensational film, since it's all about the evils of McCarthyism , and those who fought for and against him.

I will stop now, before I start to sing 'Einsam wachend in der nacht.'

Betty

Dear Paul,

After I talked to the CORE people Wednesday evening I wanted very much to tell you what I had learned, but I gave my word not to speak about any specifics until the sit-ins have begun. The first one took place today(I enclose a clipping) so all of this may now be academic, but I'll write it down anyway.

The Mayor's maneuver did not work...in fact, it backfired as far as I can make out. A meeting was called Thursday(yesterday) of CORE and the local merchants, but Carlos made it clear Wednesday night that unless their answer was an unequivocal Yes, the sit-ins would begin at once. They were unhappy about the leak, since the Mayor had already rebuffed them once, and they were not at all inclined to listen to advice from the Old Guard. The CORE group is about twenty strong, both white and colored, and all of them seem to be students.They are all prepared to go to jail if need be and they have been assured by CORE that plenty of money is available for bail, lawyers, and scholarships to other schools in case they should be expelled.Several of us tried to convince them that their timing was lousy, but they wouldn't be moved.They feel that New Orleans is ripe for sit-ins, they have been let down several times by the leaders they looked to formerly, and they intend to tackle theatres and regular restaurants after ...or perhaps even during...the dime store sit-ins. They are perfectly aware that they will cause trouble and possible violence to themselves this way, but they think the game is worth the candle. I gather that a central committee of representatives from CORE, the NAACP, and the Consumers League (which picketed the Dryades St. stores) has been set up. More groups may belong to this committee...I don't know.In any case there is no longer any chance of stalling till after November unless they revise their thinking completely in the next few days. I imagine they'll be glad to watch the Mayor negotiate, but their terms are unconditional surrender and unless something unexpected results from today's sit-in they will probably continue them.Carlos told me they'd had a lot of disappointments, they'd had to grow up in a hurry and that they were absolutely determined to go on. Of course he may not speak for the whole group, but I rather suspect that he does.

Luckily there was absolutely no violence..just

a huge, quiet crowd, heaps of police, and a swarm of reporters, tipped off by CORE. The manager of the store pointedly did not issue a complaint...that was done by the District Attorney under one of the new anti-sit-in laws, and I can't figure out precisely why he did so unless he was getting bored with the view . The kids were expecting to be jailed...some of them will stay in jail and some won't,

I understand that the Times case may come down here to the Fifth District Court; this, added to hurricane Donna, CORE, the schools, the starving babies and the nefarious activities of the Zionist Jews will undoubtedly make for the liveliest winter since Silver Spoon Butler was here. The White Educational Association has proposed to the governor and the legislature that all churches should be deprived of their tax-exempt status immediately, since they are so un-American as to deny the use of their buildings to co-ops. The governor is contemplating his gall bladder ~~ex~~ X-rays while he listens to Emile Wagner, who is again in Baton Rouge. We are doing our best not to rock the boat, but I expect we'll be fiercely attacked at the WCC meeting Monday night and I daresay we'll answer as well as we can. Incidentally another upcoming event which will draw some attention is the trial of a white man who assaulted one of Wagner's daughters(and don't ask me if I mean rape because the defense attorney who told me about it uses very delicate language and I couldn't ask him to clarify).

If you are still thinking of commissioning a pamphlet of the New Orleans Story, may I suggest that you consider getting Lee Metcalf to do it? She was one of the Item's best reporters and did some work with George Porter. I'll ask her about him when I see her.

Yours,

Betty

P.S. I understand that Sara Lancaster has induced Civil Defense to change its distress signals for Donna from SOS to CPE.

Biographical data on Gunnar Myrdal, from Foreword,
"An American Dilemma"

"...A scholar who despite his youth had already achieved an international reputation as a social economist, a professor in the University of Stockholm, economic adviser to the Swedish Government, and a member of the Swedish Senate. Dr. Myrdal had a decade earlier spent a year in the United States as a Fellow of the Spelman Fund, and when the invitation was extended to him (to direct a study of the Negro in America) by the (Carnegie) Corporation in 1937, was about to make a second visit at the invitation of Harvard University to deliver the Godkin Lectures."

Paul
(this is our counter attack on the Rechite Citizens Council meeting tomorrow night!)

The ringing of church bells at eight o'clock Thursday night, December 15, will be an invitation to 620,000 citizens of New Orleans to pause in their home, at work, at play, in the street, or wherever they may be, for a few moments of prayer for peace within the community.

"Bells are traditional messengers of peace, particularly during the days around Christmas," (~~said .....,~~ ~~speaking for~~) A group of citizens ~~who~~ has invited all Catholic, ~~Episcopalian, Methodist, Presbyterian,~~ ~~Lutheran, Congregational~~ Protestant Jewish and other congregations to peal their bells simultaneously Thursday night. ~~[illegible] participating.~~

"One month ago, ~~[illegible]~~, a widely publicized disturbances followed a mass meeting held in our city.
"The peal of church bells not only will be a call to prayer for abiding peace in the spirit of this holy season, but also will let people in the United States and abroad know that 99% of Orleanians, ~~who do not frequent mass meetings~~, are peacefully but positively protesting ~~the~~ any inflammatory statements made at ~~a~~ mass gatherings which ~~many citizens are convinced~~ many citizens feel ~~touch~~ off ~~the~~ violence and prompt ~~the~~ unruly demonstrations ~~[illegible]~~."

Members of families and other groups, wherever they happen to be on Thursday evening, are invited to pray together during the five minutes that church bells will peal beginning at the stroke of eight.